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(54) Title: KINASE INHIBITORS, PREPARATION METHODS AND USES THEREOF

(57) Abstract: Provided herein are novel compounds, for example, compounds having a structure according to Formula III-1 to III-12, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. Also provided herein are methods of preparing the compounds and methods of using the compounds, for example, in inhibiting DGKs in a cell, and/or in treating various diseases such as cancer or viral infections.

KINASE INHIBITORS, PREPARATION METHODS AND USES THEREOF

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

[0001] This application claims priority to International Application Nos. PCT/CN2022/084377, filed on March 31, 2022 and PCT/CN2022/118935, filed on September 15, 2022, the contents of each of which are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties.

BACKGROUND

Field of the Disclosure

[0002] In various embodiments, the present disclosure generally relates to novel compounds, compositions comprising the same, methods of preparing and methods of using the same, e.g., for inhibiting DGKs and/or for treating a number of diseases or disorders, such as cancers or infections.

Background

[0003] Diacylglycerol kinases (DGKs) have been indicated as serving as intracellular checkpoints. Inhibition of DGKs are expected to enhance T cell signaling pathways and T cell activation. *See e.g.,* Riese M.J. et al., Journal of Biological Chemistry, (2011) 7: 5254-5265; Zha Y et al., Nature Immunology, (2006) 12:1343; Olenchock B.A. et al., (2006) 11: 1174-81). DGKa (DGK alpha) and DGKz (DGK zeta) have been viewed as targets for cancer immunotherapy. There remains a need for compounds useful as inhibitors of one or both of DGKa and DGKz.

BRIEF SUMMARY

[0004] The present disclosure is based *in part* on Applicant's discovery of compounds that have activity as inhibitors of one or both of DGKa and DGKz. In various embodiments, the present disclosure provides novel compounds, pharmaceutical compositions, methods of preparing and using the same. Typically, the compounds herein are DGK inhibitors, such as DGKa and/or DGKz inhibitors. The compounds and compositions herein are useful for treating various diseases or disorders, such as cancer or viral infections.

[0005] In some embodiments, the present disclosure provides a compound of Formula III-1, III-2, III-3, III-4, III-5, III-6, III-7, III-8, III-9, III-10, III-11, or III-12, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, as defined herein. In some embodiments, the compound of Formula III-2 can also be characterized as having a structure according to a subformula of Formula III-2-A, III-2-B, III-2-C, III-2-C-1, III-2-C-2, III-2-C-3, III-2-C-4, III-2-D, III-2-D-1, III-2-D-2, III-2-D-3, III-2-D-4, III-2-E-1, III-2-E-2, III-2-E-3, III-2-E-1a, III-2-E-2a, III-2-E-3a, III-2-E-1b, III-2-E-2b, III-2-E-3b, III-2-F-1a, III-2-F-1b, III-2-F-2a, III-2-F-2b, III-2-F-3a, or III-2-F-3b. In some embodiments, the compound of Formula III-3 can also be characterized as having a structure according to a subformula of Formula III-3-A. In some embodiments, the compound of Formula III-4 can also be characterized as having a structure according to a subformula of Formula III-4-A, III-4-B, III-4-C, III-4-D, III-4-C-1, III-4-C-2, III-4-C-3, III-4-C-4, III-4-D-1, III-4-D-2, III-4-C-4a, III-4-C-4b, III-4-C-4c, III-4-C-4d, III-4-C-4e, or III-4-C-4f. In some embodiments, the compound of Formula III-8 can also be characterized as having a structure according to a subformula of Formula III-8-A or III-8-B. In some embodiments, the present disclosure also provides a compound selected from the compounds shown in Table A herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. In some embodiments, the present disclosure also provides a compound selected from Compound Nos. 1-347 herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

[0006] Certain embodiments of the present disclosure are directed to a pharmaceutical composition comprising one or more of the compounds of the present disclosure (e.g., a compound of Formula III-1, III-2 (e.g., III-2-A, III-2-B, III-2-C, III-2-C-1, III-2-C-2, III-2-C-3, III-2-C-4, III-2-D, III-2-D-1, III-2-D-2, III-2-D-3, III-2-D-4, III-2-E-1, III-2-E-2, III-2-E-3, III-2-E-1a, III-2-E-2a, III-2-E-3a, III-2-E-1b, III-2-E-2b, III-2-E-3b, III-2-F-1a, III-2-F-1b, III-2-F-2a, III-2-F-2b, III-2-F-3a, or III-2-F-3b), III-3 (e.g., III-3-A), III-4 (e.g., III-4-A, III-4-B, III-4-C, III-4-D, III-4-C-1, III-4-C-2, III-4-C-3, III-4-C-4, III-4-D-1, III-4-D-2, III-4-C-4a, III-4-C-4b, III-4-C-4c, III-4-C-4d, III-4-C-4e, or III-4-C-4f), III-5, III-6, III-7, III-8 (e.g., III-8-A or III-8-B), III-9, III-10, III-11, or III-12, any of Compound Nos. 1-347, any compound selected from the compounds shown in Table A herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof) and optionally a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient. The pharmaceutical composition described herein can be formulated for various routes of administration, such as oral administration, parenteral administration, or inhalation etc.

[0007] Certain embodiments are directed to a method of treating a disease or disorder associated with the activity of DGKa, DGKz, or both DGKa and DGKz. In some embodiments, the method

comprises administering to a subject in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of the present disclosure (e.g., a compound of Formula III-1, III-2 (e.g., III-2-A, III-2-B, III-2-C, III-2-C-1, III-2-C-2, III-2-C-3, III-2-C-4, III-2-D, III-2-D-1, III-2-D-2, III-2-D-3, III-2-D-4, III-2-E-1, III-2-E-2, III-2-E-3, III-2-E-1a, III-2-E-2a, III-2-E-3a, III-2-E-1b, III-2-E-2b, III-2-E-3b, III-2-F-1a, III-2-F-1b, III-2-F-2a, III-2-F-2b, III-2-F-3a, or III-2-F-3b), III-3 (e.g., III-3-A), III-4 (e.g., III-4-A, III-4-B, III-4-C, III-4-D, III-4-C-1, III-4-C-2, III-4-C-3, III-4-C-4, III-4-D-1, III-4-D-2, III-4-C-4a, III-4-C-4b, III-4-C-4c, III-4-C-4d, III-4-C-4e, or III-4-C-4f), III-5, III-6, III-7, III-8 (e.g., III-8-A or III-8-B), III-9, III-10, III-11, or III-12, any of Compound Nos. 1-347, any compound selected from the compounds shown in Table A herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof) or a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition described herein. Diseases or disorders associated with the activity of DGKa, DGKz, or both DGKa and DGKz suitable to be treated with the method include any of those described herein.

[0008] In some embodiments, a method of treating cancer is provided. In some embodiments, the method comprises administering to a subject in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of the present disclosure (e.g., a compound of Formula III-1, III-2 (e.g., III-2-A, III-2-B, III-2-C, III-2-C-1, III-2-C-2, III-2-C-3, III-2-C-4, III-2-D, III-2-D-1, III-2-D-2, III-2-D-3, III-2-D-4, III-2-E-1, III-2-E-2, III-2-E-3, III-2-E-1a, III-2-E-2a, III-2-E-3a, III-2-E-1b, III-2-E-2b, III-2-E-3b, III-2-F-1a, III-2-F-1b, III-2-F-2a, III-2-F-2b, III-2-F-3a, or III-2-F-3b), III-3 (e.g., III-3-A), III-4 (e.g., III-4-A, III-4-B, III-4-C, III-4-D, III-4-C-1, III-4-C-2, III-4-C-3, III-4-C-4, III-4-D-1, III-4-D-2, III-4-C-4a, III-4-C-4b, III-4-C-4c, III-4-C-4d, III-4-C-4e, or III-4-C-4f), III-5, III-6, III-7, III-8 (e.g., III-8-A or III-8-B), III-9, III-10, III-11, or III-12, any of Compound Nos. 1-347, any compound selected from the compounds shown in Table A herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof) or a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition described herein. In various embodiments, the cancer can be cancer of the colon, pancreatic cancer, breast cancer, prostate cancer, lung cancer, ovarian cancer, cervical cancer, renal cancer, cancer of the head and neck, lymphoma, leukemia, and/or melanoma.

[0009] In some embodiments, a method of treating viral infection is provided. In some embodiments, the method comprises administering to a subject in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of the present disclosure (e.g., a compound of Formula III-1, III-2 (e.g., III-2-A, III-2-B, III-2-C, III-2-C-1, III-2-C-2, III-2-C-3, III-2-C-4, III-2-D, III-2-D-1, III-2-D-2, III-2-D-3, III-2-D-4, III-2-E-1, III-2-E-2, III-2-E-3, III-2-E-1a, III-2-E-2a, III-2-E-3a, III-

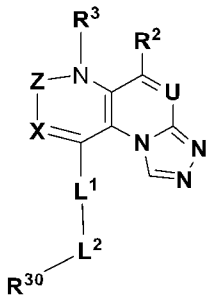
2-E-1b, III-2-E-2b, III-2-E-3b, III-2-F-1a, III-2-F-1b, III-2-F-2a, III-2-F-2b, III-2-F-3a, or III-2-F-3b), III-3 (e.g., III-3-A), III-4 (e.g., III-4-A, III-4-B, III-4-C, III-4-D, III-4-C-1, III-4-C-2, III-4-C-3, III-4-C-4, III-4-D-1, III-4-D-2, III-4-C-4a, III-4-C-4b, III-4-C-4c, III-4-C-4d, III-4-C-4e, or III-4-C-4f), III-5, III-6, III-7, III-8 (e.g., III-8-A or III-8-B), III-9, III-10, III-11, or III-12, any of Compound Nos. 1-347, any compound selected from the compounds shown in Table A herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof) or a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition described herein.

[0010] The administering in the methods herein is not limited to any particular route of administration. For example, in some embodiments, the administering can be orally, nasally, transdermally, pulmonary, inhalationally, buccally, sublingually, intraperintoneally, subcutaneously, intramuscularly, intravenously, rectally, intrapleurally, intrathecally and parenterally.

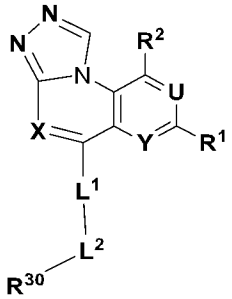
[0011] The compounds of the present disclosure can be used as a monotherapy or in a combination therapy. In some embodiments, the combination therapy includes treating the subject with a targeted therapeutic agent, chemotherapeutic agent, therapeutic antibody, radiation, cell therapy, and/or immunotherapy. In some embodiments, the combination therapy includes treating the subject with an immune-oncology agent herein. In some embodiments, the combination therapy includes treating the subject with one or more additional antiviral agents.

[0012] In some embodiments, the present disclosure provides the following exemplary enumerated Embodiments 1-49:

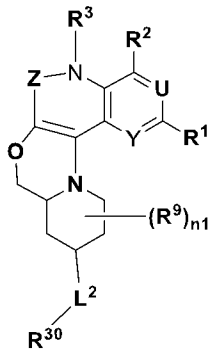
Embodiment 1. A compound of Formula III-1, III-2, III-3, III-4, III-5, III-6, III-7, III-8, III-9, III-10, III-11, or III-12, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof:



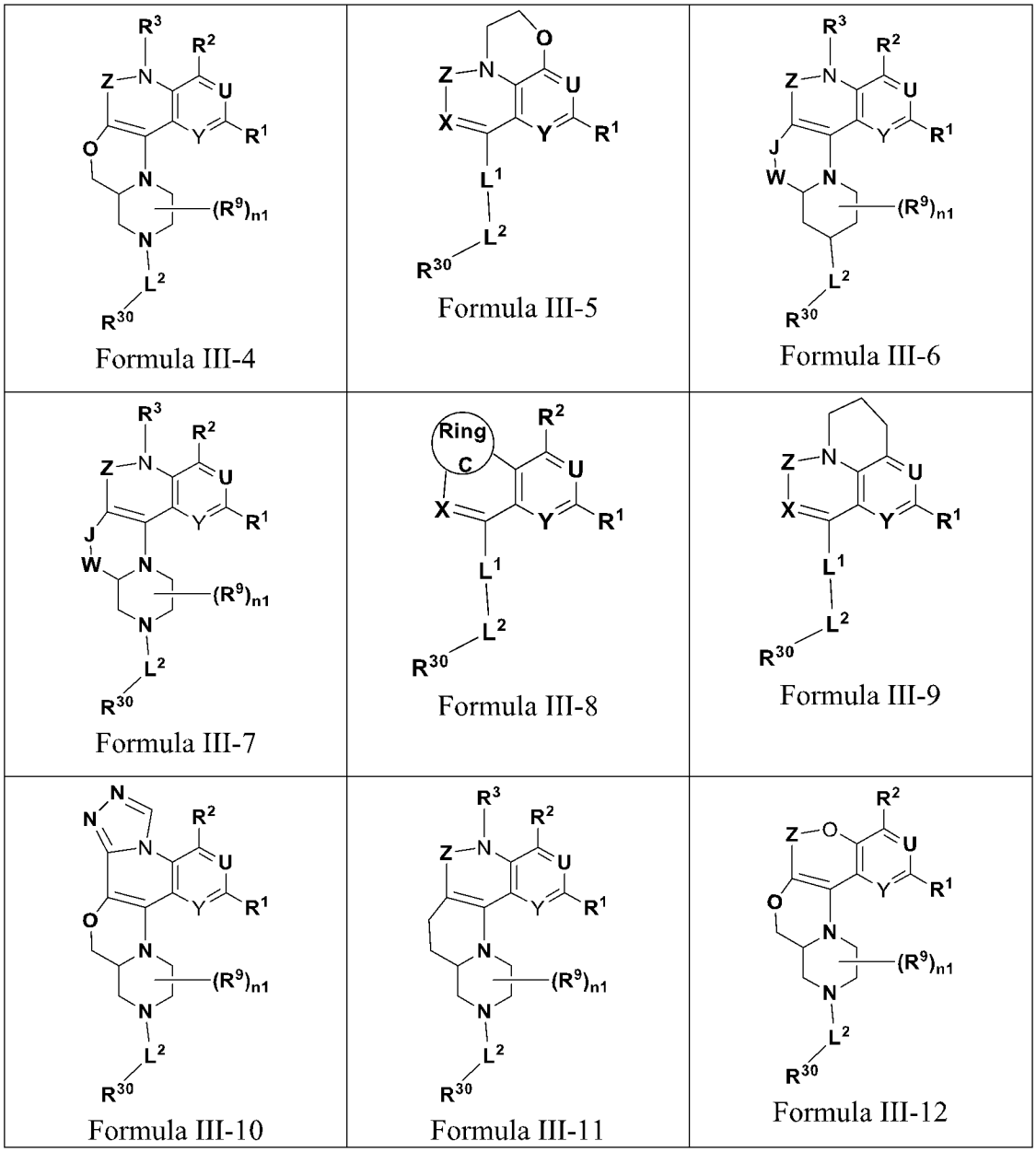
Formula III-1



Formula III-2



Formula III-3



wherein:

R^1 is hydrogen, halogen (e.g., F, Cl, or Br), CN, OH, NH_2, COOH, $CONH_2$, R^A, OR^A, $NH(R^A)$, $N(R^A)_2$, $COOR^A$, $CONH(R^A)$, $CON(R^A)_2$, SR^A, SOR^A, SO_2R^A, or $P(O)(R^A)_2$, wherein R^A at each occurrence is independently optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkenyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkynyl, optionally substituted C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, optionally substituted 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl having 1-4 ring heteroatoms independently selected from O, S, and N, or optionally substituted 4-7 membered heterocyclyl;

R^2 is hydrogen, halogen (e.g., F, Cl, or Br), CN, OH, NH_2, R^B, OR^B, $NH(R^B)$, or $N(R^B)_2$, wherein R^B at each occurrence is independently an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, optionally

substituted C_{2-4} alkenyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkynyl, optionally substituted C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, or optionally substituted 4-7 membered heterocyclyl;

R^3 is hydrogen, optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, or optionally substituted 3-7 membered ring, such as optionally substituted C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, or optionally substituted 4-7 membered heterocyclyl (such as a saturated 4-7 membered heterocyclyl);

J is O, CO, SO_2, NR^{15} or optionally substituted methylene;

W is absent or $(W^1)_p$, wherein p is 1, 2, or 3, wherein W^1 at each occurrence is independently, C(O), NR^{15}, SO_2, O, or optionally substituted methylene, provided that at most one instance of W^1 is C(O), NR^{15}, SO_2, or O;

wherein R^{15} at each occurrence is independently hydrogen, optionally substituted C_{1-6} alkyl, optionally substituted C_{2-6} alkenyl, optionally substituted C_{2-6} alkynyl, optionally substituted 3-6 membered ring, or nitrogen protecting group;

X is N or CR^5, wherein R^5 is hydrogen, halogen, OH, NH_2, $NH(R^C)$, $N(R^C)_2$, CN, $CONH_2$, COOH, $CONH(R^C)$, $CON(R^C)_2$, OR^C, or $COOR^C$, wherein R^C at each occurrence is independently an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl;

U is N or CR^6, wherein R^6 is hydrogen, halogen (e.g., F, Cl, or Br), CN, OH, NH_2, R^D, OR^D, $NH(R^D)$, $N(R^D)_2$, COOH, $CONH_2$, $COOR^D$, $CONH(R^D)$, $CON(R^D)_2$, SR^D, SOR^D, SO_2R^D, or $P(O)(R^D)_2$, wherein R^D at each occurrence is independently an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkenyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkynyl, optionally substituted C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, optionally substituted 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl having 1-4 ring heteroatoms independently selected from O, S, and N, or optionally substituted 4-7 membered heterocyclyl;

Y is N or CR^7, wherein R^7 is hydrogen, F, Cl, CN, optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, or optionally substituted C_{1-4} heteroalkyl;

Z is C(O), C(=N-OH), C(=N-O-(C_{1-4} alkyl)), C(=N-NH_2), C(=N-NH-(C_{1-4} alkyl)), C(=N-N(C_{1-4} alkyl)(C_{1-4} alkyl)), SO, SO_2, S(O)(=NH), or S(O)(=N-(C_{1-4} alkyl);

Ring C is a 5 or 6 membered ring, preferably, a 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl having 2-3 ring heteroatoms, such as a 5 membered heteroaryl having 2-3 ring nitrogen atoms, for example, imidazole or triazole ring, wherein Ring C shares two ring atoms with the adjacent ring in Formula III-8;

L^1 is an optionally substituted 4-12 membered ring, preferably, 4-12 membered heterocyclylene having one or more rings and 1-4 ring heteroatoms each independently O, N, or

S, or –N(R^E)-, wherein R^E is optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl or optionally substituted 3-7 membered ring;

L^2 is absent, O, NH, –N(R^{E2})-, C(O), SO_2, an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkylene, an optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkenylene, an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkynylene, optionally substituted C_{1-4} heteroalkylene, or an optionally substituted 3-7 membered ring, wherein R^{E2} is optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl or optionally substituted 3-7 membered ring;

R^{30} is hydrogen, an optionally substituted phenyl, optionally substituted 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl, or optionally substituted 8-12 membered ring having two or more rings;

R^9 at each occurrence is independently halogen, CN, OH, R^N, OR^N, NHR^N, $N(R^N)_2$, $COOR^N$, COR^N, $CONH(R^N)$, or $CON(R^N)_2$, wherein R^N at each occurrence is independently an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkenyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkynyl, or optionally substituted 3-7 membered ring, such as optionally substituted C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, optionally substituted phenyl, optionally substituted 4-7 membered heterocyclyl, or optionally substituted 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl; and

n1 is 0, 1, 2, or 3, preferably, n1 is 0 or 1, and R^9 at each occurrence is independently CH_3, CH_2CH_3, $CH_2CH_2CH_3$, fluorine substituted C_{1-3} alkyl (e.g., CF_2H), cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, CH_2OH, CH_2OCH_3, $CH_2OCH_2CH_3$, CH_2NH_2, CH_2N_3, or $CH_2NHC(O)OCH_3$.

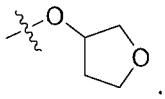
Embodiment 2. The compound of Embodiment 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein Y is N.

Embodiment 3. The compound of Embodiment 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein Y is CH.

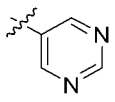
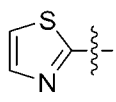
Embodiment 4. The compound of any of Embodiments 1-3, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein U is N.

Embodiment 5. The compound of any of Embodiments 1-3, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein U is CR^6.

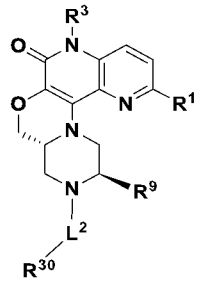
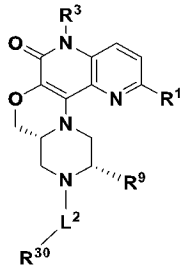
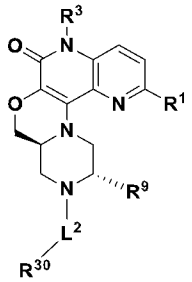
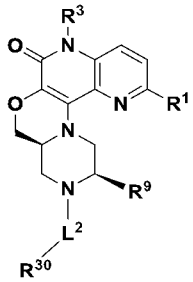
Embodiment 6. The compound of Embodiment 5, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^6 is hydrogen.

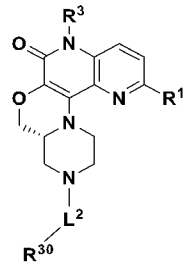
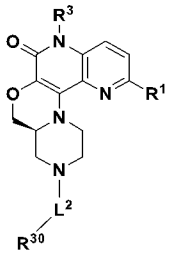
Embodiment 7. The compound of Embodiment 5, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^6 is C_{1-4} alkoxy or  .

Embodiment 8. The compound of any of Embodiments 1-7, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein as applicable, R^1 is CN.

Embodiment 9. The compound of any of Embodiments 1-7, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein as applicable, (i) R^1 is halogen, e.g., F or Cl; (ii) R^1 is  ; (iii) R^1 is an optionally substituted 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl having 1-4 ring heteroatoms independently selected from O, S, and N, such as an optionally substituted pyrimidinyl or an optionally substituted thiazolyl, for example, R^1 is  or  ; or (iv) R^1 is SR^{A1}, wherein R^{A1} is independently optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, for example, R^1 is SCH_3.

Embodiment 10. The compound of Embodiment 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, characterized as having a structure according to Formula III-4-C-1, III-4-C-2, III-4-C-3, III-4-C-4, III-4-D-1, or III-4-D-2

 Formula III-4-C-1	 Formula III-4-C-2	 Formula III-4-C-3	 Formula III-4-C-4

 Formula III-4-D-1	 Formula III-4-D-2.		

Embodiment 11. The compound of any of Embodiments 1-9, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^2 is hydrogen.

Embodiment 12. The compound of any of Embodiments 1-11, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein (i) R^3 is an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, such as CH_3, CD_3 etc; (ii) R^3 is hydrogen; (iii) R^3 is an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, such as $CH(CH_3)_2$, CH_2CH_3, CH_2CHF_2 etc; or (iv) R^3 is an optionally substituted C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, such as cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl etc.

Embodiment 13. The compound of any of Embodiments 1-12, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein Z is C(O).

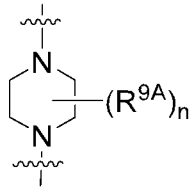
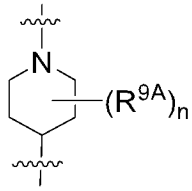
Embodiment 14. The compound of any of Embodiments 1-13, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein as applicable, R^9 at each occurrence is independently an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl or optionally substituted C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, preferably, CH_3, CH_2CH_3, $CH_2CH_2CH_3$, fluorine-substituted C_{1-3} alkyl (e.g., CF_2H), cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, CH_2OH, CH_2OCH_3, $CH_2OCH_2CH_3$, CH_2NH_2, CH_2N_3, or $CH_2NHC(O)OCH_3$.

Embodiment 15. The compound of any of Embodiments 1-14, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein as applicable, X is N.

Embodiment 16. The compound of any of Embodiments 1-14, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein as applicable, X is CR^5, wherein R^5 is CN.

Embodiment 17. The compound of any of Embodiments 1-14, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein as applicable, X is CR^5, wherein R^5 is $CONH_2$, COOH, $CONH(R^{C1})$,

$CON(R^{C1})_2$, or $COOR^{C1}$, wherein R^{C1} at each occurrence is independently a C_{1-4} alkyl, such as methyl.

Embodiment 18. The compound of any of Embodiments 1-17, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein as applicable, L^1 is  or  (either of the two attaching points of the piperidine, N or C, can be attached to L^2),

wherein:

n is 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4, and

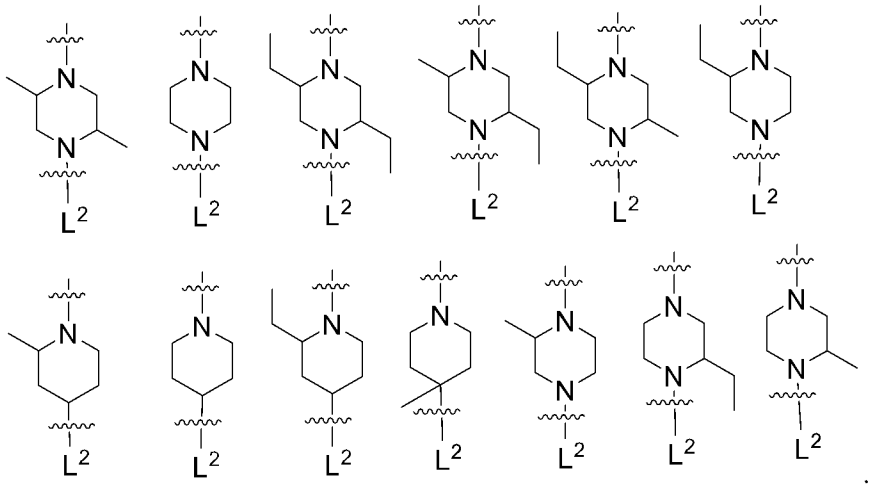
(1) R^{9A} at each occurrence is independently halogen, CN, OH, R^N, OR^N, NHR^N, $N(R^N)_2$, $COOR^N$, COR^N, $CONH(R^N)$, or $CON(R^N)_2$, wherein R^N at each occurrence is independently an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkenyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkynyl, or optionally substituted 3-7 membered ring, such as optionally substituted C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, optionally substituted phenyl, optionally substituted 4-7 membered heterocyclyl, or optionally substituted 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl; or

(2) two instances of R^{9A} can be joined to form a double bond or a 3-5 membered ring and any remaining instance(s) of R^{9A} are defined as in (1).

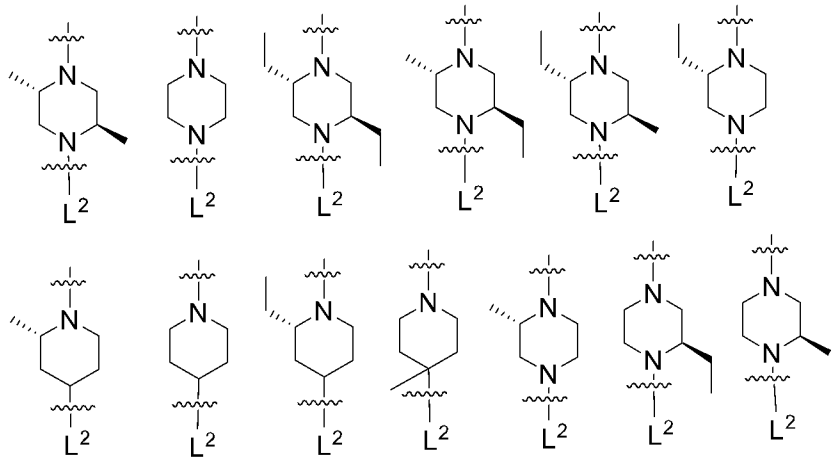
Embodiment 19. The compound of Embodiment 18, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{9A} at each occurrence is independently CH_3, CH_2CH_3, $CH_2CH_2CH_3$, fluorine-

substituted C_{1-3} alkyl (e.g., CF_2H), cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, CH_2OH, CH_2OCH_3, $CH_2OCH_2CH_3$, CH_2NH_2, CH_2N_3, or $CH_2NHC(O)OCH_3$.

Embodiment 20. The compound of any of Embodiments 1-17, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein as applicable, L^1 is selected from the following (the bottom attaching point, N or C, is attached to L^2):



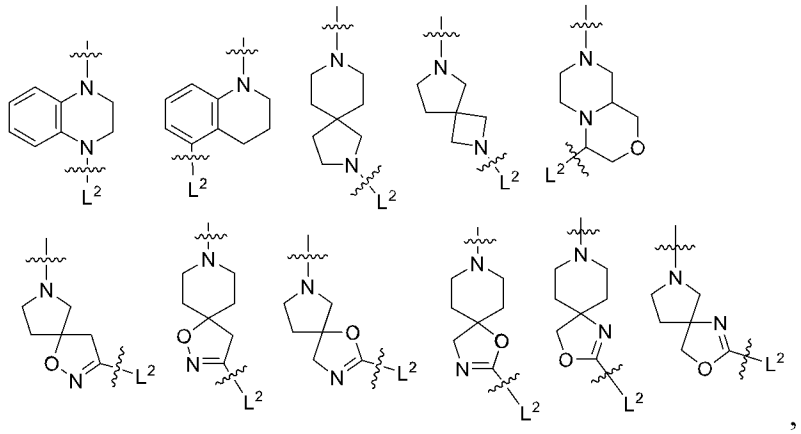
Embodiment 21. The compound of any of Embodiments 1-17, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein as applicable, L^1 is selected from the following (the bottom attaching point, N or C, is attached to L^2):



Embodiment 22. The compound of any of Embodiments 1-17, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein as applicable, L^1 is an optionally substituted 7-12 membered heterocyclylene

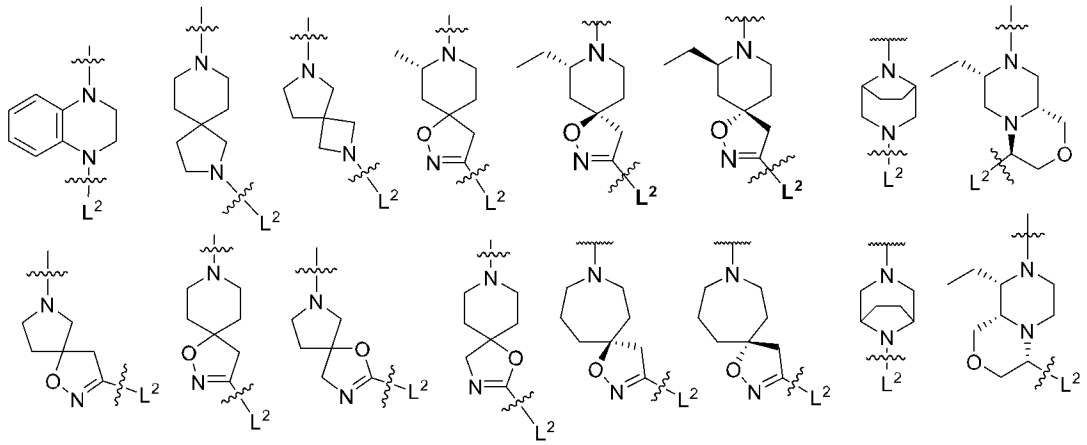
having two or more rings and 1-4 ring heteroatoms each independently O, N, or S, when substituted, the substituent(s) can be attached to any one or more of the two or more rings.

Embodiment 23. The compound of any of Embodiments 1-17, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein as applicable, L^1 is selected from the following bicyclic heterocyclylene (the bottom attaching point, N or C, is attached to L^2):



wherein in each of the bicyclic heterocyclylene, each of the two rings can be optionally substituted with 1-3 R^{10}, wherein R^{10} at each occurrence is independently halogen, OH, NH_2, oxo (as applicable), R^J, OR^J, CN, $NH(R^J)$, or $N(R^J)_2$, wherein R^J at each occurrence is independently an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkenyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkynyl, or optionally substituted 3-4 membered ring.

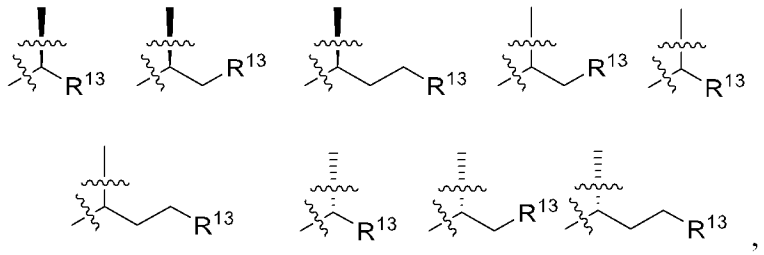
Embodiment 24. The compound of any of Embodiments 1-17, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein as applicable, L^1 is selected from the following bicyclic heterocyclylene (the bottom attaching point, N or C, is attached to L^2):



Embodiment 25. The compound of any of Embodiments 1-17, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein as applicable, L^1 is –N(C_{1-4} alkyl)-, such as –N(CH_3)-.

Embodiment 26. The compound of any of Embodiments 1-25, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein L^2 is absent.

Embodiment 27. The compound of any of Embodiments 1-25, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein L^2 is an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkylene selected from the following:



,

wherein:

R^{13} is selected from hydrogen, halogen (e.g., F, Cl, or Br), CN, OH, NH_2, COOH, $CONH_2$, SO_2NH_2, COR^K, $COOR^K$, $CONH(R^K)$, $CON(R^K)_2$, SO_2R^K, $SO_2NH(R^K)$, $SO_2N(R^K)_2$, R^K, OR^K, $NH(R^K)$, $N(R^K)_2$, SR^K, SOR^K, SO_2R^K, or $P(O)(R^K)_2$, wherein R^K at each occurrence is independently optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkenyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkynyl, optionally substituted C_{1-4} heteroalkyl, optionally substituted C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, optionally substituted phenyl, optionally substituted 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl having 1-4 ring heteroatoms independently selected from O, S, and N, or optionally substituted 4-7 membered heterocyclyl, wherein, when substituted, the optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{2-4} alkenyl, C_{2-4} alkynyl, C_{1-4} heteroalkyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, phenyl, 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl, or 4-7 membered heterocyclyl is substituted with 1-3 substituents independently selected from halogen (preferably F or Cl), OH, CN, C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, C_{1-4} heteroalkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, and 3-4 membered ring (including cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, oxetanyl, azetidinyl, etc.) optionally substituted with F and/or methyl.

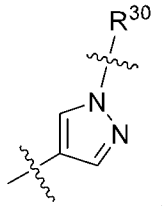
Embodiment 28. The compound of Embodiment 27, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{13} is hydrogen.

Embodiment 29. The compound of Embodiment 27, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{13} is CN, OH, COOH, $CONH_2$, methoxy, ethoxy, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, optionally substituted phenyl, or optionally substituted 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl having 1-3 ring heteroatoms independently selected from N, O, and S, wherein, when substituted, the optionally substituted phenyl or 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl is substituted with 1-3 substituents

independently selected from halogen (preferably F or Cl), OH, CN, C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, C_{1-4} heteroalkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, and 3-4 membered ring (including cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, oxetanyl, azetidinyl, etc.) optionally substituted with F and/or methyl.

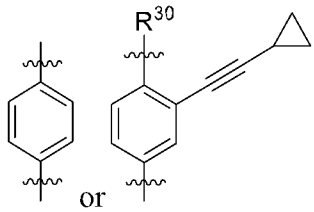
Embodiment 30. The compound of any of Embodiments 1-25, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein L^2 is O or C(O).

Embodiment 31. The compound of any of Embodiments 1-25, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein L^2 is an optionally substituted 5 or 6 membered heteroarylene, for example,



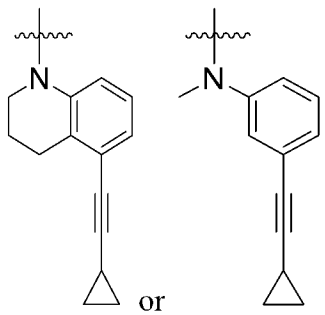
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Embodiment 32. The compound of any of Embodiments 1-17, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein as applicable, L^1 is –N(R^E)-, L^2 is an optionally substituted phenylene, e.g.,



or , and R^{30} is hydrogen.

Embodiment 33. The compound of any of Embodiments 1-17, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein as applicable, L^1, L^2, and R^{30} together are:



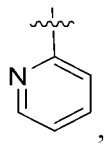
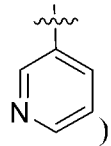
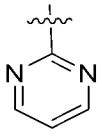
or .

Embodiment 34. The compound of any of Embodiments 1-31, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} is optionally substituted phenyl, such as a phenyl which is substituted with 1-3 (e.g., 1 or 2) R^{22}, wherein R^{22} at each occurrence is independently halogen (e.g., F, Cl, or Br), CN, OH, NH_2, R^M, OR^M, COOH, $CONH_2$, $COOR^M$, $CONH(R^M)$, $CON(R^M)_2$, $NHCO(R^M)$, $N(R^M)CO(R^M)$, SO_2R^M, SO_2NH_2, $S(O)(NH)R^M$, $S(O)(NR^M)R^M$, $SO_2N(R^M)_2$, $NHSO_2R^M$, $N(R^M)SO_2R^M$, $P(O)(R^M)_2$, $P(O)(OR^M)_2$, $NH(R^M)$, $N(R^M)_2$, SR^M, or SF_5, wherein R^M at each

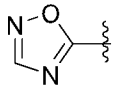
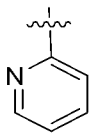
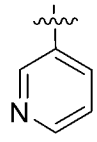
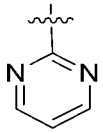
occurrence is independently an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkenyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkynyl, optionally substituted C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, optionally substituted phenyl, optionally substituted 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl having 1-4 ring heteroatoms independently selected from O, S, and N, or optionally substituted 4-7 membered heterocyclyl.

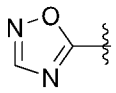
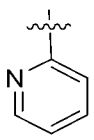
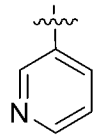
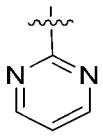
Embodiment 35. The compound of Embodiment 34, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} is a phenyl which is substituted with 1-3 (e.g., 1 or 2) R^{22}, wherein R^{22} at each occurrence is independently halogen (e.g., F, Cl, or Br), CN, OH, R^{M1}, OR^{M1}, SO_2R^{M1}, $P(O)(R^{M1})_2$, SR^{M1}, or SF_5, wherein R^{M1} at each occurrence is independently an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl or an optionally substituted 3-4 membered ring (including cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, oxetanyl, azetidinyl, etc.), wherein when substituted, the optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl or 3-4 membered ring is substituted with 1-3 substituents independently selected from halogen (preferably F or Cl), OH, CN, C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, C_{1-4} heteroalkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, and 3-4 membered ring (including cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, oxetanyl, azetidinyl, etc.) optionally substituted with F and/or methyl.

Embodiment 36. The compound of Embodiment 34, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} is a phenyl which is substituted with 1-3 (e.g., 1 or 2) R^{22}, wherein R^{22} at each occurrence is independently F, Cl, CN, R^{M2}, OR^{M2}, SR^{M2}, or SF_5, wherein R^{M2} at each occurrence is independently a C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, such as CF_3.

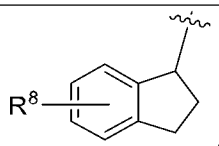
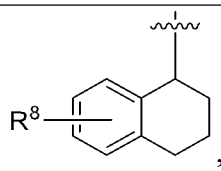
Embodiment 37. The compound of any of Embodiments 1-31, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} is optionally substituted 5 or 6-membered heteroaryl, such as a pyridyl (e.g.,  , or ) or pyrimidinyl (e.g., ), which is substituted with 1-3 (e.g., 1 or 2) R^{22}, wherein R^{22} at each occurrence is independently halogen (e.g., F, Cl, or Br), CN, OH, NH_2, R^M, OR^M, COOH, $CONH_2$, $COOR^M$, $CONH(R^M)$, $CON(R^M)_2$, $NHCO(R^M)$, $N(R^M)CO(R^M)$, SO_2R^M, SO_2NH_2, $S(O)(NH)R^M$, $S(O)(NR^M)R^M$, $SO_2N(R^M)_2$, $NHSO_2R^M$, $N(R^M)SO_2R^M$, $P(O)(R^M)_2$, $P(O)(OR^M)_2$, $NH(R^M)$, $N(R^M)_2$, SR^M, or SF_5, wherein R^M at each occurrence is independently an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkenyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkynyl, optionally substituted C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, optionally substituted phenyl,

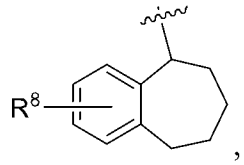
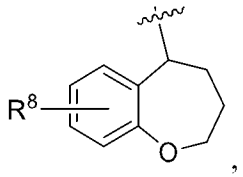
optionally substituted 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl having 1-4 ring heteroatoms independently selected from O, S, and N, or optionally substituted 4-7 membered heterocyclyl.

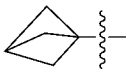
Embodiment 38. The compound of Embodiment 37, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} is a 5-membered heteroaryl (e.g., ) or pyridyl (e.g.,  , or ) or pyrimidinyl (e.g., ), which is substituted with 1-3 (e.g., 1 or 2) R^{22}, as valency permits, wherein R^{22} at each occurrence is independently halogen (e.g., F, Cl, or Br), CN, OH, R^{M1}, OR^{M1}, SO_2R^{M1}, $P(O)(R^{M1})_2$, SR^{M1}, or SF_5, wherein R^{M1} at each occurrence is independently an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl or an optionally substituted 3-4 membered ring (including cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, oxetanyl, azetidinyl, etc.), wherein when substituted, the optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl or 3-4 membered ring is substituted with 1-3 substituents independently selected from halogen (preferably F or Cl), OH, CN, C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, C_{1-4} heteroalkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, and 3-4 membered ring (including cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, oxetanyl, azetidinyl, etc.) optionally substituted with F and/or methyl.

Embodiment 39. The compound of Embodiment 37, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} is a 5-membered heteroaryl (e.g., ) or pyridyl (e.g.,  , or ) or pyrimidinyl (e.g., ), which is substituted with 1-3 (e.g., 1 or 2) R^{22}, as valency permits, wherein R^{22} at each occurrence is independently F, Cl, CN, R^{M2}, OR^{M2}, SR^{M2}, or SF_5, wherein R^{M2} at each occurrence is independently a C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, such as CF_3.

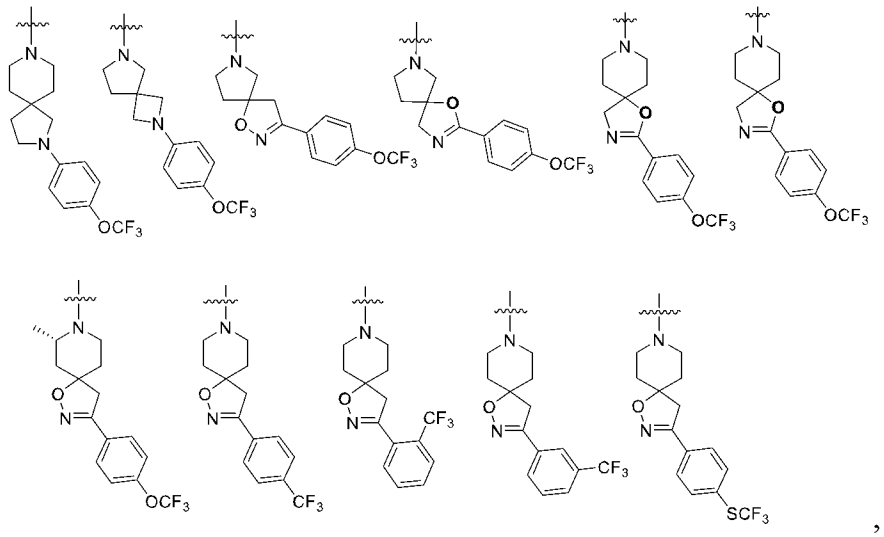
Embodiment 40. The compound of any of Embodiments 1-31, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} has a structure according to S-1-A, S-1-B, S-1-C, or S-1-D:

 ,	 ,

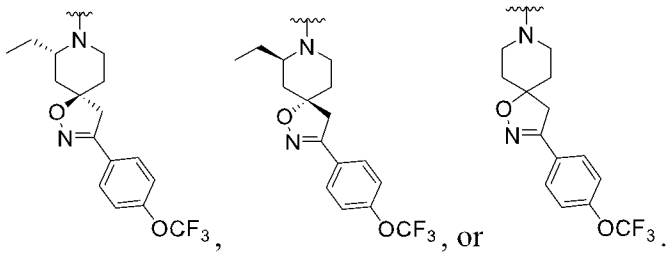
S-1-A	S-1-B
 S-1-C	 S-1-D,

wherein R^8 is C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F (such as CH_3, CF_3, etc.), C_{1-4} alkoxy optionally substituted with 1-3 F (such as OCH_3, OCF_3, etc.), SCF_3, SF_5, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, or  .

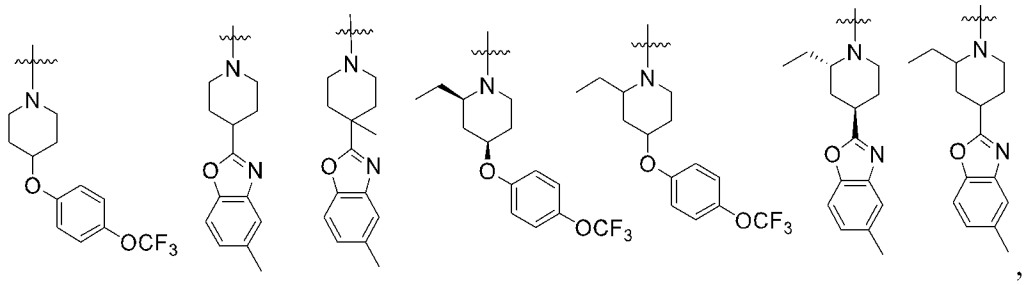
Embodiment 41. The compound of any of Embodiments 1-17, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein L^1, L^2, and R^{30} together (i.e., L^1-L^2-R^{30}) are selected from:



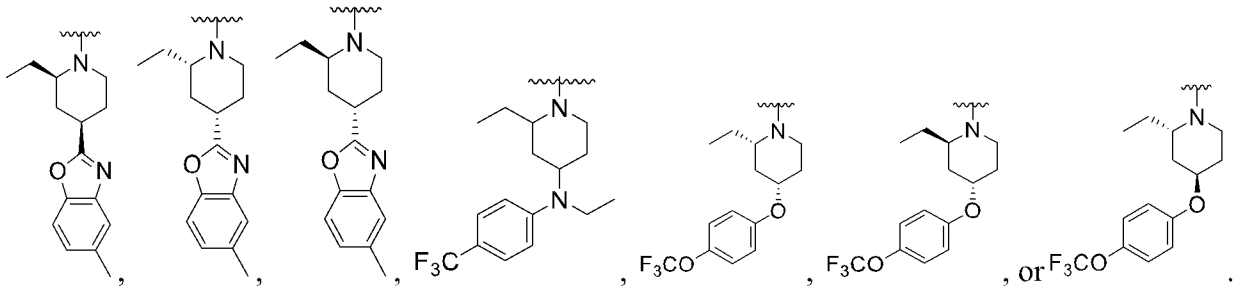
or L^1-L^2-R^{30} is selected from



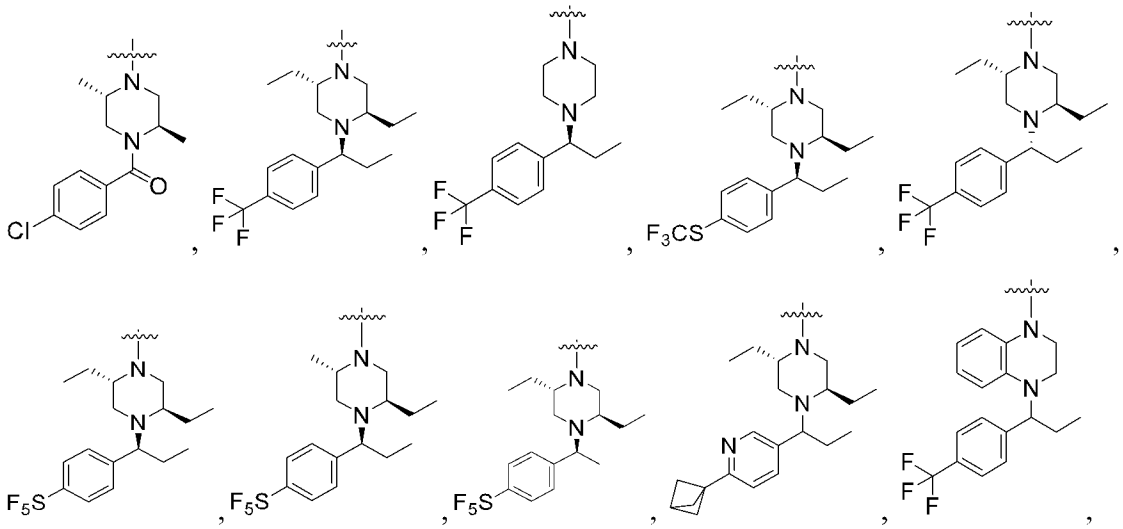
Embodiment 42. The compound of any of Embodiments 1-17, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein L^1, L^2, and R^{30} together are selected from:

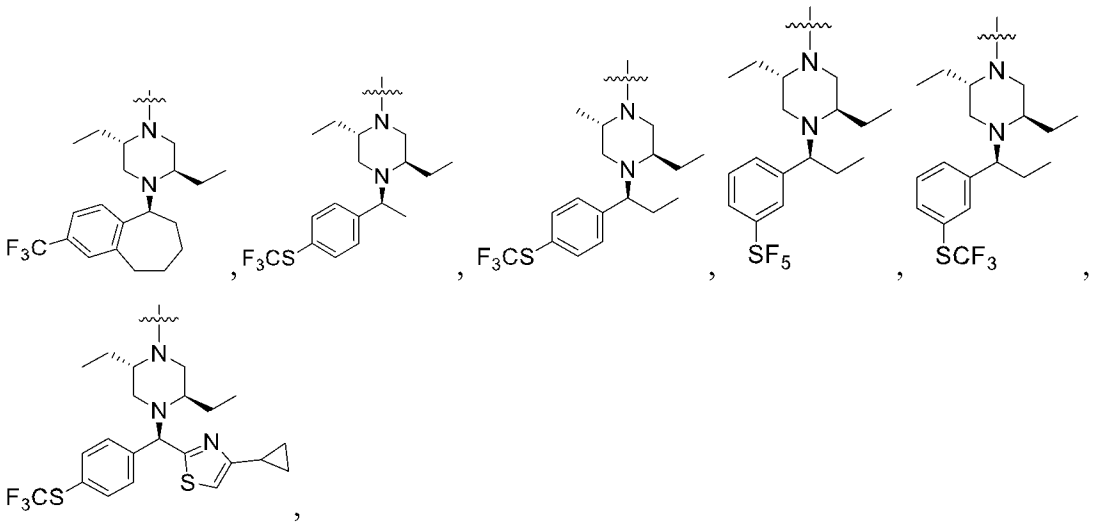


or L^1-L^2-R^{30} is selected from:

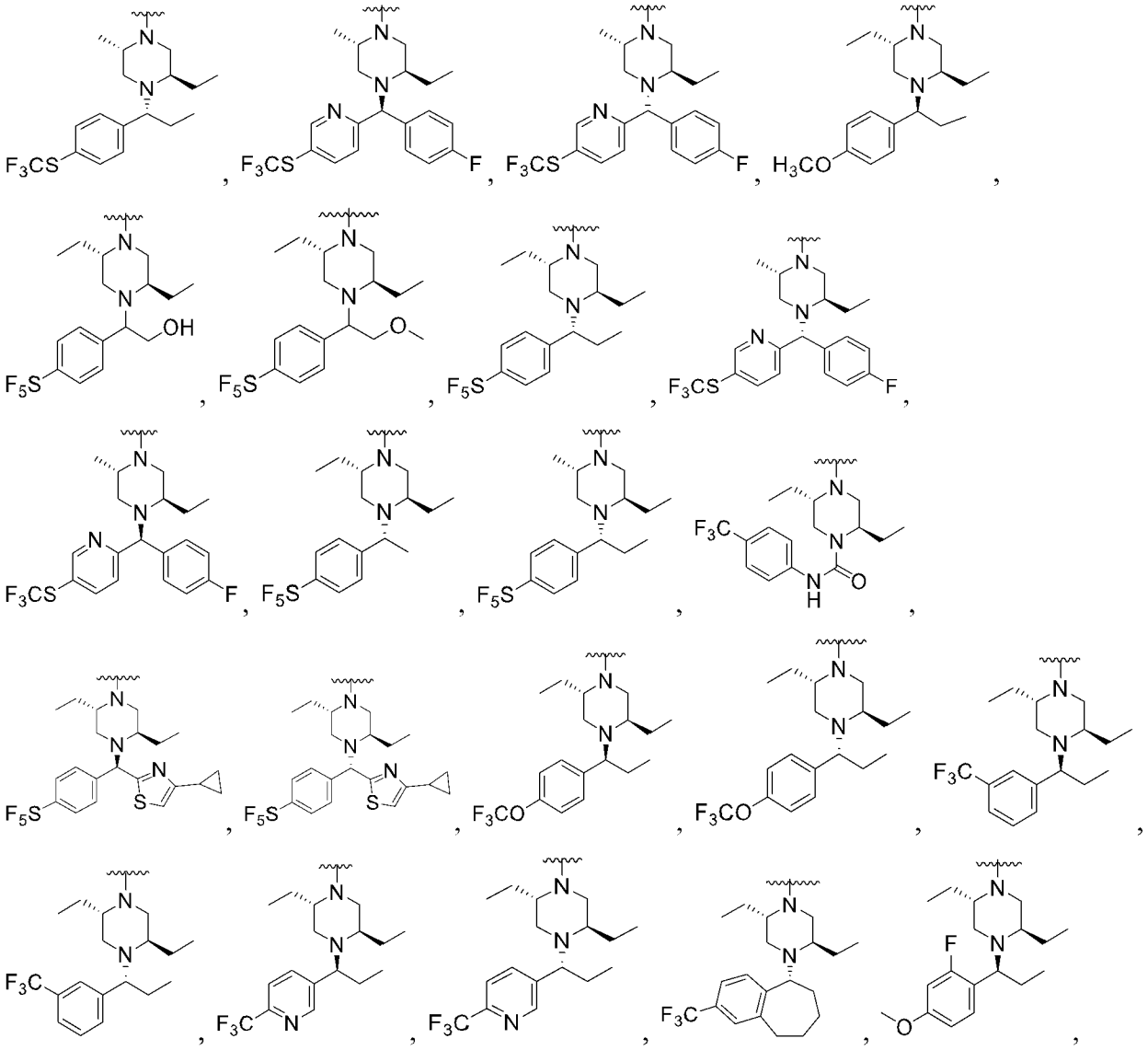


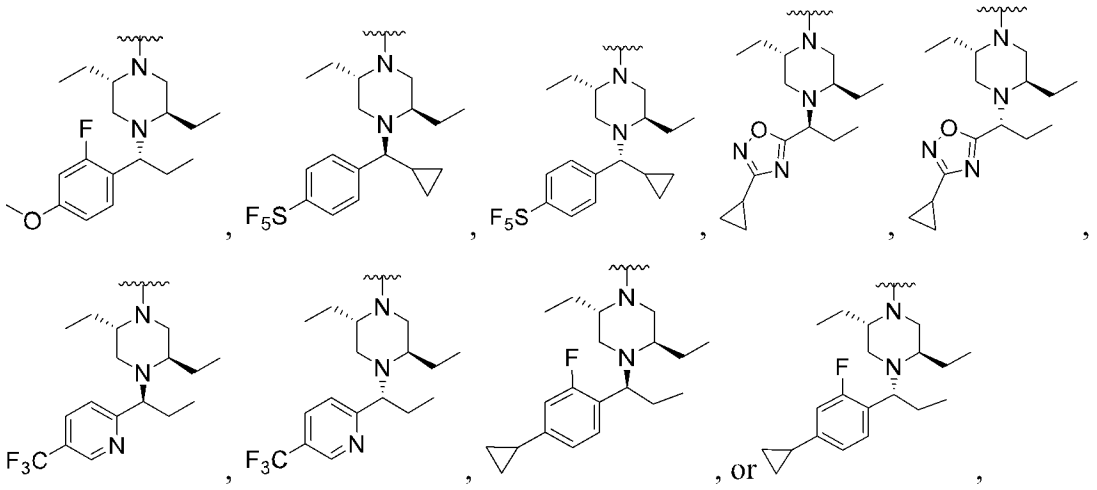
Embodiment 43. The compound of any of Embodiments 1-17, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein L^1, L^2, and R^{30} together are selected from:



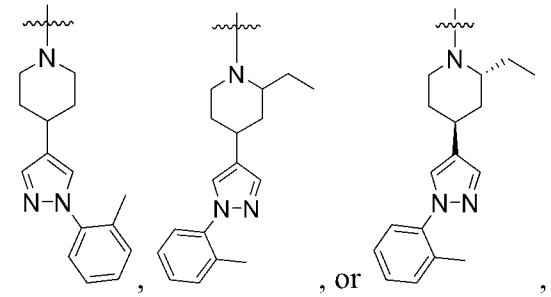


or L^1-L^2-R^{30} is selected from:

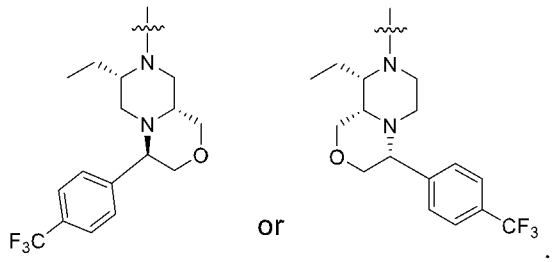




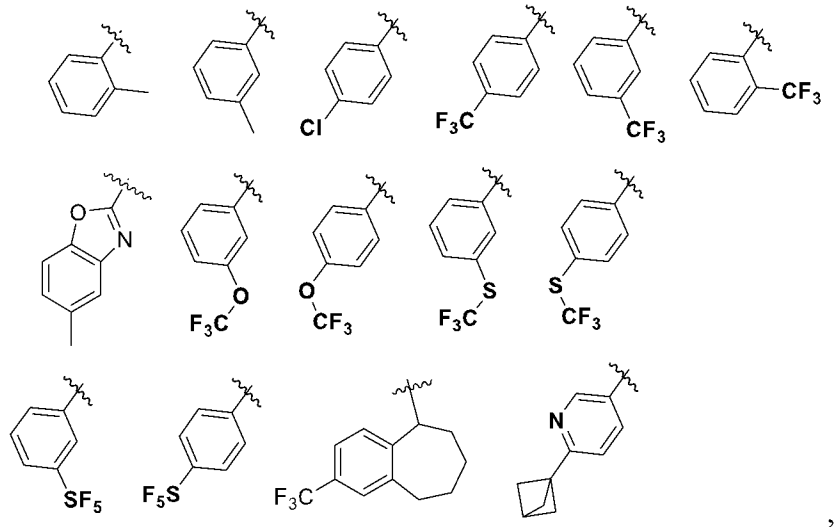
or L^1, L^2, and R^{30} together are selected from:



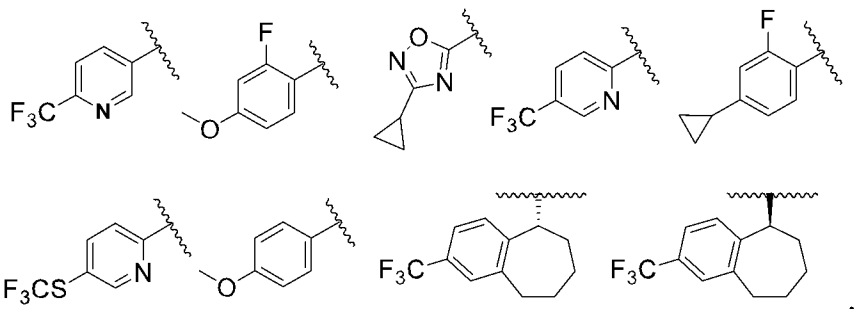
or L^1, L^2, and R^{30} together are selected from:



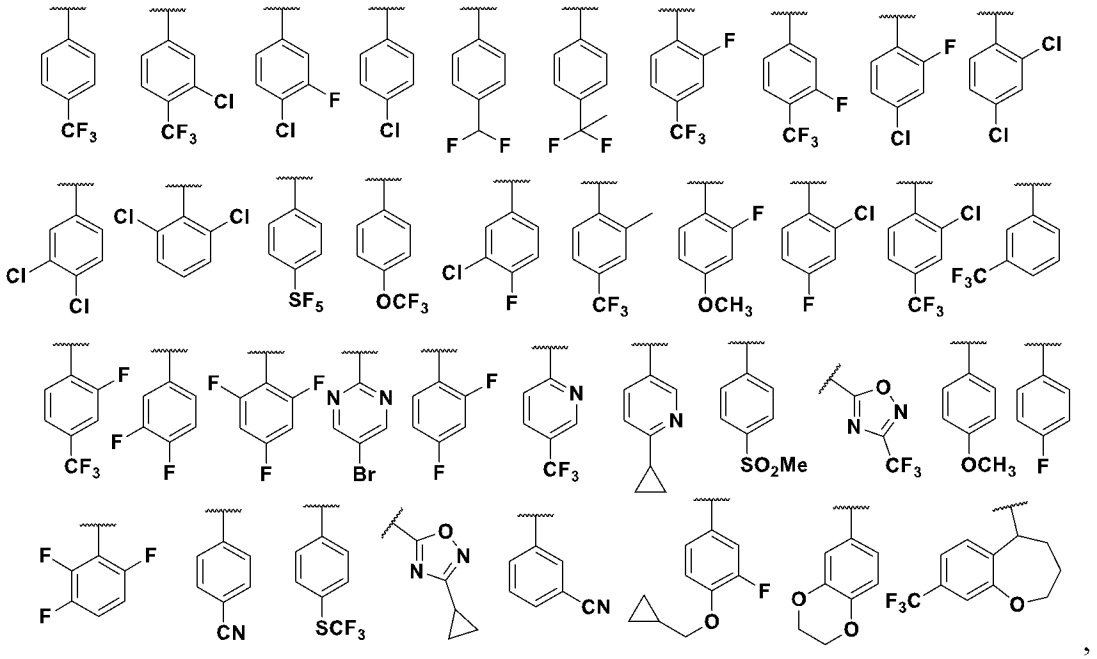
Embodiment 44. The compound of any of Embodiments 1-31, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} is selected from the following:



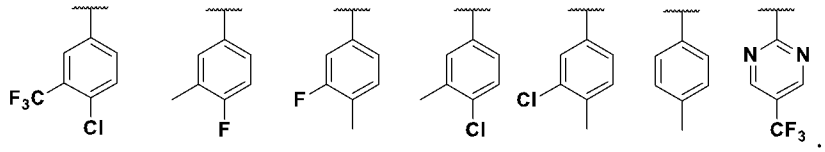
or R^{30} is selected from:



or R^{30} is selected from:



or R^{30} is selected from:



Embodiment 45. A compound selected from Compound Nos. 1-347 or any of the compounds disclosed in Table A, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

Embodiment 46. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the compound of any of Embodiments 1-45 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and optionally a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.

Embodiment 47. A method for treating a disease comprising the administration to a subject in need thereof a therapeutically-effective amount of at least one compound according to any one of Embodiments 1 to 45, wherein said disease is cancer or a viral infection.

Embodiment 48. The method according to Embodiment 47, wherein said cancer is selected from colon cancer, pancreatic cancer, breast cancer, prostate cancer, lung cancer, ovarian cancer, cervical cancer, renal cancer, cancer of the head and neck, lymphoma, leukemia and melanoma.

Embodiment 49. A method of inhibiting activity of at least one of diacylglycerol kinase selected from diacylglycerol kinase alpha (DGKa) and diacylglycerol kinase zeta (DGKz) comprising administering to a subject in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of at least one compound according to any one of Embodiments 1 to 45.

[0013] It is to be understood that both the foregoing summary and the following detailed description are exemplary and explanatory only, and are not restrictive of the invention herein.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURE

[0014] Figure 1 shows anti-tumor activity of Compound 67 (cpd67) as a single agent and in combination with anti-mouse PD-1 antibody (mPD-1) in MC38 syngeneic tumor model.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

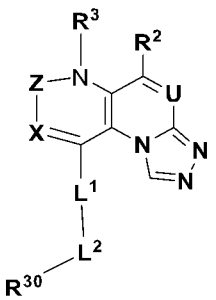
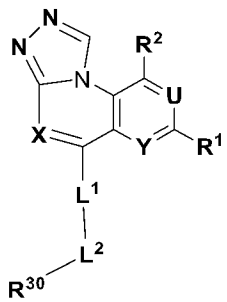
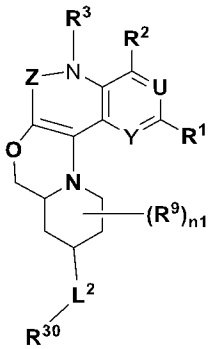
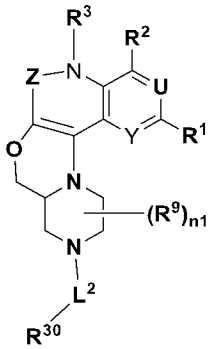
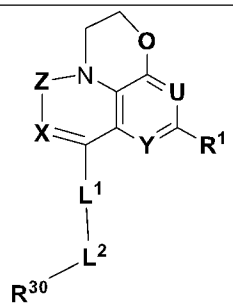
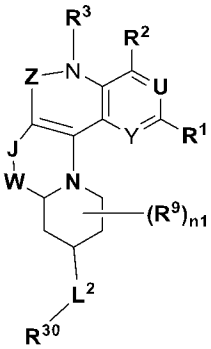
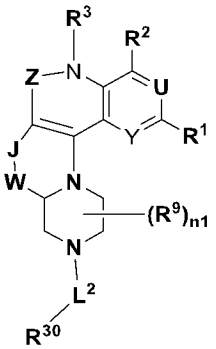
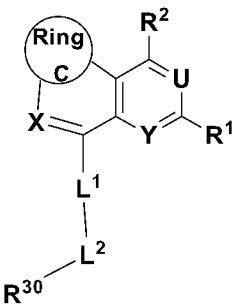
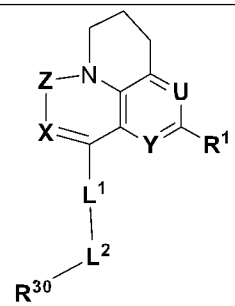
[0015] In a broad aspect, the present disclosure provides compounds and compositions that are useful for inhibiting DGKs (diacylglycerol kinases), such as DGKa and/or DGKz, and/or treating or preventing various diseases or disorders described herein, e.g., cancer or infectious diseases such as viral infections.

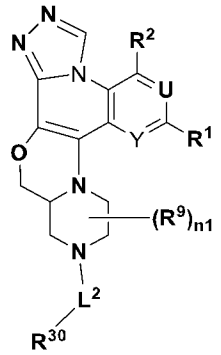
Compounds

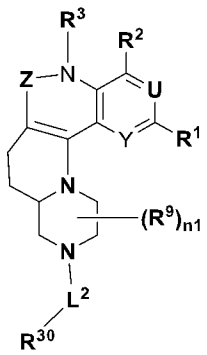
[0016] Some embodiments of the present disclosure are directed to novel compounds. The compounds herein typically can be a DGK inhibitor, and useful for treating various diseases or disorders, such as those described herein, e.g., cancer or viral infections.

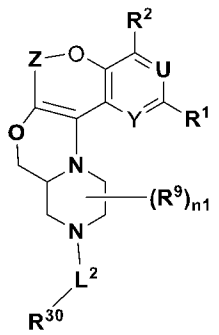
Formula III-1 to III-12

[0017] In some embodiments, the present disclosure provides a compound of Formula III-1, III-2, III-3, III-4, III-5, III-6, III-7, III-8, III-9, III-10, III-11, or III-12, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof:

<table>
<tr>
<td> 
Formula III-1</td>
<td> 
Formula III-2</td>
<td> 
Formula III-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td> 
Formula III-4</td>
<td> 
Formula III-5</td>
<td> 
Formula III-6</td>
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<tr>
<td> 
Formula III-7</td>
<td> 
Formula III-8</td>
<td> 
Formula III-9</td>
</tr>
</table>


Formula III-10


Formula III-11


Formula III-12

wherein:

R^1 is hydrogen, halogen (e.g., F, Cl, or Br), CN, OH, NH_2, COOH, $CONH_2$, R^A, OR^A, $NH(R^A)$, $N(R^A)_2$, $COOR^A$, $CONH(R^A)$, $CON(R^A)_2$, SR^A, SOR^A, SO_2R^A, or $P(O)(R^A)_2$, wherein R^A at each occurrence is independently optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkenyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkynyl, optionally substituted C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, optionally substituted 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl having 1-4 ring heteroatoms independently selected from O, S, and N, or optionally substituted 4-7 membered heterocyclyl;

R^2 is hydrogen, halogen (e.g., F, Cl, or Br), CN, OH, NH_2, R^B, OR^B, $NH(R^B)$, or $N(R^B)_2$, wherein R^B at each occurrence is independently an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkenyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkynyl, optionally substituted C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, or optionally substituted 4-7 membered heterocyclyl;

R^3 is hydrogen, optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, or optionally substituted 3-7 membered ring, such as an optionally substituted C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, or optionally substituted 4-7 membered heterocyclyl (such as a saturated 4-7 membered heterocyclyl);

J is O, CO, SO_2, NR^{15} or optionally substituted methylene;

W is absent or $-(W^1)_p-$, wherein p is 1, 2, or 3, wherein W^1 at each occurrence is independently, C(O), NR^{15}, SO_2, O, or optionally substituted methylene, provided that at most one instance of W^1 is C(O), NR^{15}, SO_2, or O; to be clear, when W is absent, the ring containing J is a 5-membered ring; when p is 1, the ring containing J and W is a 6-membered ring; when p is 2 or 3, the ring containing J and W is a 7-membered ring or 8-membered ring, respectively;

wherein R^{15} at each occurrence is independently hydrogen, optionally substituted C_{1-6} alkyl, optionally substituted C_{2-6} alkenyl, optionally substituted C_{2-6} alkynyl, optionally substituted 3-6 membered ring, or nitrogen protecting group;

X is N or CR^5, wherein R^5 is hydrogen, halogen, OH, NH_2, NHR^C, $N(R^C)_2$, CN, $CONH_2$, COOH, $CONH(R^C)$, $CON(R^C)_2$, OR^C, NO_2, or $COOR^C$, wherein R^C at each occurrence is independently an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl;

U is N or CR^6, wherein R^6 is hydrogen, halogen (e.g., F, Cl, or Br), CN, OH, NH_2, R^D, OR^D, $NH(R^D)$, $N(R^D)_2$, COOH, $CONH_2$, $COOR^D$, $CONH(R^D)$, $CON(R^D)_2$, SR^D, SOR^D, SO_2R^D, or $P(O)(R^D)_2$, wherein R^D at each occurrence is independently an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkenyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkynyl, optionally substituted C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, optionally substituted 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl having 1-4 ring heteroatoms independently selected from O, S, and N, or optionally substituted 4-7 membered heterocyclyl;

Y is N or CR^7, wherein R^7 is hydrogen, F, Cl, CN, optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, or optionally substituted C_{1-4} heteroalkyl;

Z is C(O), C(=N-OH), C(=N-O-(C_{1-4} alkyl)), C(=N-NH_2), C(=N-NH-(C_{1-4} alkyl)), C(=N-N(C_{1-4} alkyl)(C_{1-4} alkyl)), SO, SO_2, S(O)(=NH), or S(O)(=N-(C_{1-4} alkyl);

Ring C is a 5 or 6 membered ring, preferably, a 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl having 2-3 ring heteroatoms, such as a 5 membered heteroaryl having 2-3 ring nitrogen atoms, for example, imidazole or triazole ring, wherein Ring C shares two ring atoms with the adjacent ring in Formula III-8;

L^1 is an optionally substituted 4-12 membered ring, preferably, 4-12 membered heterocyclylene having one or more rings and 1-4 ring heteroatoms each independently O, N, or S, or –$N(R^E)$-, wherein R^E is optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl or optionally substituted 3-7 membered ring;

L^2 is absent, O, NH, –$N(R^{E2})$-, C(O), SO_2, an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkylene, an optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkenylene, an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkynylene, optionally substituted C_{1-4} heteroalkylene, or an optionally substituted 3-7 membered ring, wherein R^{E2} is optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl or optionally substituted 3-7 membered ring;

R^{30} is hydrogen, an optionally substituted phenyl, optionally substituted 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl, or optionally substituted 8-12 membered ring having two or more rings;

R^9 at each occurrence is independently halogen, CN, OH, R^N, OR^N, NHR^N, $N(R^N)_2$, $COOR^N$, COR^N, $CONH(R^N)$, or $CON(R^N)_2$, wherein R^N at each occurrence is independently an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkenyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkynyl, or optionally substituted 3-7 membered ring, such as optionally substituted C_{3-6}

cycloalkyl, optionally substituted phenyl, optionally substituted 4-7 membered heterocyclyl, or optionally substituted 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl; and

n1 is 0, 1, 2, or 3.

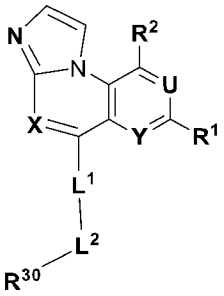
[0018] As used herein, unless specified or otherwise obviously contrary from context, a "x-y membered ring" should be understood as encompassing any ring structure having the designated number of ring members, for example, such ring can be carbocyclic, heterocyclic, aryl or heteroaryl, which can be monocyclic, bicyclic, or having more than two rings, and each of the ring(s) can be saturated, partially unsaturated, or aromatic, and can optionally contain one or more ring heteroatoms. Further, when applicable, such "x-y membered ring" should be understood as attaching to the remainder of the molecule through one or more ring atoms.

[0019] To be clear, the term "substituted" or "unsubstituted" used in connection with a variable described herein should be understood as referring to whether the variable is substituted, without considering the required bonding of the variable with the remainder of the molecule. For example, an unsubstituted phenylene should be understood such that other than the two ring atoms of the phenylene that are attached to the remainder of the molecule, the other ring atoms of the phenylene are not substituted, whereas in a substituted phenylene, at least one ring atom, other than the two ring atoms of the phenylene that are attached to the remainder of the molecule, is substituted with a substituent described herein.

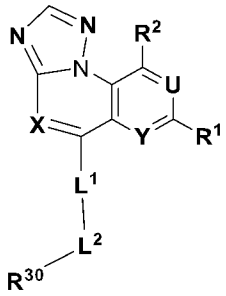
[0020] In some embodiments, the compound of Formula III-1 to III-12 can have stereoisomer(s). In such embodiments, the compound of Formula III-1 to III-12 can exist in the form of an individual enantiomer, diastereomer, atropisomer, and/or geometric isomer, as applicable, or a mixture of stereoisomers, including racemic mixtures and mixtures enriched in one or more stereoisomers. In some embodiments, when applicable, the compound of Formula III-1 to III-12 can exist as a mixture of a pair of enantiomers in any ratio, including a racemic mixture with a ratio of 1:1. In some embodiments, when applicable, the compound of Formula III-1 to III-12 can exist as an isolated or enriched individual enantiomer substantially free (e.g., with less than 20%, less than 10%, less than 5%, less than 1%, by weight, by HPLC or SFC area, or both, or with a non-detectable amount) of the other enantiomer.

[0021] In some embodiments, the present disclosure provides a compound having a structure according to Formula III-1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, with the variables defined and preferred herein. In some embodiments, the present disclosure provides a compound having a structure according to Formula III-2, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, with the variables defined and preferred herein. In some embodiments, the present disclosure

provides a compound having a structure according to Formula III-3, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, with the variables defined and preferred herein. In some embodiments, the present disclosure provides a compound having a structure according to Formula III-4, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, with the variables defined and preferred herein. In some embodiments, the present disclosure provides a compound having a structure according to Formula III-5, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, with the variables defined and preferred herein. In some embodiments, the present disclosure provides a compound having a structure according to Formula III-6, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, with the variables defined and preferred herein. In some embodiments, the present disclosure provides a compound having a structure according to Formula III-7, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, with the variables defined and preferred herein. In some embodiments, the present disclosure provides a compound having a structure according to Formula III-8, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, with the variables defined and preferred herein. In some embodiments, the compound of Formula III-8 can be characterized as having a structure according to Formula III-8-A or Formula III-8-B:



Formula III-8-A,



Formula III-8-B,

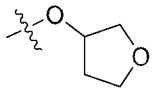
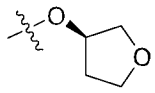
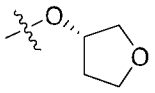
wherein the variables R^1, R^2, U, X, Y, L^1, L^2, and R^{30} are defined herein, such as those described herein below in connection with Formula III-2 in enumerated embodiments A2-A36. In some embodiments, the present disclosure provides a compound having a structure according to Formula III-9, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, with the variables defined and preferred herein. In some embodiments, the present disclosure provides a compound having a structure according to Formula III-10, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, with the variables defined and preferred herein. In some embodiments, the present disclosure provides a compound having a structure according to Formula III-11, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, with the variables defined and preferred herein. In some embodiments, the present disclosure provides a compound having a structure according to Formula III-12, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, with the variables defined and preferred herein.

[0022] It should be also understood that the definitions and preferred definitions described herein for a variable(s) in any of Formula III-1 to III-12 are also applicable for the respective variable(s) in any of its respective subformulae, unless specifically defined in such subformulae or otherwise contradictory. For example, the definitions and preferred definitions described herein for a variable(s) in Formula III-2, are also applicable to the respective variable(s) in a subformula herein, such as Formula III-2-A, III-2-B, III-2-C, III-2-C-1, III-2-C-2, III-2-C-3, III-2-C-4, III-2-D, III-2-D-1, III-2-D-2, III-2-D-3, III-2-D-4, III-2-E-1, III-2-E-2, III-2-E-3, III-2-E-1a, III-2-E-2a, III-2-E-3a, III-2-E-1b, III-2-E-2b, III-2-E-3b, III-2-F-1a, III-2-F-1b, III-2-F-2a, III-2-F-2b, III-2-F-3a, or III-2-F-3b, unless specifically defined in such subformula or otherwise contradictory. Similarly, the definitions and preferred definitions described herein for a variable(s) in Formula III-4, are also applicable to the respective variable(s) in a subformula herein, such as III-4-A, III-4-B, III-4-C, III-4-D, III-4-C-1, III-4-C-2, III-4-C-3, III-4-C-4, III-4-D-1, III-4-D-2, III-4-C-4a, III-4-C-4b, III-4-C-4c, III-4-C-4d, III-4-C-4e, or III-4-C-4f, unless specifically defined in such subformula or otherwise contradictory.

[0023] Typically, in Formula III-2, III-3, III-4, III-5, III-6, III-7, III-8, III-9, III-10, III-11, or III-12, Y is N.

[0024] In some embodiments, in Formula III-2, III-3, III-4, III-5, III-6, III-7, III-8, III-9, III-10, III-11, or III-12, Y is CR^7, wherein R^7 is hydrogen, F, Cl, CN, optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, or optionally substituted C_{1-4} heteroalkyl. For example, in some embodiments, Y is CH.

[0025] Typically, U in Formula III-1, III-2, III-3, III-4, III-5, III-6, III-7, III-8, III-9, III-10, III-11, or III-12, is CR^6, wherein R^6 is hydrogen, halogen (e.g., F, Cl, or Br), CN, OH, NH_2, R^D, OR^D, $NH(R^D)$, $N(R^D)_2$, COOH, $CONH_2$, $COOR^D$, $CONH(R^D)$, $CON(R^D)_2$, SR^D, SOR^D, SO_2R^D, or $P(O)(R^D)_2$, wherein R^D at each occurrence is independently an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkenyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkynyl, optionally substituted C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, optionally substituted 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl having 1-4 ring heteroatoms independently selected from O, S, and N, or optionally substituted 4-7 membered heterocyclyl. In some preferred embodiments, R^6 is hydrogen, i.e., U is CH. In some embodiments, R^6 can also be halogen, such as F or Cl. In some embodiments, R^6 can also be OR^D, wherein R^D is defined herein. In some embodiments, R^6 can be OR^{D1}, wherein R^{D1} is optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, optionally substituted C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, or optionally substituted 4-7 membered heterocyclyl having 1 or 2 ring heteroatoms independently selected from O, N, and S; wherein, when substituted, the optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, or 4-7 membered heterocyclyl can be substituted with one or more (e.g., 1-3) substituents, for example,

each substituent can be independently selected from halogen (e.g., F), OH, CN, C_{1-4} alkyl or C_{1-4} alkoxy. For example, in some embodiments, R^6 can be C_{1-4} alkoxy. In some specific embodiments, R^6 can be  . In some specific embodiments, R^6 can be  . In some specific embodiments, R^6 can be  .

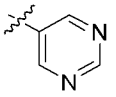
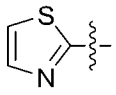
[0026] In some embodiments, in Formula III-1, III-2, III-3, III-4, III-5, III-6, III-7, III-8, III-9, III-10, III-11, or III-12, U is N.

[0027] Various groups are suitable as R^1 for Formula III-2, III-3, III-4, III-5, III-6, III-7, III-8, III-9, III-10, III-11, or III-12. For example, in some embodiments, R^1 can be OH, COOH, $CONH_2$, NH_2, R^A, OR^A, $COOR^A$, $NH(R^A)$, $N(R^A)_2$, $CONH(R^A)$, $CON(R^A)_2$, SR^A, SOR^A, SO_2R^A, or $P(O)(R^A)_2$, wherein R^A is defined herein. In some embodiments, R^A at each occurrence can be optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl.

[0028] In some preferred embodiments, in Formula III-2, III-3, III-4, III-5, III-6, III-7, III-8, III-9, III-10, III-11, or III-12, R^1 is CN.

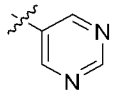
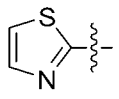
[0029] In some preferred embodiments, R^1 in Formula III-2, III-3, III-4, III-5, III-6, III-7, III-8, III-9, III-10, III-11, or III-12, is halogen, preferably F or Cl.

[0030] In some embodiments, R^1 in Formula III-2, III-3, III-4, III-5, III-6, III-7, III-8, III-9, III-10, III-11, or III-12, is a C_{2-3} alkynyl, such as  .

[0031] In some embodiments, R^1 in in Formula III-2, III-3, III-4, III-5, III-6, III-7, III-8, III-9, III-10, III-11, or III-12, is optionally substituted 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl having 1-4 ring heteroatoms independently selected from O, S, and N. For example, in some embodiments, R^1 can be an optionally substituted pyrimidinyl or an optionally substituted thiazolyl, for example, R^1 is  or  .

[0032] In some embodiments, R^1 in Formula III-2, III-3, III-4, III-5, III-6, III-7, III-8, III-9, III-10, III-11, or III-12, is SR^A, wherein R^A is defined herein. For example, in some embodiments, R^1 can be SR^{A1}, wherein R^{A1} is independently optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, for example, R^1 is SCH_3. Other suitable R^1 are described herein.

[0033] In some embodiments, R^1 in Formula III-2, III-3, III-4, III-5, III-6, III-7, III-8, III-9, III-10, III-11, or III-12, can be characterized in that (i) R^1 is halogen, e.g., F or Cl; (ii) R^1 is  ;

(iii) R^1 is an optionally substituted 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl having 1-4 ring heteroatoms independently selected from O, S, and N, such as an optionally substituted pyrimidinyl or an optionally substituted thiazolyl, for example, R^1 is  or  ; or (iv) R^1 is SR^{A1}, wherein R^{A1} is independently optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, for example, R^1 is SCH_3.

[0034] Typically, R^2 in Formula III-1, III-2, III-3, III-4, III-6, III-7, or III-8, is hydrogen. In some embodiments, R^2 can be halogen (e.g., F, Cl, or Br), CN, OH, NH_2, R^B, OR^B, $NH(R^B)$, or $N(R^B)_2$, wherein R^B is defined herein. In some embodiments, R^B can be an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl or optionally substituted 3-4 membered cycloalkyl.

[0035] Typically, R^3 in Formula III-1, III-3, III-4, III-6, or III-7, is an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, such as CH_3, CD_3 etc. In some preferred embodiments, R^3 is CH_3. In some preferred embodiments, R^3 is CD_3. In some preferred embodiments, R^3 is CH_2CH_3. In some preferred embodiments, R^3 is $CH(CH_3)_2$. In some preferred embodiments, R^3 is CH_2CHF_2. In some embodiments, R^3 can also be an optionally substituted C_{3-6} cycloalkyl. In some preferred embodiments, R^3 is cyclopropyl. In some preferred embodiments, R^3 is cyclobutyl. In some preferred embodiments, R^3 is hydrogen.

[0036] Typically, Z in Formula III-1, III-3, III-4, III-5, III-6, III-7, III-9, III-11, or III-12, is C(O).

[0037] In some embodiments, Z in Formula III-1, III-3, III-4, III-5, III-6, III-7, III-9, III-11, or III-12, can also be $S(O)_2$.

[0038] In some typical embodiments, X in Formula III-1, III-2, III-5, III-6, III-7, III-8, or III-9, is N.

[0039] In some embodiments, X in Formula III-1, III-2, III-5, III-8, or III-9, is CR^5, wherein R^5 is defined herein. In some embodiments, X is CR^5, wherein R^5 is CN. In some embodiments, X is CR^5, wherein R^5 is $CONH_2$, COOH, $CONH(R^{C1})$, $CON(R^{C1})_2$, or $COOR^{C1}$, wherein R^{C1} at each occurrence is independently a C_{1-4} alkyl, such as methyl.

[0040] In some embodiments, n1 is 0. In some embodiments, n1 is 1. In some embodiments, R^9 at each occurrence is independently CH_3, CH_2CH_3, $CH_2CH_2CH_3$, fluorine-substituted C_{1-3} alkyl (e.g., CF_2H), cyclopropyl, or cyclobutyl, CH_2OH, CH_2OCH_3, $CH_2OCH_2CH_3$, CH_2NH_2, CH_2N_3, or $CH_2NHC(O)OCH_3$.

[0041] In some embodiments, in Formula III-6 or III-7, J is NR^{15}, wherein R^{15} is defined herein. For example, in some embodiments, J is $N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), such as NCH_3.

[0042] In some embodiments, in Formula III-6 or III-7, J is an optionally substituted methylene. For example, in some embodiments, J is CH_2. In some embodiments, J is CF_2, $CHCH_3$, $C(CH_3)_2$, CHOH, etc.

[0043] In some embodiments, in Formula III-6 or III-7, J is O. In some embodiments, in Formula III-6 or III-7, J is NH or NCH_3.

[0044] In some embodiments, in Formula III-6 or III-7, W is absent. Thus, the ring containing J is a 5 membered ring.

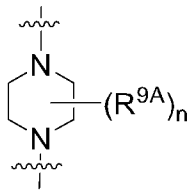
[0045] In some embodiments, in Formula III-6 or III-7, p is 1 and W is W^1, wherein W^1 is defined herein. For example, in some embodiments, W^1 is C(O), SO_2, CH_2, CF_2, $CHCH_3$, $C(CH_3)_2$, CHOH, etc. In such embodiments, the ring containing J and W is a 6-membered ring.

[0046] In some embodiments, in Formula III-6 or III-7, p is 2 and W is $-W^1$-W^1-, wherein each W^1 is defined herein. For example, in some embodiments, each W^1 is independently C(O), SO_2, CH_2, CF_2, $CHCH_3$, $C(CH_3)_2$, CHOH, etc. In some embodiments, both W^1 can be CH_2. In some embodiments, one W^1 is O, and the other W^1 is CH_2. In some embodiments, one W^1 is C(O), and the other W^1 is O, NH, NCH_3, or CH_2. In such embodiments, the ring containing J and W is a 7-membered ring.

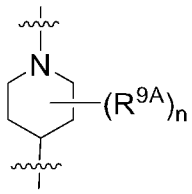
[0047] Typically, in Formula III-1, III-2, III-5, III-8, or III-9, L^1 is an optionally substituted 4-12 membered heterocyclylene herein. In some embodiments, L^1 in Formula III-1, III-2, III-5, III-8, or III-9, is an optionally substituted 4-12 membered heterocyclylene having one or more rings and 1-4 ring heteroatoms each independently O, N, or S. In some embodiments, L^1 in Formula III-1, III-2, III-5, III-8, or III-9, can be $-N(R^E)$-, wherein R^E is optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl or optionally substituted 3-7 membered ring. For example, in some embodiments, L^1 is $-N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl)-, such as $-N(CH_3)$-.

[0048] In some embodiments, L^1 in Formula III-1, III-2, III-5, III-8, or III-9, is an optionally substituted 4-7 membered monocyclic heterocyclylene having 1 or 2 ring heteroatoms each independently O, N, or S. In some embodiments, the 4-7 membered monocyclic heterocyclylene is a saturated heterocyclylene having 1 or 2 ring heteroatoms, such as 1 or 2 ring nitrogen atoms, such as a piperazine or piperidine ring. The heterocyclylene is typically attached to the remainder of the molecule through two ring nitrogen atoms or one ring nitrogen and one ring carbon atom.

[0049] In some embodiments, in Formula III-1, III-2, III-5, III-8, or III-9, L^1 can be



or



(either of the two attaching points of the piperidine, N or C, can be attached to L^2),

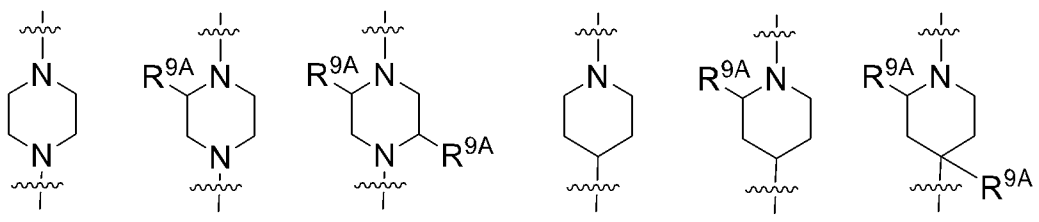
wherein:

n is 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4, and

(1) R^{9A} at each occurrence is independently halogen, CN, OH, R^N, OR^N, NHR^N, $N(R^N)_2$, $COOR^N$, COR^N, $CONH(R^N)$, or $CON(R^N)_2$, wherein R^N at each occurrence is independently an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkenyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkynyl, optionally substituted 3-7 membered ring, such as optionally substituted C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, optionally substituted 4-7 membered heterocyclyl, optionally substituted phenyl, or optionally substituted 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl; or

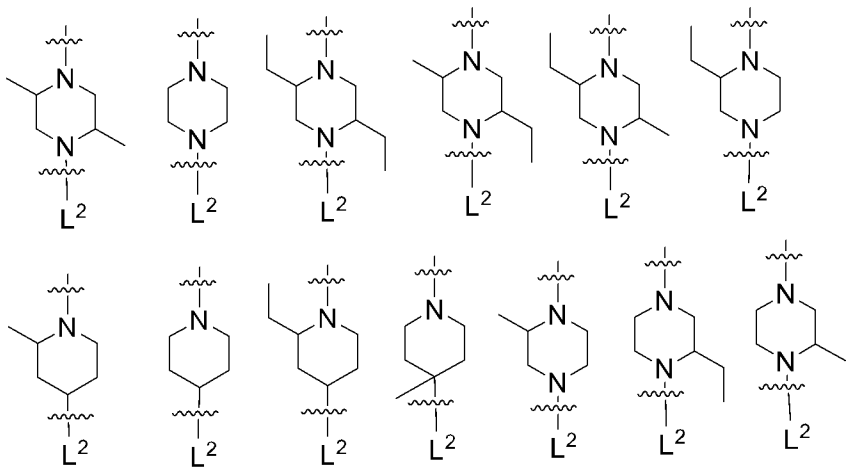
(2) two instances of R^{9A} can be joined to form a double bond or a 3-5 membered ring and any remaining instance(s) of R^{9A} are defined as in (1).

In some embodiments, R^{9A} at each occurrence is independently R^N. In some embodiments, R^{9A} at each occurrence is independently an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, and when substituted, the substituents can be independently selected from F, OH, C_{1-4} heteroalkyl having 1 or 2 heteroatoms, which is optionally substituted with F, or 3-4 membered ring (e.g., cyclopropyl or cyclobutyl, etc.). In some embodiments, R^{9A} at each occurrence is independently CH_3, CH_2CH_3, $CH_2CH_2CH_3$, fluorine-substituted C_{1-3} alkyl (e.g., CF_2H), cyclopropyl, or cyclobutyl, CH_2OH, CH_2OCH_3, $CH_2OCH_2CH_3$, CH_2NH_2, CH_2N_3, or $CH_2NHC(O)OCH_3$. Preferably, R^{9A} at each occurrence is independently CH_3, CH_2CH_3, or $CH_2CH_2CH_3$, more preferably, R^{9A} at each occurrence is CH_2CH_3. Typically, in Formula III-1, III-2, III-5, III-8, III-9, III-10, III-11, or III-12, n is 0, 1, or 2. For example, L^1 can be selected from:

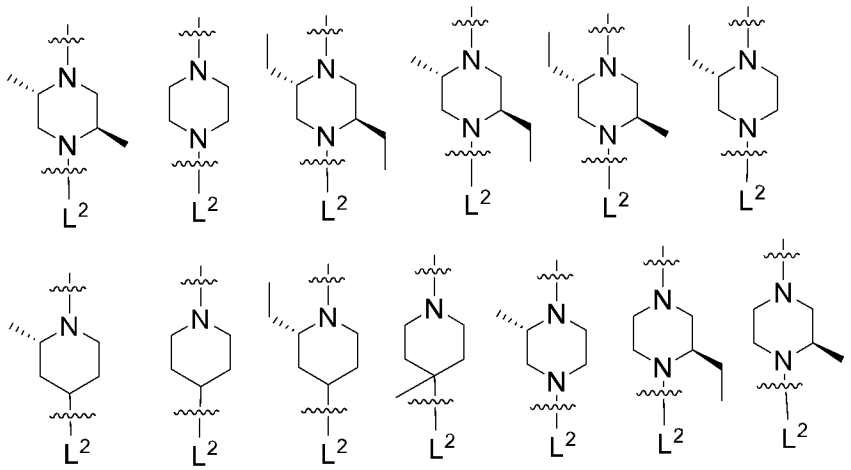


, wherein either of the two attaching points can be attached to L^2.

[0050] In some preferred embodiments, in Formula III-1, III-2, III-5, III-8, or III-9, L^1 can be selected from the following (the bottom attaching point, N or C, is attached to L^2):



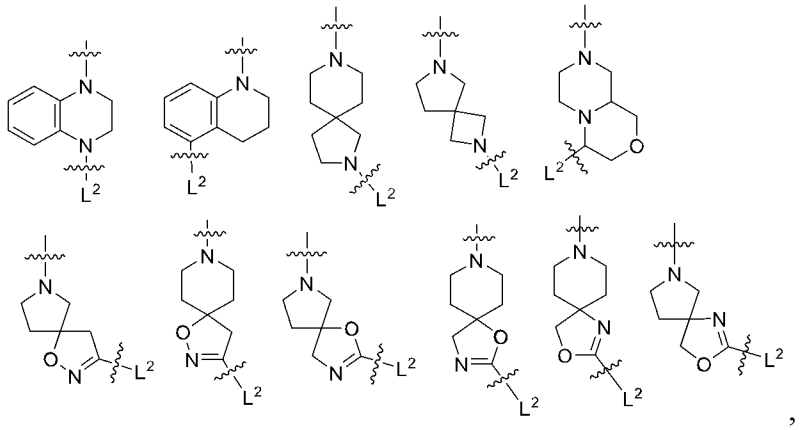
[0051] In some preferred embodiments, in Formula III-1, III-2, III-5, III-8, or III-9, L^1 can be selected from the following (the bottom attaching point, N or C, is attached to L^2):



[0052] In some embodiments, L^1 in Formula III-1, III-2, III-5, III-8, or III-9 can also be an optionally substituted 7-12 membered heterocyclylene having two or more rings and 1-4 ring heteroatoms each independently O, N, or S, when substituted, the substituent(s) can be attached to any one or more of the two or more rings. For example, in some embodiments, L^1 can be an optionally substituted 8-12 membered fused, spiro, or bridged bicyclic heterocyclylene having 1-4 ring heteroatoms each independent O, N, or S, wherein each ring of the bicyclic heterocyclylene can be saturated, partially unsaturated, or aromatic, and each ring of the bicyclic heterocyclylene can have 0, 1, 2, or 3 ring heteroatoms, provided that the bicyclic heterocyclylene as a whole is not fully aromatic and the total number of heteroatoms in the bicyclic heterocyclylene does not exceed 4. In some embodiments, L^1 can be an optionally substituted 8-11 membered fused bicyclic heterocyclylene having 1-3 ring heteroatoms each

independent O, N, or S, wherein (1) one of the two fused rings is phenyl or 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl, and (2) the other of the two fused rings is a 5-7 membered heterocycle having one or two ring heteroatoms each independently O, N, or S, preferably, the 5-7 membered heterocycle has at least one ring nitrogen atom. In some embodiments, L^1 can be an optionally substituted 8-11 (e.g., 8, 9, or 10) membered spiro bicyclic heterocyclylene having 1-4 ring heteroatoms each independent O, N, or S, wherein (1) one of the two spiro rings is a 5-7 membered heterocycle having one or two ring heteroatoms each independently O, N, or S, preferably, the 5-7 membered heterocycle has one ring nitrogen atom , and (2) the other of the two spiro rings is a 4-6 membered heterocycle having 1-3 ring heteroatoms each independently O, N, or S, for example, one of the two spiro rings is a pyrrolidine, piperidine, azepane ring and the other of the two spiro rings is azetidine, pyrrolidine, pyrrolidinone, piperidinone, oxazoline, isoxazoline, thiazoline, isothiazoline, etc.

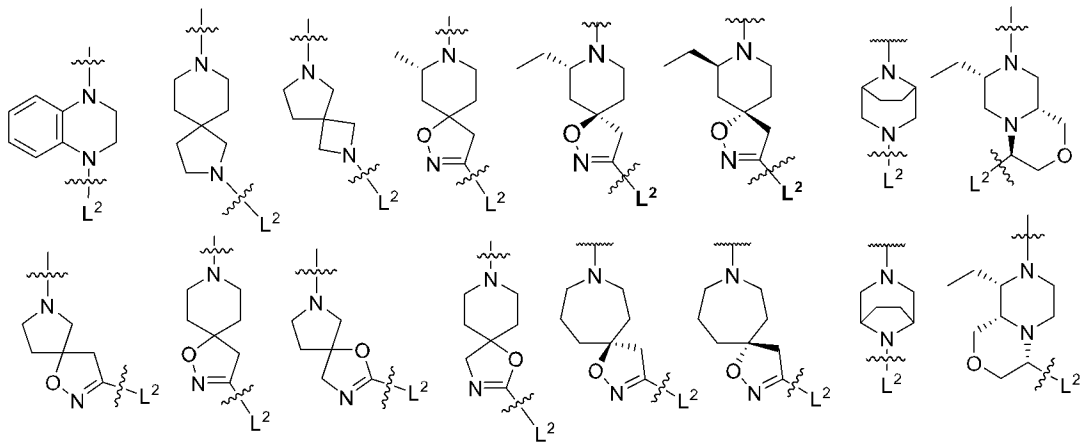
[0053] For example, in some preferred embodiments, L^1 in Formula III-1, III-2, III-5, III-8, or III-9 can be selected from the following (the bottom attaching point, N or C, is attached to L^2):



,

wherein in each of the bicyclic heterocyclylene, each of the two rings can be optionally substituted with 1-3 R^{10}, wherein R^{10} at each occurrence is independently halogen, OH, NH_2, oxo (as applicable), R^J, OR^J, CN, $NH(R^J)$, or $N(R^J)_2$, wherein R^J at each occurrence is independently an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkenyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkynyl, or optionally substituted 3-4 membered ring.

[0054] In some preferred embodiments, L^1 in Formula III-1, III-2, III-5, III-8, or III-9 can be selected from the following (the bottom attaching point, N or C, is attached to L^2):



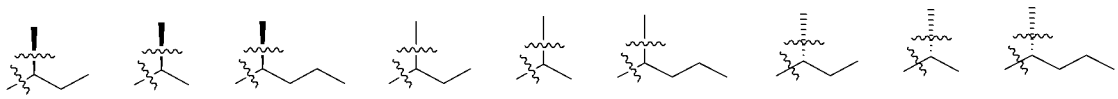
[0055] In some embodiments, L^1 in Formula III-1, III-2, III-5, III-8, or III-9 can also be -N(C_{1-4} alkyl)-, such as -N(CH_3)-.

[0056] In some embodiments, in Formula III-1, III-2, III-3, III-4, III-5, III-6, III-7, III-8, III-9, III-10, III-11, or III-12, L^2 can be absent.

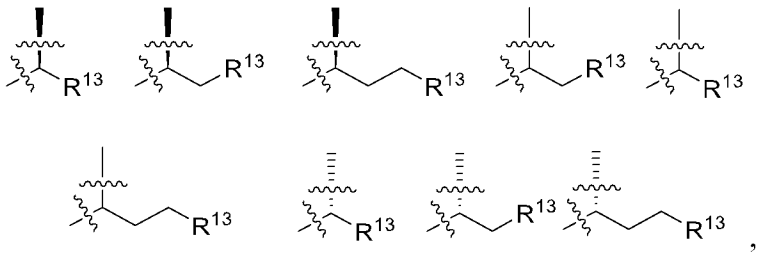
[0057] In some embodiments, L^2 in Formula III-1, III-2, III-3, III-4, III-5, III-6, III-7, III-8, III-9, III-10, III-11, or III-12 can be an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkylene, such as those substituted with one or more R^{13} groups defined herein. In some embodiments, R^{13} at each occurrence is independently selected from halogen (e.g., F, Cl, or Br), CN, OH, NH_2, COOH, $CONH_2$, SO_2NH_2, COR^K, $COOR^K$, $CONH(R^K)$, $CON(R^K)_2$, SO_2R^K, $SO_2NH(R^K)$, $SO_2N(R^K)_2$, R^K, OR^K, $NH(R^K)$, $N(R^K)_2$, SR^K, SOR^K, SO_2R^K, or $P(O)(R^K)_2$, wherein R^K at each occurrence is independently optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkenyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkynyl, optionally substituted C_{1-4} heteroalkyl, optionally substituted C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, optionally substituted phenyl, optionally substituted 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl having 1-4 ring heteroatoms independently selected from O, S, and N, or optionally substituted 4-7 membered heterocyclyl.

[0058] In some embodiments, L^2 in Formula III-1, III-2, III-3, III-4, III-5, III-6, III-7, III-8, III-9, III-10, III-11, or III-12 can be an unsubstituted C_{1-4} alkylene such as CH_2, $CH(CH_3)$, $CH(C_2H_5)$, $CH(C_3H_7)$, etc.

[0059] In some embodiments, L^2 in Formula III-1, III-2, III-3, III-4, III-5, III-6, III-7, III-8, III-9, III-10, III-11, or III-12 can be an unsubstituted C_{1-4} alkylene selected from: CH_2, or

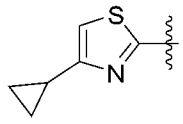
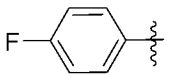
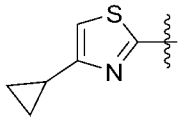
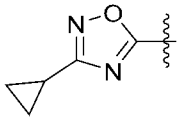
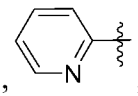
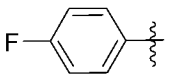


[0060] In some embodiments, L^2 in Formula III-1, III-2, III-3, III-4, III-5, III-6, III-7, III-8, III-9, III-10, III-11, or III-12 can be an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkylene selected from:

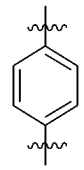


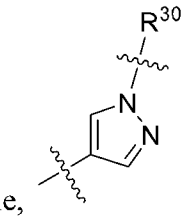
wherein:

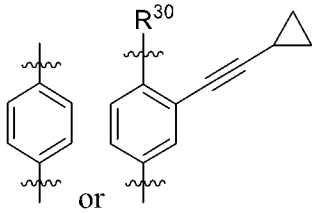
R^{13} is selected from hydrogen, halogen (e.g., F, Cl, or Br), CN, OH, NH_2, COOH, $CONH_2$, SO_2NH_2, COR^K, $COOR^K$, $CONH(R^K)$, $CON(R^K)_2$, SO_2R^K, $SO_2NH(R^K)$, $SO_2N(R^K)_2$, R^K, OR^K, $NH(R^K)$, $N(R^K)_2$, SR^K, SOR^K, SO_2R^K, or $P(O)(R^K)_2$, wherein R^K at each occurrence is independently optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkenyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkynyl, optionally substituted C_{1-4} heteroalkyl, optionally substituted C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, optionally substituted phenyl, optionally substituted 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl having 1-4 ring heteroatoms independently selected from O, S, and N, or optionally substituted 4-7 membered heterocyclyl, wherein, when substituted, the optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{2-4} alkenyl, C_{2-4} alkynyl, C_{1-4} heteroalkyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, phenyl, 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl, or 4-7 membered heterocyclyl is substituted with 1-3 substituents independently selected from halogen (preferably F or Cl), OH, CN, C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, C_{1-4} heteroalkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, and 3-4 membered ring (including cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, oxetanyl, azetidinyl, etc.) optionally substituted with F and/or methyl. For example, in some embodiments, R^{13} is hydrogen. In some embodiments, R^{13} is a C_{1-4} alkyl, such as methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, etc. In some embodiments, R^{13} is methyl. In some embodiments, R^{13} is isopropyl. In some embodiments, R^{13} is R^K as defined herein. In some embodiments, R^{13} is OH or OR^K, wherein R^K is defined herein, such as a C_{1-4} alkyl. In some embodiments, R^{13} is CN, OH, COOH, $CONH_2$, methoxy, ethoxy, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, optionally substituted phenyl, or optionally substituted 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl having 1-3 ring heteroatoms independently selected from N, O, and S, wherein, when substituted, the optionally substituted phenyl or 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl is substituted with 1-3 substituents independently selected from halogen (preferably F or Cl), OH, CN, C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, C_{1-4} heteroalkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, and 3-4 membered ring (including cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, oxetanyl, azetidinyl, etc.) optionally substituted with F and/or methyl. In some embodiments, R^{13} is a 3-4 membered ring, such as cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, oxetanyl, azetidinyl, etc., which is optionally substituted, such as with F and/or methyl. For example, in some embodiments, R^{13} is cyclopropyl. In some embodiments, R^{13} is an optionally substituted phenyl or optionally

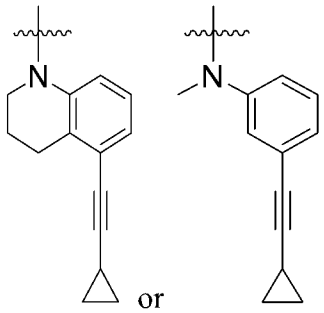
substituted 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl having 1-3 ring heteroatoms independently selected from N, O, and S, such as an optionally substituted phenyl or thiazole, which is optionally substituted with 1-3 substituents independently selected from halogen (preferably F or Cl), OH, CN, C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, C_{1-4} heteroalkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, and 3-4 membered ring (including cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, oxetanyl, azetidinyl, etc.) optionally substituted with F and/or methyl. For example, in some embodiments, R^{13} is  or  . In some embodiments, R^{13} is OH, methoxy, cyclopropyl, phenyl,  ,  ,  , or  .

[0061] In some embodiments, in Formula III-1, III-2, III-3, III-4, III-5, III-6, III-7, III-8, III-9, III-10, III-11, or III-12, L^2 can be C(O). In some embodiments, in Formula III-1, III-2, III-3, III-4, III-5, III-6, III-7, III-8, III-9, III-10, III-11, or III-12, L^2 can be O, preferably, in Formula III-4, L^2 is not O.

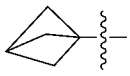
[0062] In some embodiments, in Formula III-1, III-2, III-3, III-4, III-5, III-6, III-7, III-8, III-9, III-10, III-11, or III-12, L^2 can be an optionally substituted phenylene, e.g.,  .

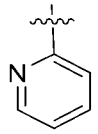
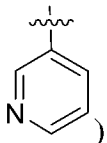
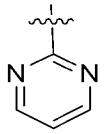
[0063] In some embodiments, in Formula III-1, III-2, III-3, III-4, III-5, III-6, III-7, III-8, III-9, III-10, III-11, or III-12, L^2 can be an optionally substituted 5 or 6 membered heteroarylene, for example,  .

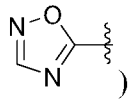
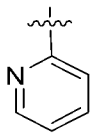
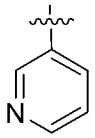
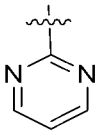
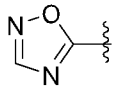
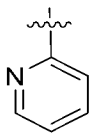
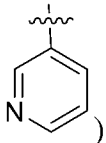
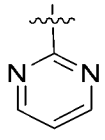
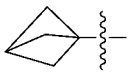
[0064] In some embodiments, in Formula III-1, III-2, III-5, III-8, or III-9, L^1 can be $-N(R^E)-$, L^2 is an optionally substituted phenylene, e.g.,  or , and R^{30} is hydrogen. For example, in some embodiments, L^1, L^2, and R^{30} together are:

 or .

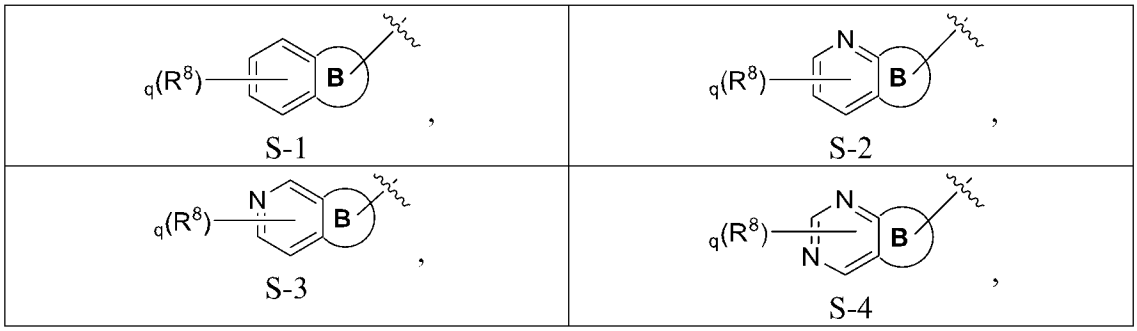
[0065] In some embodiments, in Formula III-1, III-2, III-3, III-4, III-5, III-6, III-7, III-8, III-9, III-10, III-11, or III-12, R^{30} is optionally substituted phenyl, such as a phenyl which is substituted with 1-3 (e.g., 1 or 2) R^{22}, wherein R^{22} at each occurrence is independently halogen (e.g., F, Cl, or Br), CN, OH, NH_2, R^M, OR^M, COOH, $CONH_2$, $COOR^M$, $CONH(R^M)$, $CON(R^M)_2$, $NHCO(R^M)$, $N(R^M)CO(R^M)$, SO_2R^M, SO_2NH_2, $S(O)(NH)R^M$, $S(O)(NR^M)R^M$, $SO_2N(R^M)_2$, $NHSO_2R^M$, $N(R^M)SO_2R^M$, $P(O)(R^M)_2$, $P(O)(OR^M)_2$, $NH(R^M)$, $N(R^M)_2$, SR^M, or SF_5, wherein R^M at each occurrence is independently an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkenyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkynyl, optionally substituted C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, optionally substituted phenyl, optionally substituted 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl having 1-4 ring heteroatoms independently selected from O, S, and N, or optionally substituted 4-7 membered heterocyclyl. In some embodiments, one instance of R^{22} is halogen, such as F, Cl, or Br, and the remaining instance(s) of R^{22}, if any, are defined herein. In some embodiments, two or three instances of R^{22} are halogen, each independently F, Cl, or Br, and the remaining instance(s) of R^{22}, if any, are defined herein. In some embodiments, one instance of R^{22} is CN, and the remaining instance(s) of R^{22}, if any, are defined herein. In some embodiments, one instance of R^{22} is R^M, OR^M, SR^M, SF_5, or SO_2R^M, wherein R^M is defined herein, such as a C_{1-3} alkyl optionally substituted with F (e.g., CF_3, CF_2CH_3, CHF_2, etc.) or cyclopropyl, and the remaining instance(s) of R^{22}, if any, are defined herein. For example, in some embodiments, R^{30} is a phenyl which is substituted with 1-3 (e.g., 1 or 2) R^{22}, wherein R^{22} at each occurrence is independently halogen (e.g., F, Cl, or Br), CN, OH, R^{M1}, OR^{M1}, SO_2R^{M1}, $P(O)(R^{M1})_2$, SR^{M1}, or SF_5, wherein

R^{M1} at each occurrence is independently an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl or an optionally substituted 3-4 membered ring (including cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, oxetanyl, azetidinyl, etc.), wherein when substituted, the optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl or 3-4 membered ring is substituted with 1-3 substituents independently selected from halogen (preferably F or Cl), OH, CN, C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, C_{1-4} heteroalkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, and 3-4 membered ring (including cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, oxetanyl, azetidinyl, etc.) optionally substituted with F and/or methyl. More preferably, R^{30} is a phenyl which is substituted with 1-3 (e.g., 1 or 2) R^{22}, wherein R^{22} at each occurrence is independently F, Cl, CN, R^{M2}, OR^{M2}, SR^{M2}, or SF_5, wherein R^{M2} at each occurrence is independently a C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, such as CF_3. In some embodiments, R^{22} at each occurrence can be independently halogen, CN, C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F (such as CH_3, CF_3, etc.), C_{1-4} alkoxy optionally substituted with 1-3 F (such as OCH_3, OCF_3, etc.), SCF_3, SF_5, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, or  . In some preferred embodiments, R^{22} at each occurrence is independently F, Cl, Br, CF_3, OCF_3, SCF_3, SF_5, OMe, CN, methyl, CHF_2, CF_2CH_3, cyclopropyl, CH_3SO_2, and OCH_2-(cyclopropyl).

[0066] In some embodiments, in Formula III-1, III-2, III-3, III-4, III-5, III-6, III-7, III-8, III-9, III-10, III-11, or III-12, R^{30} is optionally substituted 5 or 6-membered heteroaryl, such as a pyridyl (e.g.,  , or ) or pyrimidinyl (e.g., ), which is substituted with 1-3 (e.g., 1 or 2) R^{22}, wherein R^{22} at each occurrence is independently halogen (e.g., F, Cl, or Br), CN, OH, NH_2, R^M, OR^M, COOH, $CONH_2$, $COOR^M$, $CONH(R^M)$, $CON(R^M)_2$, $NHCO(R^M)$, $N(R^M)CO(R^M)$, SO_2R^M, SO_2NH_2, $S(O)(NH)R^M$, $S(O)(NR^M)R^M$, $SO_2N(R^M)_2$, $NHSO_2R^M$, $N(R^M)SO_2R^M$, $P(O)(R^M)_2$, $P(O)(OR^M)_2$, $NH(R^M)$, $N(R^M)_2$, SR^M, or SF_5, wherein R^M at each occurrence is independently an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkenyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkynyl, optionally substituted C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, optionally substituted phenyl, optionally substituted 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl having 1-4 ring heteroatoms independently selected from O, S, and N, or optionally substituted 4-7 membered heterocyclyl. In some embodiments, one instance of R^{22} is halogen, such as F, Cl, or Br, and the remaining instance(s) of R^{22}, if any, are defined herein. In some embodiments, two or three instances of R^{22} are halogen, each independently F, Cl, or Br, and the remaining instance(s) of R^{22}, if any, are defined herein. In some embodiments, one instance of R^{22} is CN, and the

remaining instance(s) of R^{22}, if any, are defined herein. In some embodiments, one instance of R^{22} is R^M, OR^M, SR^M, SF_5, or SO_2R^M, wherein R^M is defined herein, such as a C_{1-3} alkyl optionally substituted with F (e.g., CF_3, CF_2CH_3, CHF_2, etc.) or cyclopropyl, and the remaining instance(s) of R^{22}, if any, are defined herein. For example, in some embodiments, R^{30} is a 5-membered heteroaryl (e.g., ) or pyridyl (e.g.,  , or ) or pyrimidinyl (e.g., ), which is substituted with 1-3 (e.g., 1 or 2) R^{22}, as valency permits, wherein R^{22} at each occurrence is independently halogen (e.g., F, Cl, or Br), CN, OH, R^{M1}, OR^{M1}, SO_2R^{M1}, $P(O)(R^{M1})_2$, SR^{M1}, or SF_5, wherein R^{M1} at each occurrence is independently an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl or an optionally substituted 3-4 membered ring (including cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, oxetanyl, azetidinyl, etc.), wherein when substituted, the optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl or 3-4 membered ring is substituted with 1-3 substituents independently selected from halogen (preferably F or Cl), OH, CN, C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, C_{1-4} heteroalkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, and 3-4 membered ring (including cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, oxetanyl, azetidinyl, etc.) optionally substituted with F and/or methyl. More preferably, R^{30} is a 5-membered heteroaryl (e.g., ) or pyridyl (e.g.,  , or ) or pyrimidinyl (e.g., ), which is substituted with 1-3 (e.g., 1 or 2) R^{22}, as valency permits, wherein R^{22} at each occurrence is independently F, Cl, CN, R^{M2}, OR^{M2}, SR^{M2}, or SF_5, wherein R^{M2} at each occurrence is independently a C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, such as CF_3. In some embodiments, R^{22} at each occurrence can be independently halogen, CN, C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F (such as CH_3, CF_3, etc.), C_{1-4} alkoxy optionally substituted with 1-3 F (such as OCH_3, OCF_3, etc.), SCF_3, SF_5, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, or  . In some preferred embodiments, R^{22} at each occurrence is independently F, Cl, Br, CF_3, OCF_3, SCF_3, SF_5, OMe, CN, methyl, CHF_2, CF_2CH_3, cyclopropyl, CH_3SO_2, and OCH_2-(cyclopropyl).

[0067] In some embodiments, in Formula III-1, III-2, III-3, III-4, III-5, III-6, III-7, III-8, III-9, III-10, III-11, or III-12, R^{30} can have a structure of formula S-1, S-2, S-3, or S-4 below:



wherein:

Ring B is attached to L^2,

wherein Ring B is a 5-7 membered ring containing 0, 1, or 2 ring heteroatoms, and is optionally substituted with 1-3 R^G, wherein R^G at each occurrence is independently halogen, OH, oxo, NH_2, $NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl)(C_{1-4} alkyl), an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, or optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkoxy;

wherein the phenyl, pyridyl, or pyrimidyl in S-1, S-2, S-3, or S-4 is optionally substituted with q instance(s) of R^8; wherein:

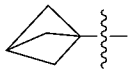
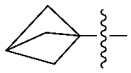
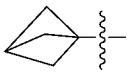
q is an integer ranging from 0-3 as valency permits, preferably, 1 or 2,

and R^8 at each occurrence is independently halogen (e.g., F, Cl, or Br), CN, OH, NH_2, R^H, OR^H, $NH(R^H)$, $N(R^H)_2$, SR^H, SF_5, or optionally substituted 5-8 membered carbocyclic having two or more rings, wherein R^H at each occurrence is independently optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkenyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkynyl, optionally substituted C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, or optionally substituted 4-7 membered heterocyclyl;

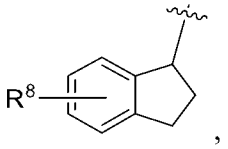
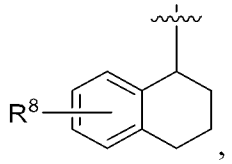
wherein, when substituted, the optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, 5-8 membered carbocyclic, C_{2-4} alkenyl, C_{2-4} alkynyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, or 4-7 membered heterocyclyl can be substituted with one or more (e.g., 1-3) substituents, for example, each substituent can be independently selected from halogen (e.g., F), OH, CN, C_{1-4} alkyl or C_{1-4} alkoxy. To be clear, the drawing shown in S-1, S-2, S-3, or S-4 should be understood such that R^8, if present, is to be attached on the phenyl, pyridyl, or pyrimidyl portion of the structure, i.e., not on Ring B. Ring B, if substituted, should be understood as being substituted with 1-3 R^G as defined herein.

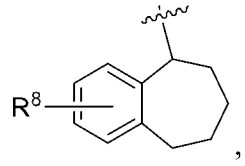
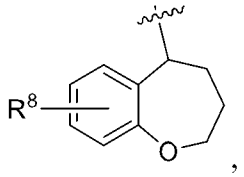
[0068] In some embodiments, Ring B in S-1, S-2, S-3, or S-4 contains no ring heteroatoms. In some embodiments, Ring B in S-1, S-2, S-3, or S-4 contains one ring heteroatom, such as O, N, or S. In some embodiments, Ring B in S-1, S-2, S-3, or S-4 contains no ring heteroatoms and is not substituted. In some embodiments, Ring B in S-1, S-2, S-3, or S-4 contains no ring

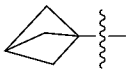
heteroatoms and is optionally substituted with one or more substituents described herein, for example, in some embodiments, Ring B is optionally substituted with 1-3 R^{G1}, wherein R^{G1} at each occurrence is independently F, OH, C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, or C_{1-4} alkoxy optionally substituted with 1-3 F.

[0069] The phenyl, pyridyl, or pyrimidyl portion of S-1, S-2, S-3, or S-4 is typically substituted with 1 R^8, i.e., q is 1, wherein R^8 is defined herein. In some embodiments, the phenyl, pyridyl, or pyrimidyl portion of S-1, S-2, S-3, or S-4 can be substituted with 2 R^8, wherein R^8 is defined herein. In some embodiments, R^8 at each occurrence is independently R^{H1}, OR^{H1}, SR^{H1}, SF_5, or optionally substituted 5-8 membered carbocyclic having two or more rings, wherein R^{H1} is C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, C_{1-4} alkoxy optionally substituted with 1-3 F, or C_{3-6} cycloalkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 substituents independently selected from F, OH, methyl, and methoxy, and wherein when substituted, the optionally substituted 5-8 membered carbocyclic is substituted with 1-3 substituents each independently selected from halogen (e.g., F), OH, CN, C_{1-4} alkyl and C_{1-4} alkoxy. In some embodiments, R^8 can be optionally substituted 5-8 membered carbocyclic having two or more rings, such as a bicyclic carbocyclic ring. For example, in some embodiments, R^8 can be a 5-8 membered bicyclic carbocyclic, such as a bridged bicyclic carbocyclic, such as  , which is optionally substituted, wherein, when substituted, the bicyclic carbocyclic can be substituted with one or more (e.g., 1-3) substituents, for example, each substituent can be independently selected from halogen (e.g., F), OH, CN, C_{1-4} alkyl or C_{1-4} alkoxy. In some embodiments, R^8 can be  . In some embodiments, R^8 at each occurrence can be independently a C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F (such as CH_3, CF_3, etc.), C_{1-4} alkoxy optionally substituted with 1-3 F (such as OCH_3, OCF_3, etc.), SCF_3, SF_5, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, or  .

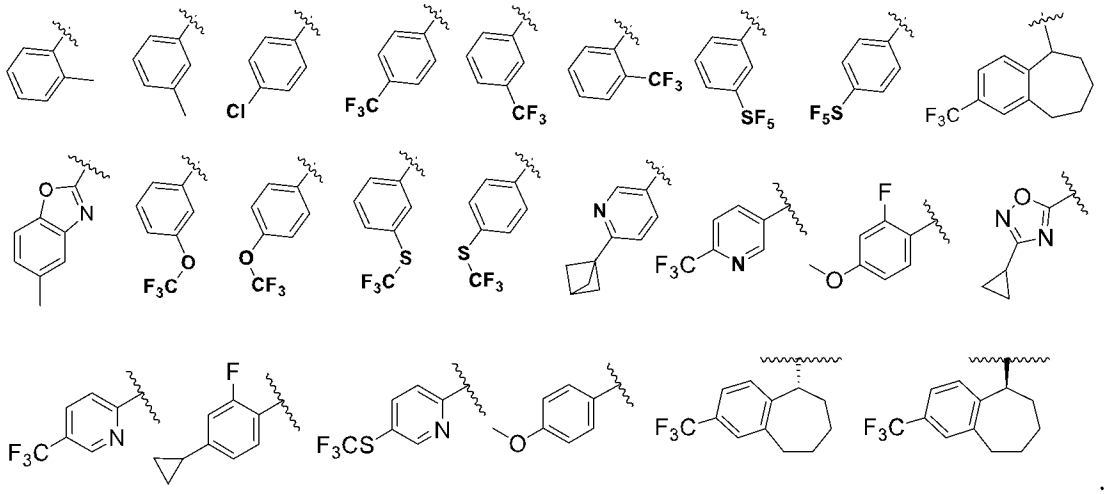
[0070] For example, in some embodiments, R^{30} can have a structure according to S-1-A, S-1-B, S-1-C, or S-1-D:

 , S-1-A	 , S-1-B

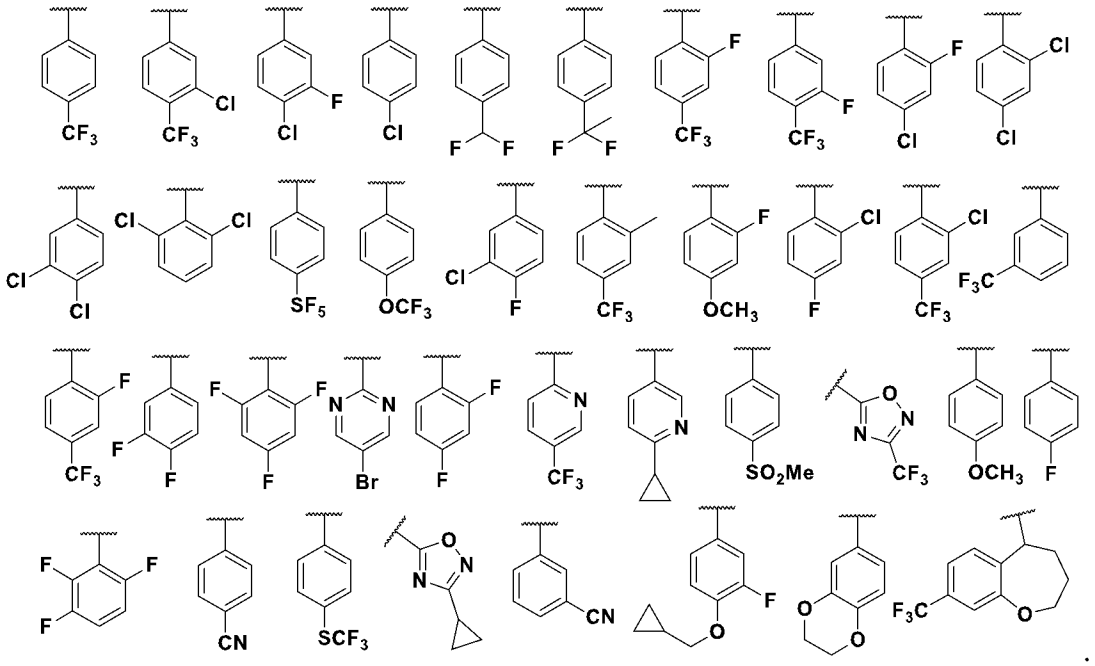
 S-1-C	 S-1-D

wherein R^8 is C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F (such as CH_3, CF_3, etc.), C_{1-4} alkoxy optionally substituted with 1-3 F (such as OCH_3, OCF_3, etc.), SCF_3, SF_5, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, or  .

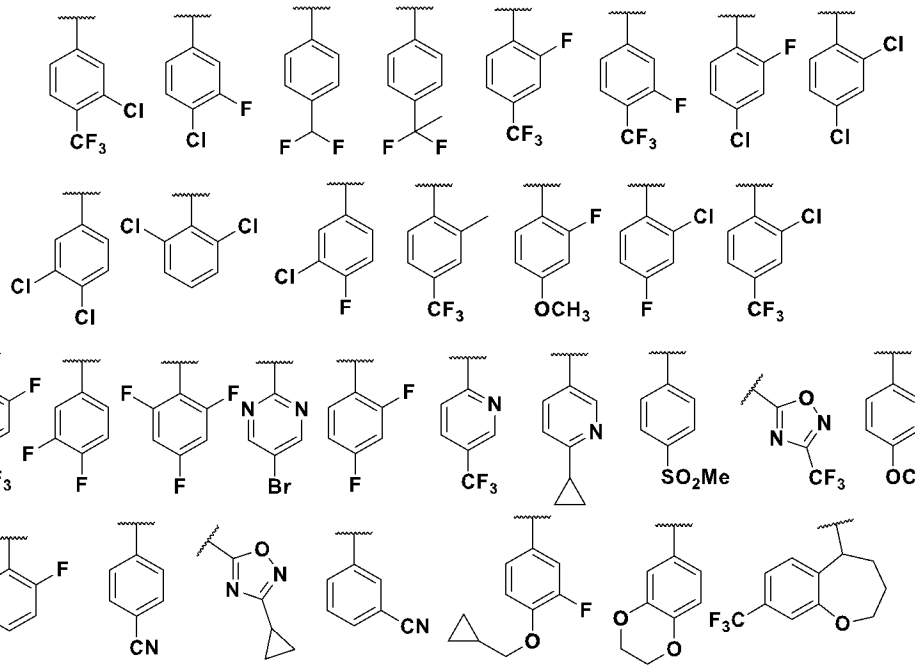
[0071] In some preferred embodiments, R^{30} in Formula III-1 to III-12 can be selected from the following:



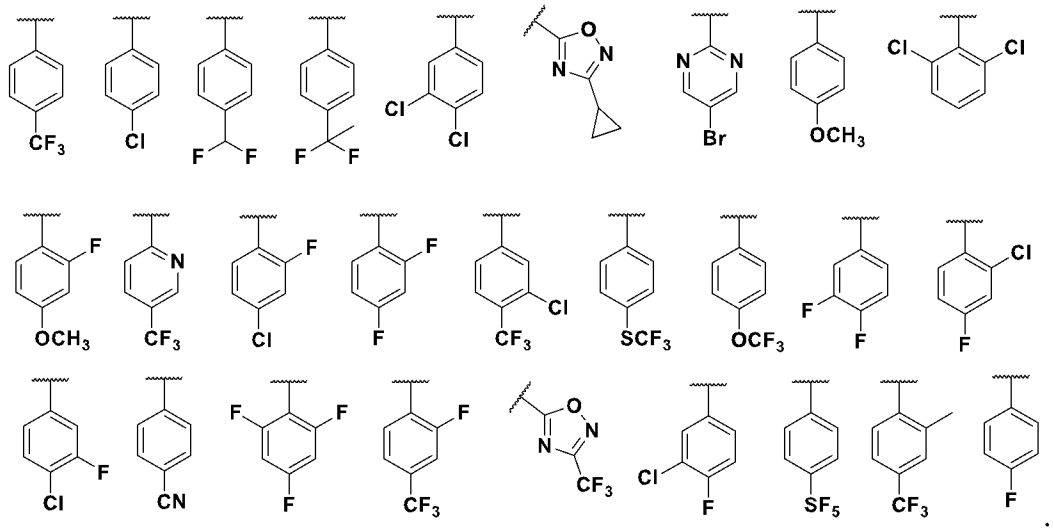
[0072] In some preferred embodiments, R^{30} in Formula III-1 to III-12 can be selected from the following:



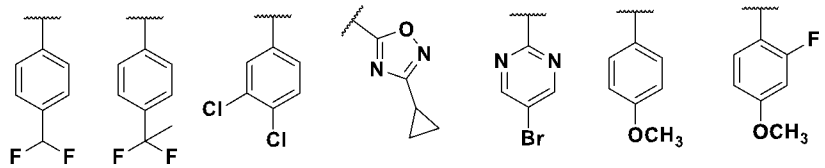
[0073] In some preferred embodiments, R^{30} in Formula III-1 to III-12 can be selected from the following:



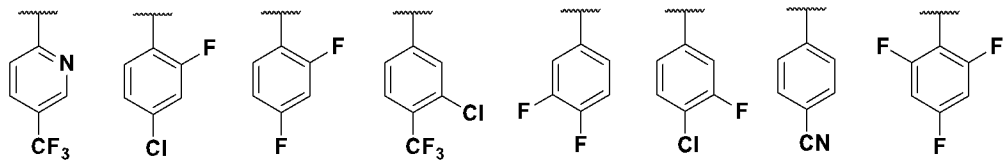
[0074] In some preferred embodiments, R^{30} in Formula III-1 to III-12 can be selected from the following:



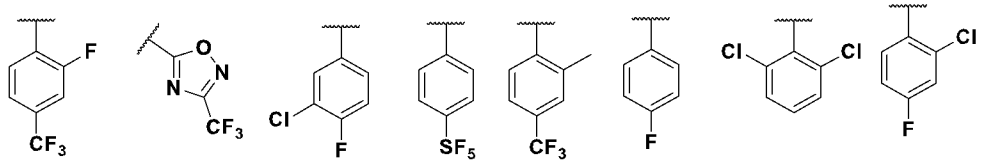
[0075] In some preferred embodiments, R^{30} in Formula III-1 to III-12 can be selected from the following:



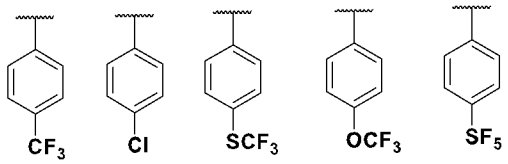
[0076] In some preferred embodiments, R^{30} in Formula III-1 to III-12 can be selected from the following:



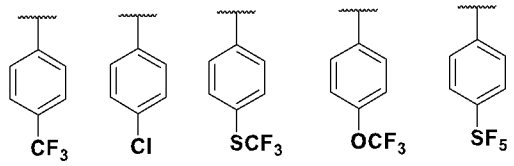
[0077] In some preferred embodiments, R^{30} in Formula III-1 to III-12 can be selected from the following:



[0078] In some preferred embodiments, R^{30} in Formula III-1 to III-12 can be selected from the following:

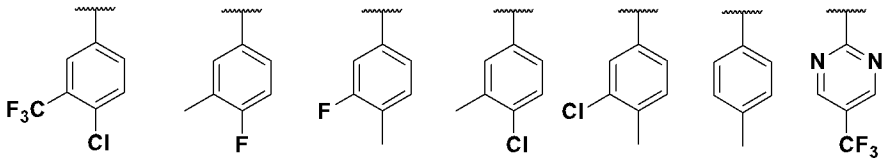


[0079] In some preferred embodiments, R^{30} in Formula III-1 to III-12 is not selected from the following:



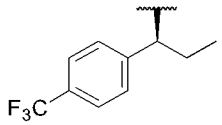
.

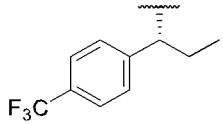
[0080] In some preferred embodiments, R^{30} in Formula III-1 to III-12 can be selected from the following:



.

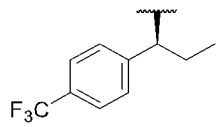
[0081] In some embodiments, in Formula III-1 to III-12, $-L^2-R^{30}$ can be:

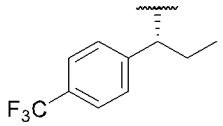


, or 

.

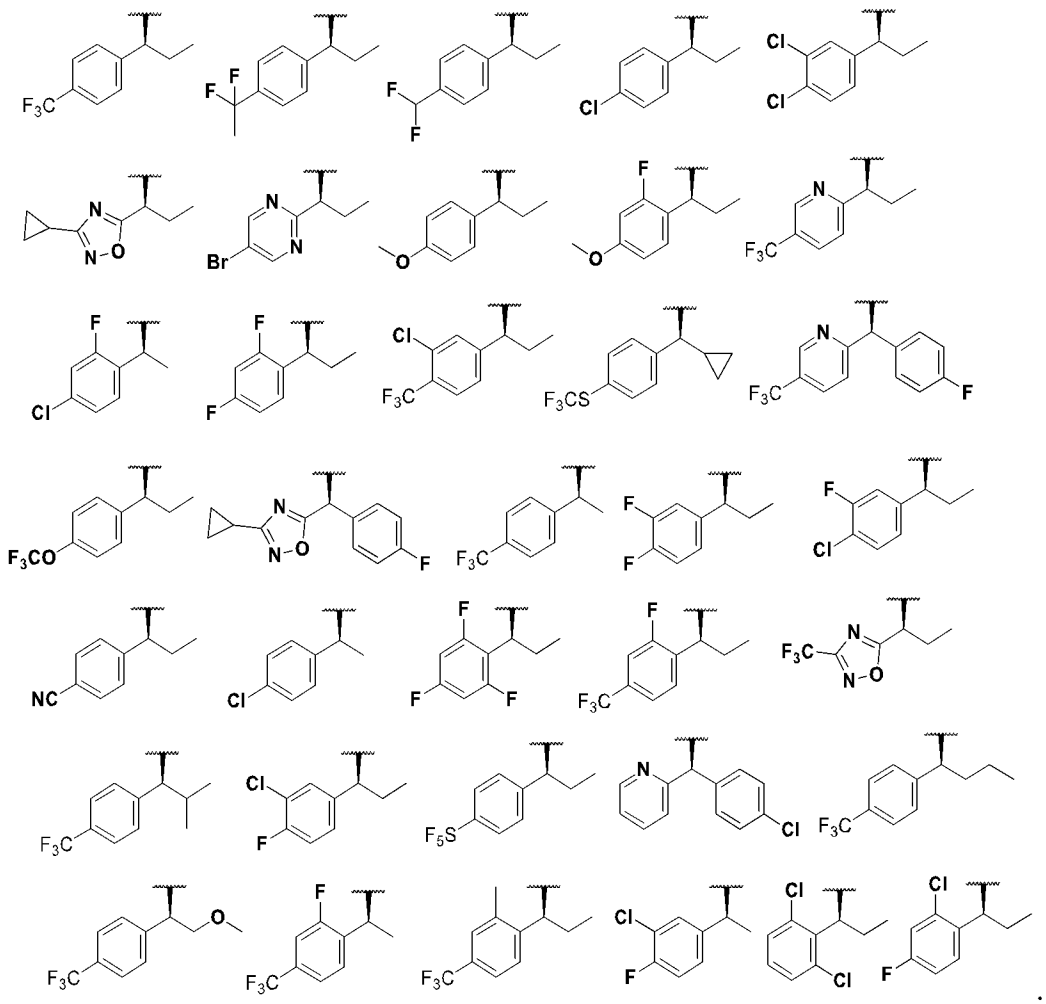
[0082] In some embodiments, in Formula III-1 to III-12, $-L^2-R^{30}$ is not



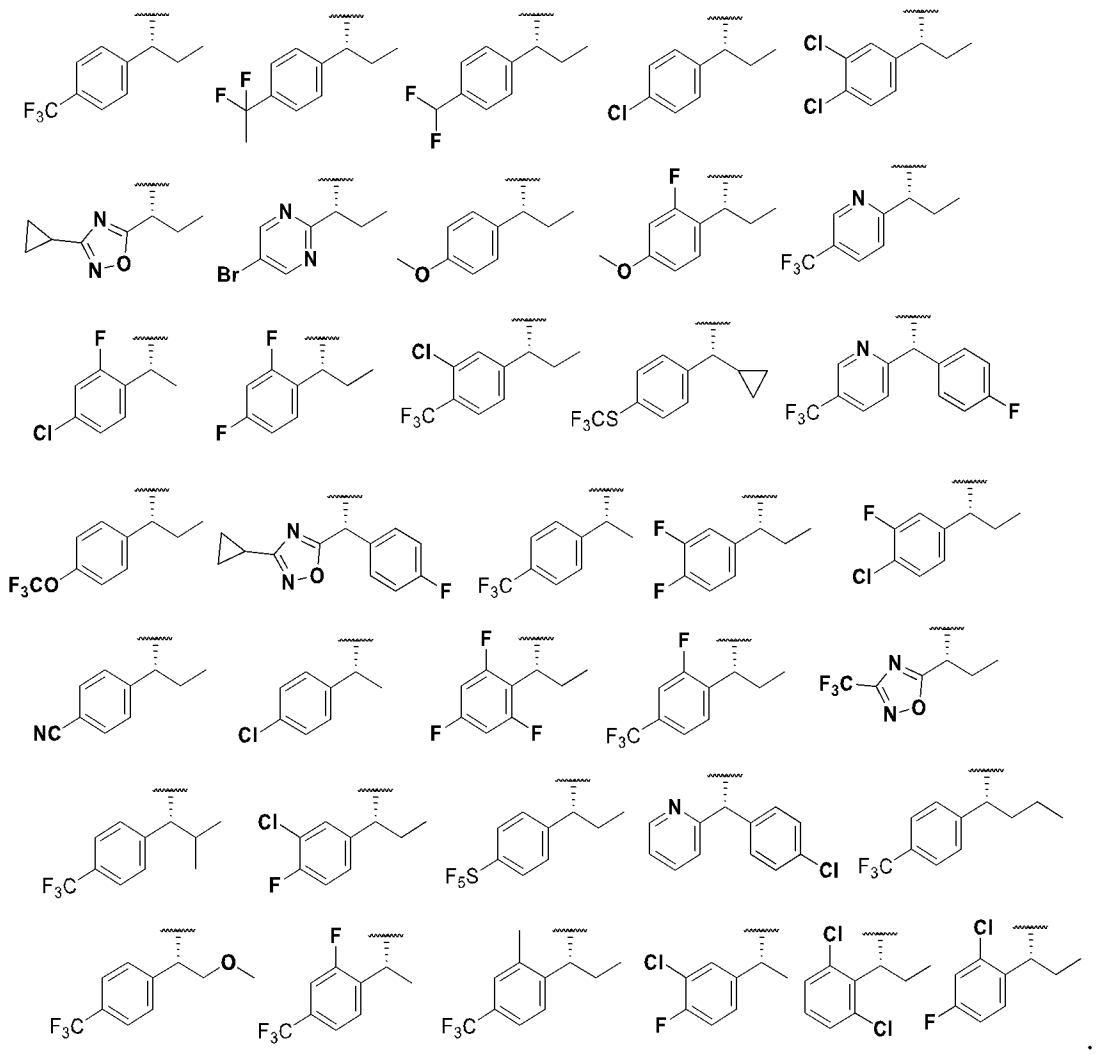
, or 

.

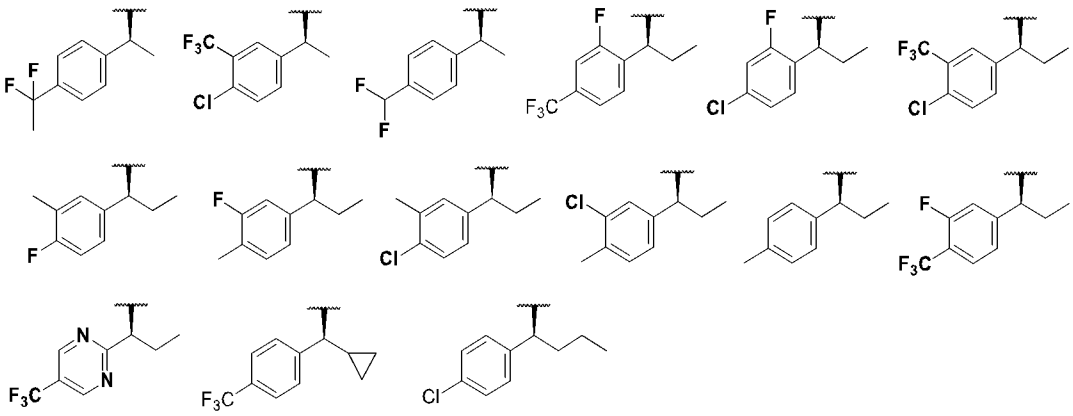
[0083] In some embodiments, in Formula III-1 to III-12, $-L^2-R^{30}$ can be selected from:



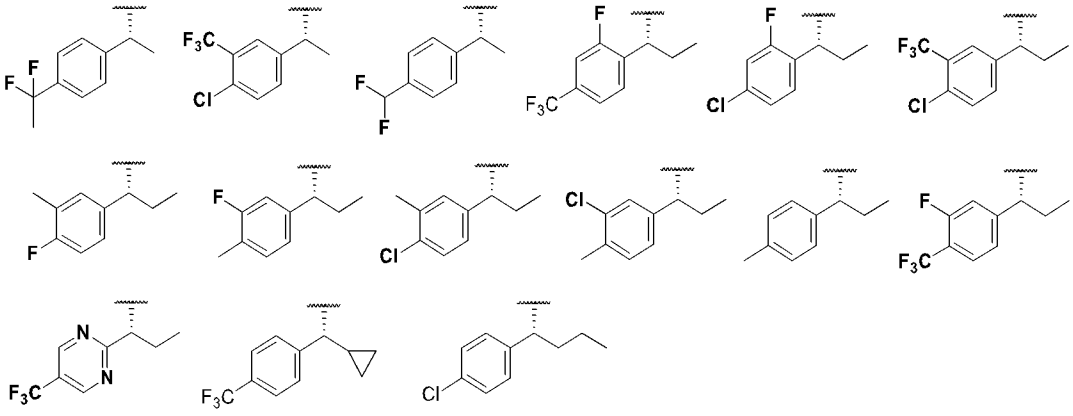
[0084] In some embodiments, in Formula III-1 to III-12, -L^2-R^{30} can be selected from:



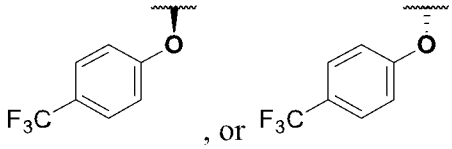
[0085] In some embodiments, in Formula III-1 to III-12, $-L^2-R^{30}$ can be selected from:



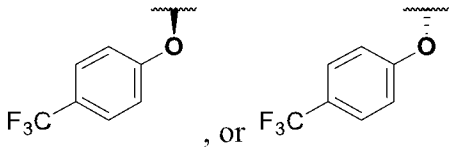
[0086] In some embodiments, in Formula III-1 to III-12, $-L^2-R^{30}$ can be selected from:



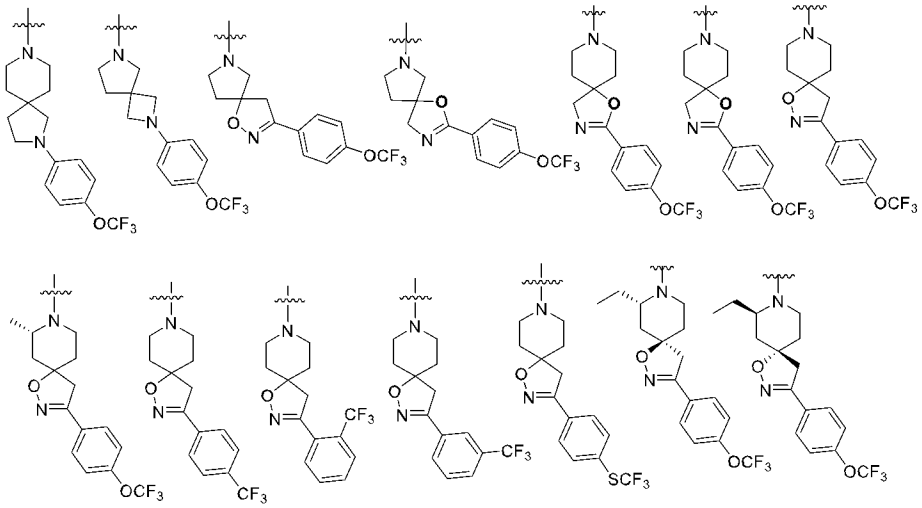
[0087] In some embodiments, in Formula III-1 to III-12, -L^2-R^{30} can be:



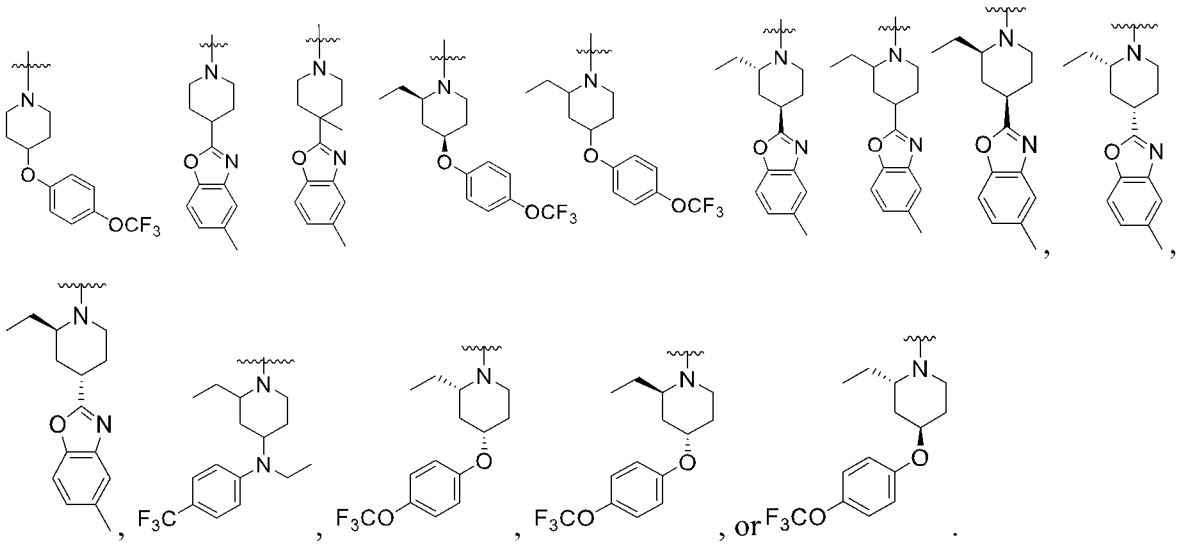
[0088] In some embodiments, in Formula III-1 to III-12, -L^2-R^{30} is not



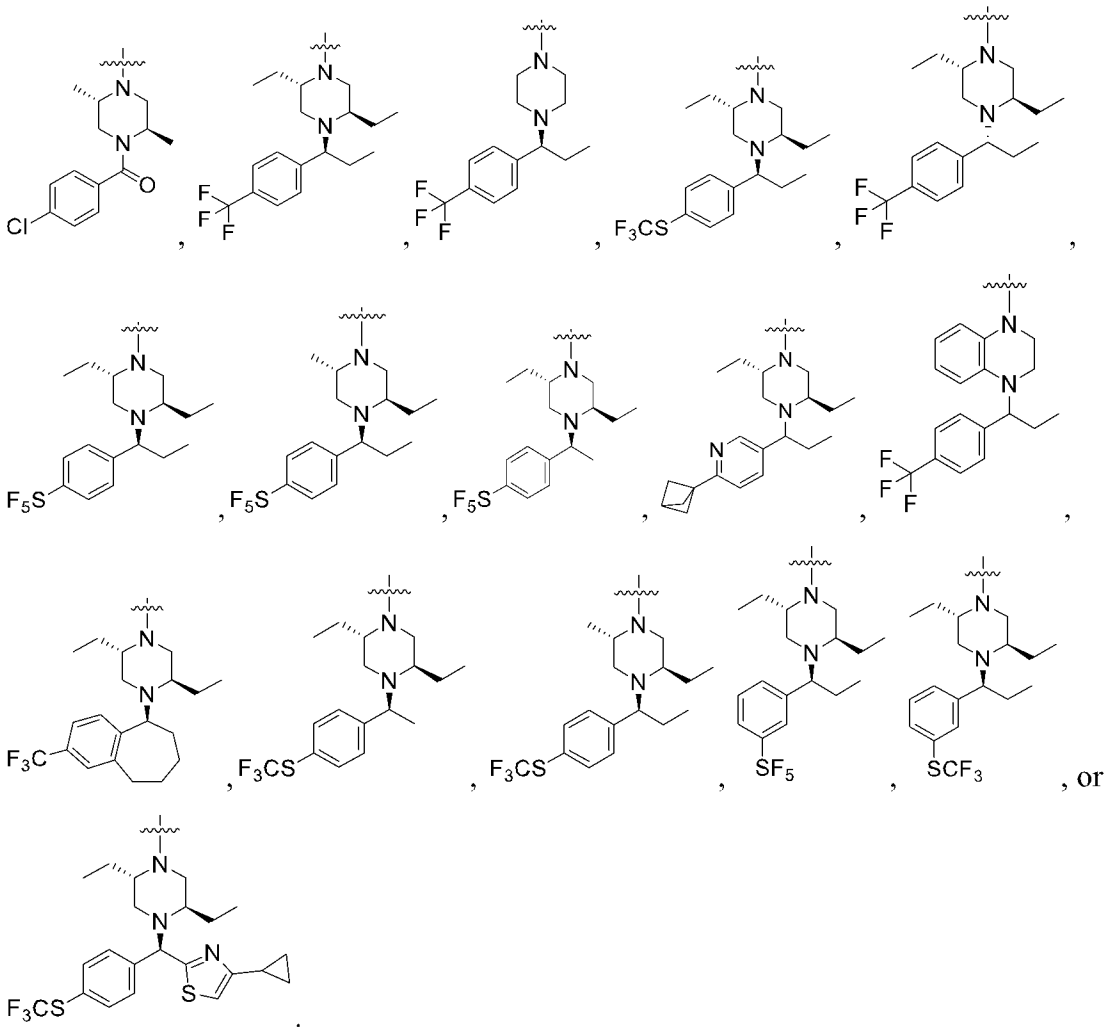
[0089] In some embodiments, in Formula III-1, III-2, III-5, III-8, or III-9, L^1, L^2, and R^{30} (i.e., L^1-L^2-R^{30}) together can be selected from:

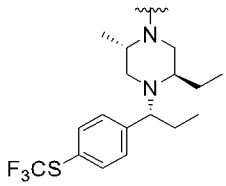
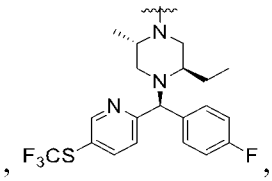
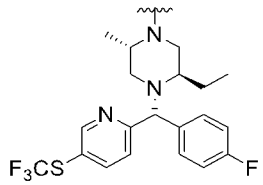
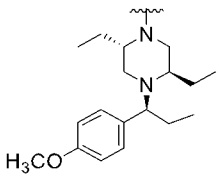
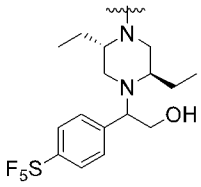
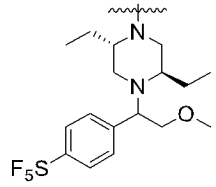
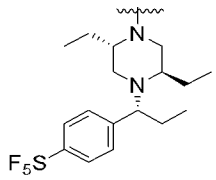
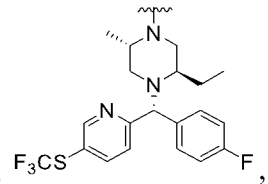
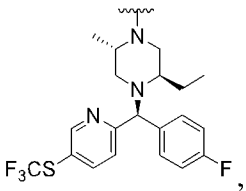
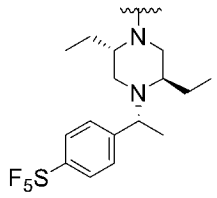
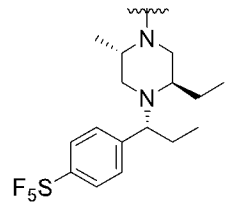
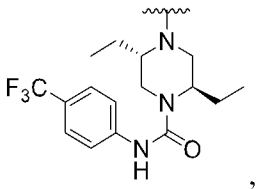
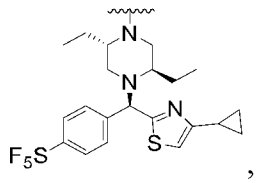
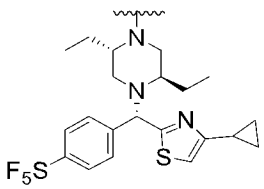
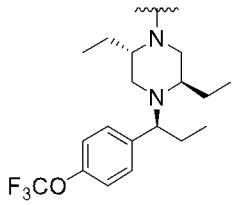
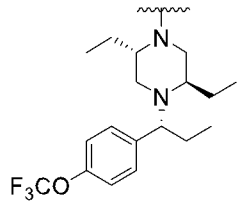
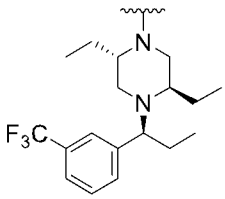
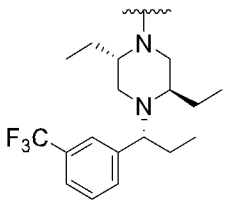
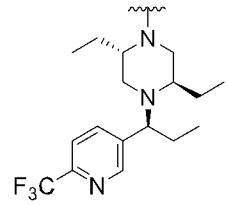
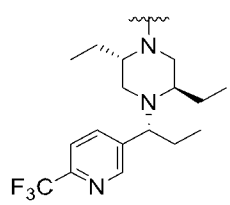
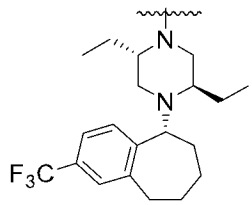
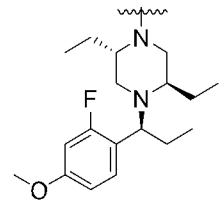
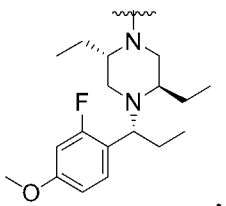
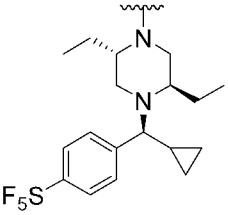
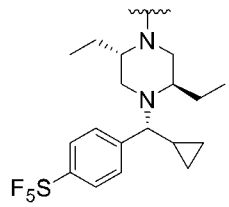
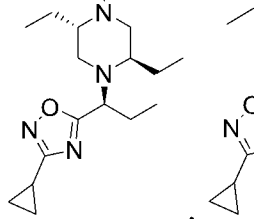
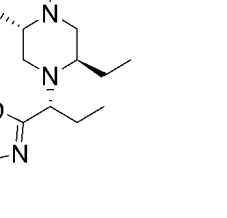
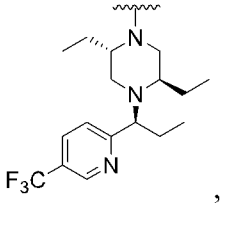
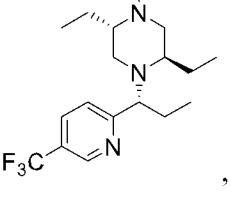
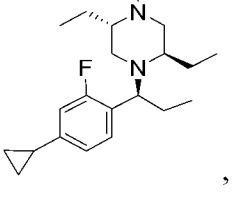
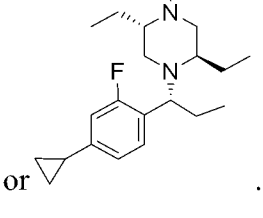
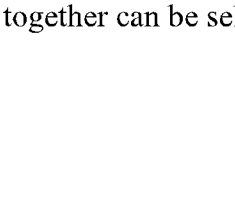
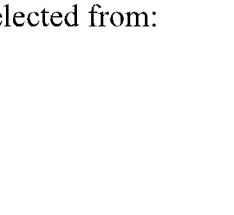


[0090] In some embodiments, in Formula III-1, III-2, III-5, III-8, or III-9, L^1, L^2, and R^{30} together can be selected from:

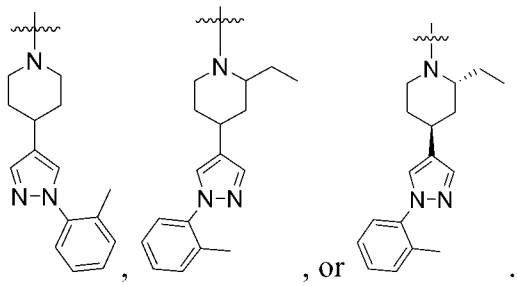


[0091] In some embodiments, in Formula III-1, III-2, III-5, III-8, or III-9, L^1, L^2, and R^{30} together can be selected from:

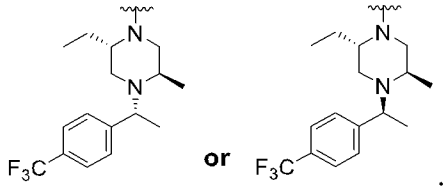


[0092] In some embodiments, in Formula III-1, III-2, III-5, III-8, or III-9, L^1-L^2-R^{30} is selected from the following:  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  , ,  ,  , , or .

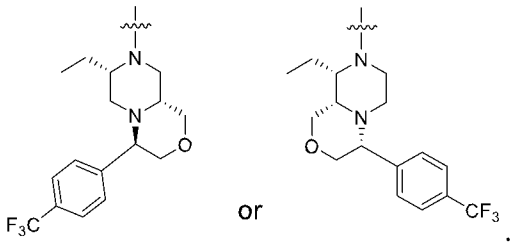
[0093] In some embodiments, in Formula III-1, III-2, III-5, III-8, or III-9, L^1, L^2, and R^{30} together can be selected from:



[0094] In some embodiments, in Formula III-1, III-2, III-5, III-8, or III-9, L^1, L^2, and R^{30} together can be selected from:



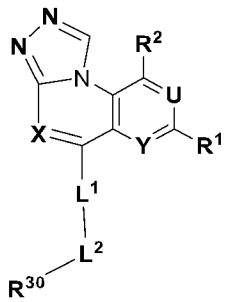
[0095] In some embodiments, in Formula III-1, III-2, III-5, III-8, or III-9, L^1, L^2, and R^{30} together can be selected from:



[0096] In some embodiments, the present disclosure provides the following enumerated exemplified Embodiments A1-A38:

Embodiments A1-A38

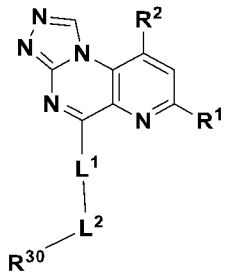
Embodiment A1. A compound of Formula III-2, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,



Formula III-2

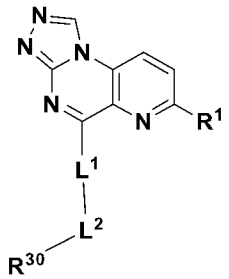
wherein the variables X, Y, U, R^1, R^2, L^1, L^2, and R^{30} are defined herein.

Embodiment A2. The compound of Embodiment A1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, characterized as having a structure according to Formula III-2-A:

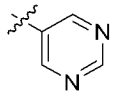
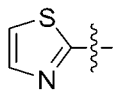


Formula III-2-A.

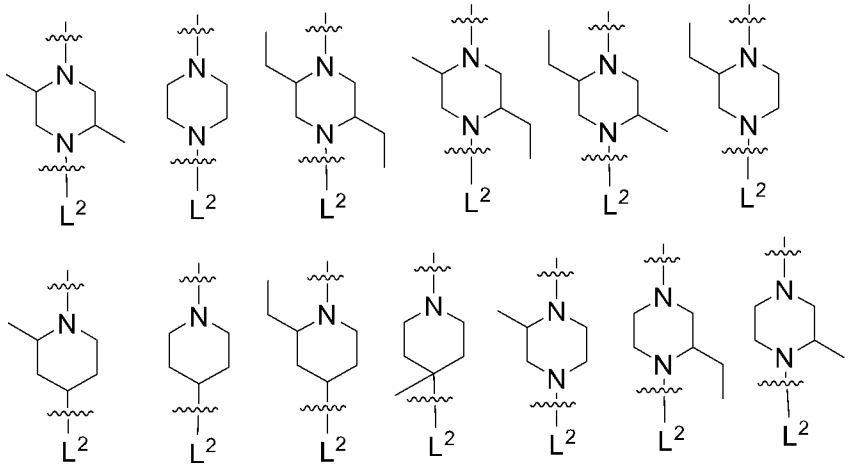
Embodiment A3. The compound of Embodiment A1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, characterized as having a structure according to Formula III-2-B:



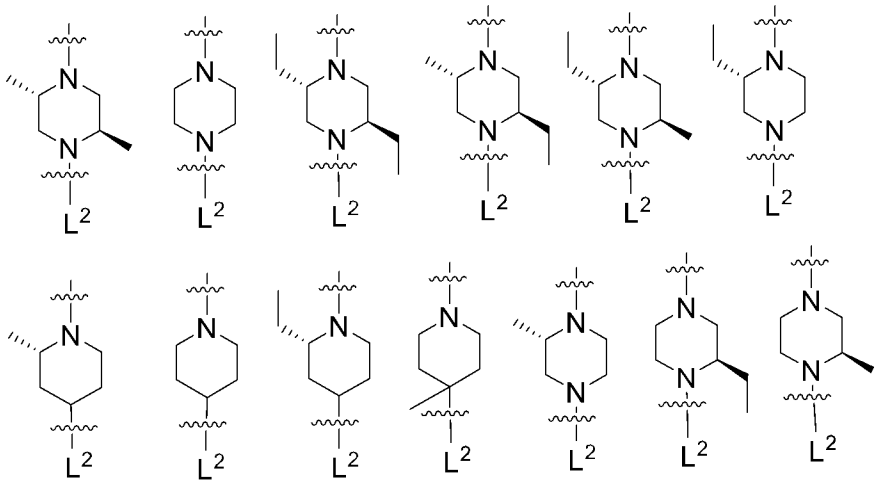
Formula III-2-B.

Embodiment A4. The compound of any of Embodiments A1-A3, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein (i) R^1 is CN; (ii) R^1 is halogen, e.g., F or Cl; (iii) R^1 is  ; (iv) R^1 is an optionally substituted 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl having 1-4 ring heteroatoms independently selected from O, S, and N, such as an optionally substituted pyrimidinyl or an optionally substituted thiazolyl, for example, R^1 is  or  ; or (v) R^1 is SR^{A1}, wherein R^{A1} is independently optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, for example, R^1 is SCH_3.

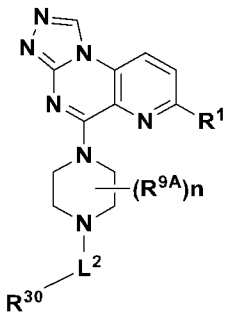
Embodiment A5. The compound of any of Embodiments A1-A4, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein L^1 is selected from the following (the bottom attaching point, N or C, is attached to L^2):



Embodiment A6. The compound of any of Embodiments A1-A4, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein L^1 is selected from the following (the bottom attaching point, N or C, is attached to L^2):



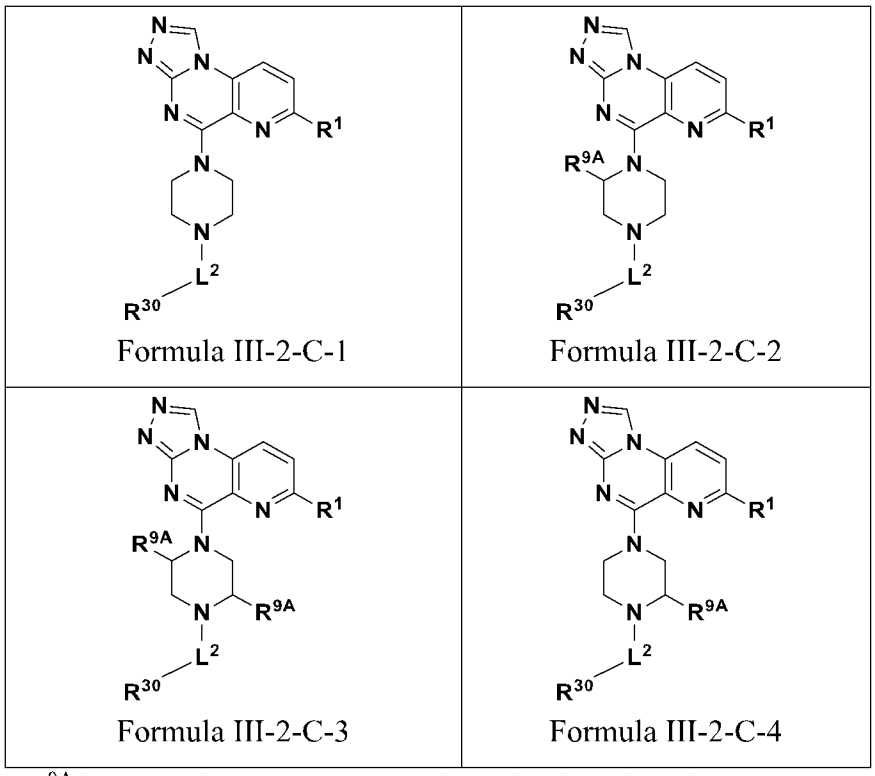
Embodiment A7. The compound of any of Embodiments A1-A4, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, characterized as having a structure according to Formula III-2-C:



Formula III-2-C,

wherein n is 0, 1, 2, or 3, and R^{9A} is defined herein.

Embodiment A8. The compound of Embodiment A7, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, characterized as having a structure according to Formula III-2-C-1, III-2-C-2, III-2-C-3, or III-2-C-4:



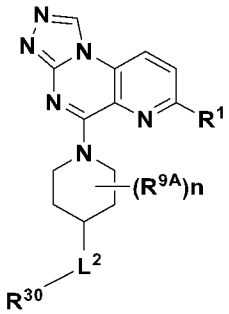
Formula III-2-C-1 | Formula III-2-C-2

Formula III-2-C-3 | Formula III-2-C-4

wherein the two R^{9A} in Formula III-2-C-3 are independently selected.

Embodiment A9. The compound of Embodiment A7 or A8, wherein R^{9A} at each occurrence is independently CH_3, CH_2CH_3, $CH_2CH_2CH_3$, fluorine-substituted C_{1-3} alkyl (e.g., CF_2H), cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, CH_2OH, CH_2OCH_3, $CH_2OCH_2CH_3$, CH_2NH_2, CH_2N_3, or $CH_2NHC(O)OCH_3$.

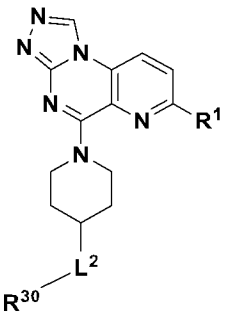
Embodiment A10. The compound of any of Embodiments A1-A4, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, characterized as having a structure according to Formula III-2-D:



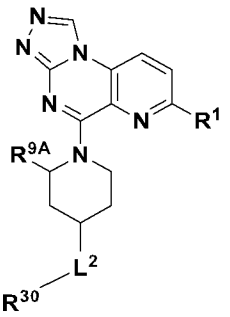
Formula III-2-D,

wherein n is 0, 1, 2, or 3, and R^{9A} is defined herein.

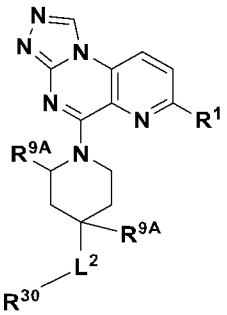
Embodiment A11. The compound of Embodiment A10, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, characterized as having a structure according to Formula III-2-D-1, III-2-D-2, III-2-D-3, or III-2-D-4:



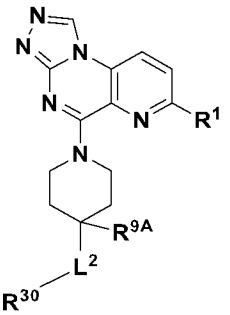
Formula III-2-D-1



Formula III-2-D-2



Formula III-2-D-3

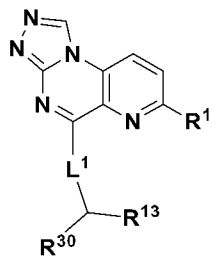


Formula III-2-D-4

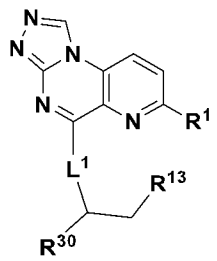
wherein the two R^{9A} in Formula III-2-D-3 are independently selected.

Embodiment A12. The compound of Embodiment A10 or A11, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{9A} at each occurrence is independently CH_3, CH_2CH_3, $CH_2CH_2CH_3$, fluorine-substituted C_{1-3} alkyl (e.g., CF_2H), cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, CH_2OH, CH_2OCH_3, $CH_2OCH_2CH_3$, CH_2NH_2, CH_2N_3, or $CH_2NHC(O)OCH_3$.

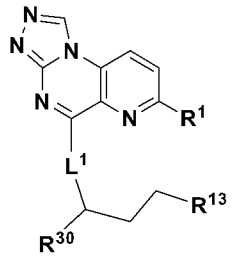
Embodiment A13. The compound of any of Embodiments A1-A12, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, characterized as having a structure according to Formula III-2-E-1, III-2-E-2, or III-2-E-3:



Formula III-2-E-1

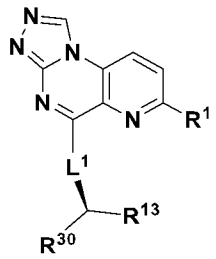
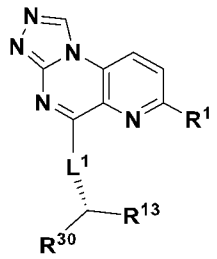
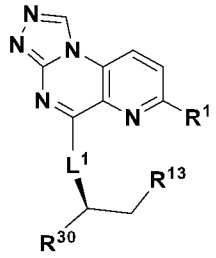
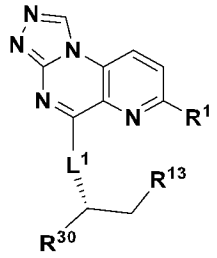
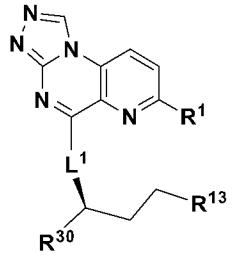
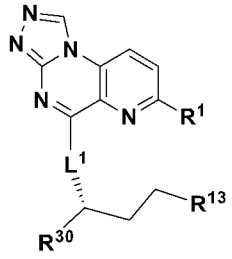


Formula III-2-E-2

 Formula III-2-E-3	

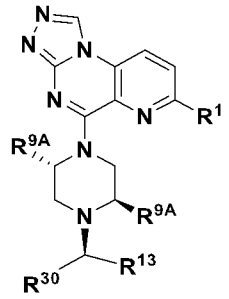
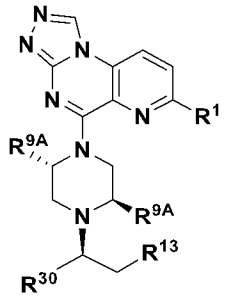
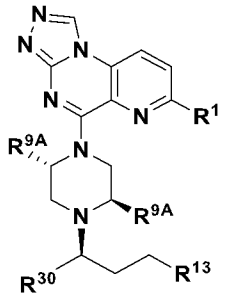
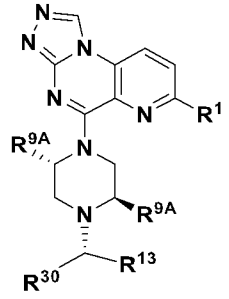
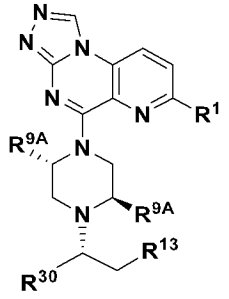
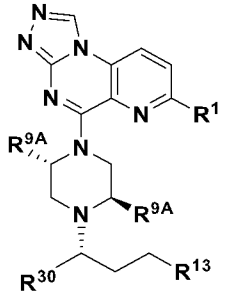
wherein R^{13} is defined herein.

Embodiment A14. The compound of any of Embodiments A1-A12, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, characterized as having a structure according to Formula III-2-E-1a, III-2-E-2a, III-2-E-3a, III-2-E-1b, III-2-E-2b, or III-2-E-3b:

 Formula III-2-E-1a	 Formula III-2-E-1b
 Formula III-2-E-2a	 Formula III-2-E-2b
 Formula III-2-E-3a	 Formula III-2-E-3b

wherein R^{13} is defined herein.

Embodiment A15. The compound of Embodiment A13, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, characterized as having a structure according to Formula III-2-F-1a, III-2-F-1b, III-2-F-2a, III-2-F-2b, III-2-F-3a, or III-2-F-3b:

 Formula III-2-F-1a	 Formula III-2-F-2a	 Formula III-2-F-3a
 Formula III-2-F-1b	 Formula III-2-F-2b	 Formula III-2-F-3b

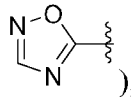
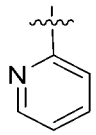
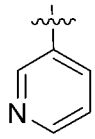
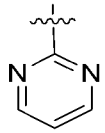
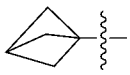
wherein:

R^{9A} at each occurrence is independently CH_3, CH_2CH_3, $CH_2CH_2CH_3$, fluorine-substituted C_{1-3} alkyl (e.g., CF_2H), cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, CH_2OH, CH_2OCH_3, $CH_2OCH_2CH_3$, CH_2NH_2, CH_2N_3, or $CH_2NHC(O)OCH_3$, preferably, R^{9A} at each occurrence is independently CH_3, CH_2CH_3, or $CH_2CH_2CH_3$, more preferably, R^{9A} at each occurrence is CH_2CH_3.

Embodiment A16. The compound of any of Embodiments A13-A15, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{13} is hydrogen, C_{1-4} alkyl, e.g., methyl, isopropyl, etc., CN, OH, COOH, $CONH_2$, methoxy, ethoxy, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, optionally substituted phenyl, or optionally substituted 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl having 1-3 ring heteroatoms independently selected from N, O, and S, wherein, when substituted, the optionally substituted phenyl or 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl is substituted with 1-3 substituents independently selected from halogen (preferably F or Cl), OH, CN, C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, C_{1-4} heteroalkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, and 3-4 membered ring (including cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, oxetanyl, azetidinyl, etc.) optionally substituted with F and/or methyl, more preferably, R^{13} is hydrogen.

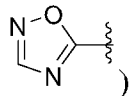
Embodiment A17. The compound of any of Embodiments A1-A12, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein L^2 is absent, O, or C(O).

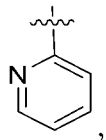
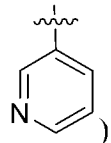
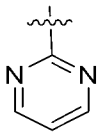
Embodiment A18. The compound of any of Embodiments A1-A17, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} is an optionally substituted phenyl or 5 or 6-membered

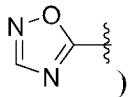
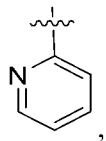
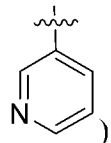
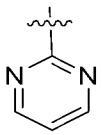
heteroaryl (e.g., such as oxadiazolyl (e.g., ), pyridyl (e.g.,  , or ) or pyrimidinyl (e.g., ), for example, when substituted, the phenyl or 5 or 6-membered heteroaryl can be substituted with 1-3 (e.g., 1 or 2) R^{22}, wherein R^{22} at each occurrence is halogen (e.g., F, Cl, or Br), CN, C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F (such as CH_3, CF_3, etc.), C_{1-4} alkoxy optionally substituted with 1-3 F (such as OCH_3, OCF_3, etc.), SCF_3, SF_5, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, or  .

Embodiment A19. The compound of any of Embodiments A1-A17, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} is a phenyl which is substituted with 1-3 (e.g., 1 or 2) R^{22}, wherein R^{22} at each occurrence is independently halogen (e.g., F, Cl, or Br), CN, OH, R^{M1}, OR^{M1}, SO_2R^{M1}, $P(O)(R^{M1})_2$, SR^{M1}, or SF_5, wherein R^{M1} at each occurrence is independently an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl or an optionally substituted 3-4 membered ring (including cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, oxetanyl, azetidinyl, etc.), wherein when substituted, the optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl or 3-4 membered ring is substituted with 1-3 substituents independently selected from halogen (preferably F or Cl), OH, CN, C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, C_{1-4} heteroalkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, and 3-4 membered ring (including cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, oxetanyl, azetidinyl, etc.) optionally substituted with F and/or methyl, preferably, R^{22} at each occurrence is independently F, Cl, Br, CF_3, OCF_3, SCF_3, SF_5, OMe, CN, methyl, CHF_2, CF_2CH_3, cyclopropyl, CH_3SO_2, and OCH_2-(cyclopropyl).

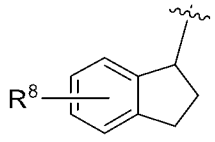
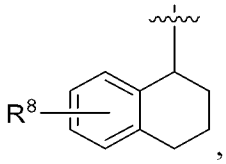
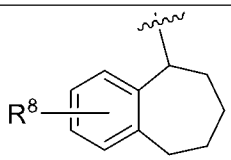
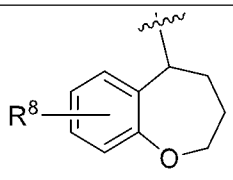
Embodiment A20. The compound of any of Embodiments A1-A17, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} is a phenyl which is substituted with 1-3 (e.g., 1 or 2) R^{22}, wherein R^{22} at each occurrence is independently F, Cl, CN, R^{M2}, OR^{M2}, SR^{M2}, or SF_5, wherein R^{M2} at each occurrence is independently a C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, such as CF_3.

Embodiment A21. The compound of any of Embodiments A1-A17, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} is a 5-membered heteroaryl (e.g., ) or pyridyl (e.g.,

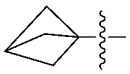

, or 
) or pyrimidinyl (e.g., 
), which is substituted with 1-3 (e.g., 1 or 2) R^{22}, as valency permits, wherein R^{22} at each occurrence is independently halogen (e.g., F, Cl, or Br), CN, OH, R^{M1}, OR^{M1}, SO_2R^{M1}, $P(O)(R^{M1})_2$, SR^{M1}, or SF_5, wherein R^{M1} at each occurrence is independently an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl or an optionally substituted 3-4 membered ring (including cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, oxetanyl, azetidinyl, etc.), wherein when substituted, the optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl or 3-4 membered ring is substituted with 1-3 substituents independently selected from halogen (preferably F or Cl), OH, CN, C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, C_{1-4} heteroalkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, and 3-4 membered ring (including cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, oxetanyl, azetidinyl, etc.) optionally substituted with F and/or methyl, preferably, R^{22} at each occurrence is independently F, Cl, Br, CF_3, OCF_3, SCF_3, SF_5, OMe, CN, methyl, CHF_2, CF_2CH_3, cyclopropyl, CH_3SO_2, and OCH_2-(cyclopropyl).

Embodiment A22. The compound of any of Embodiments A1-A17, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} is a 5-membered heteroaryl (e.g., 
) or pyridyl (e.g., 
, or 
) or pyrimidinyl (e.g., 
), which is substituted with 1-3 (e.g., 1 or 2) R^{22}, as valency permits, wherein R^{22} at each occurrence is independently F, Cl, CN, R^{M2}, OR^{M2}, SR^{M2}, or SF_5, wherein R^{M2} at each occurrence is independently a C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, such as CF_3.

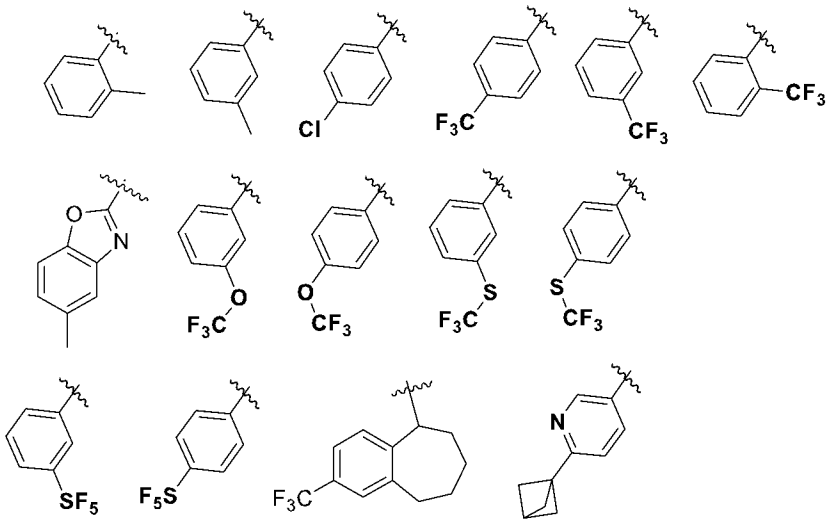
Embodiment A23. The compound of any of Embodiments A1-A17, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} has a structure according to S-1-A, S-1-B, S-1-C, or S-1-D:

 S-1-A	 S-1-B
	

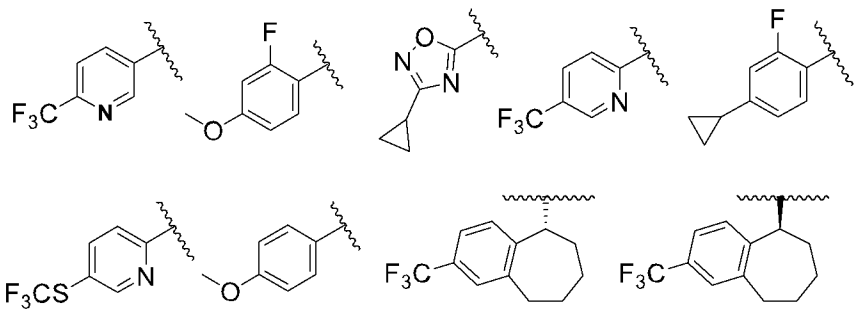
S-1-C.	S-1-D,

wherein R^8 is C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F (such as CH_3, CF_3, etc.), C_{1-4} alkoxy optionally substituted with 1-3 F (such as OCH_3, OCF_3, etc.), SCF_3, SF_5, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, or  .

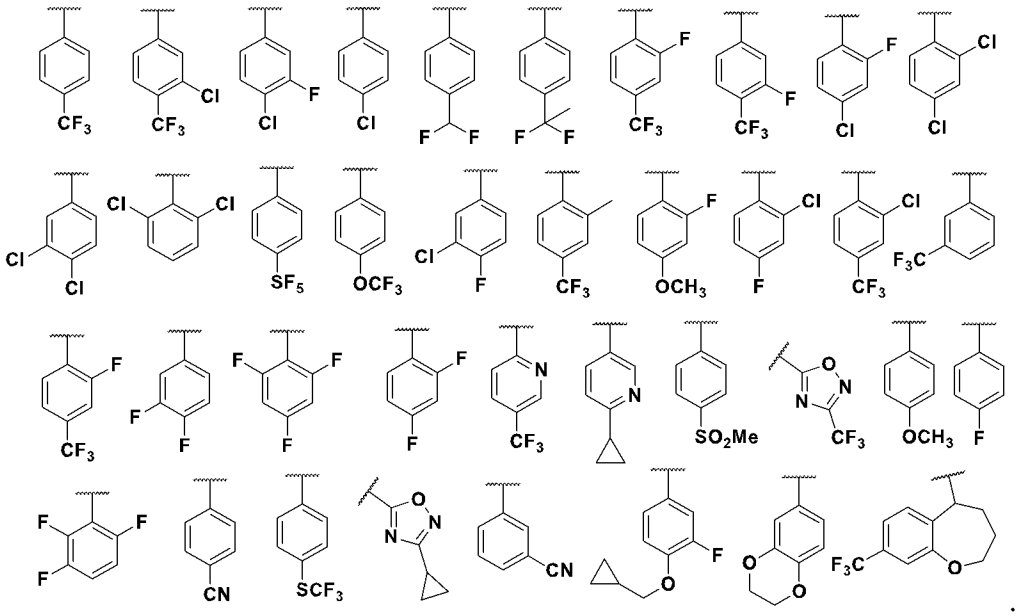
Embodiment A24. The compound of any of Embodiments A1-A17, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} is selected from:



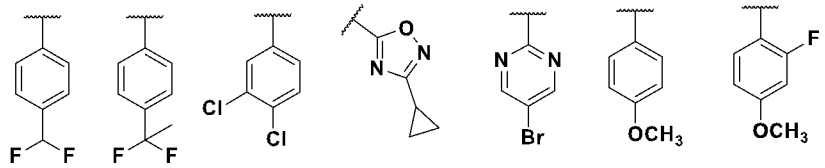
Embodiment A25. The compound of any of Embodiments A1-A17, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} is selected from:



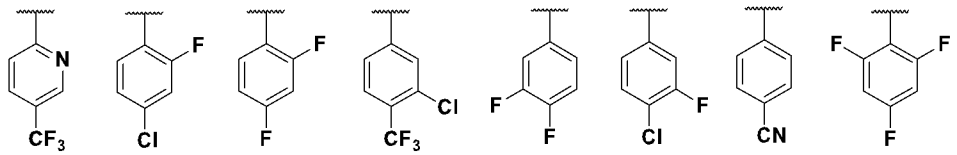
Embodiment A26. The compound of any of Embodiments A1-A17, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, R^{30} is selected from the following:



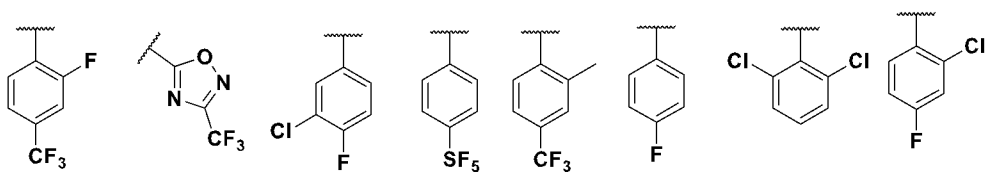
Embodiment A27. The compound of any of Embodiments A1-A17, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} is selected from:



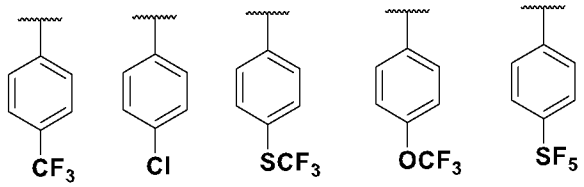
Embodiment A28. The compound of any of Embodiments A1-A17, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} is selected from:



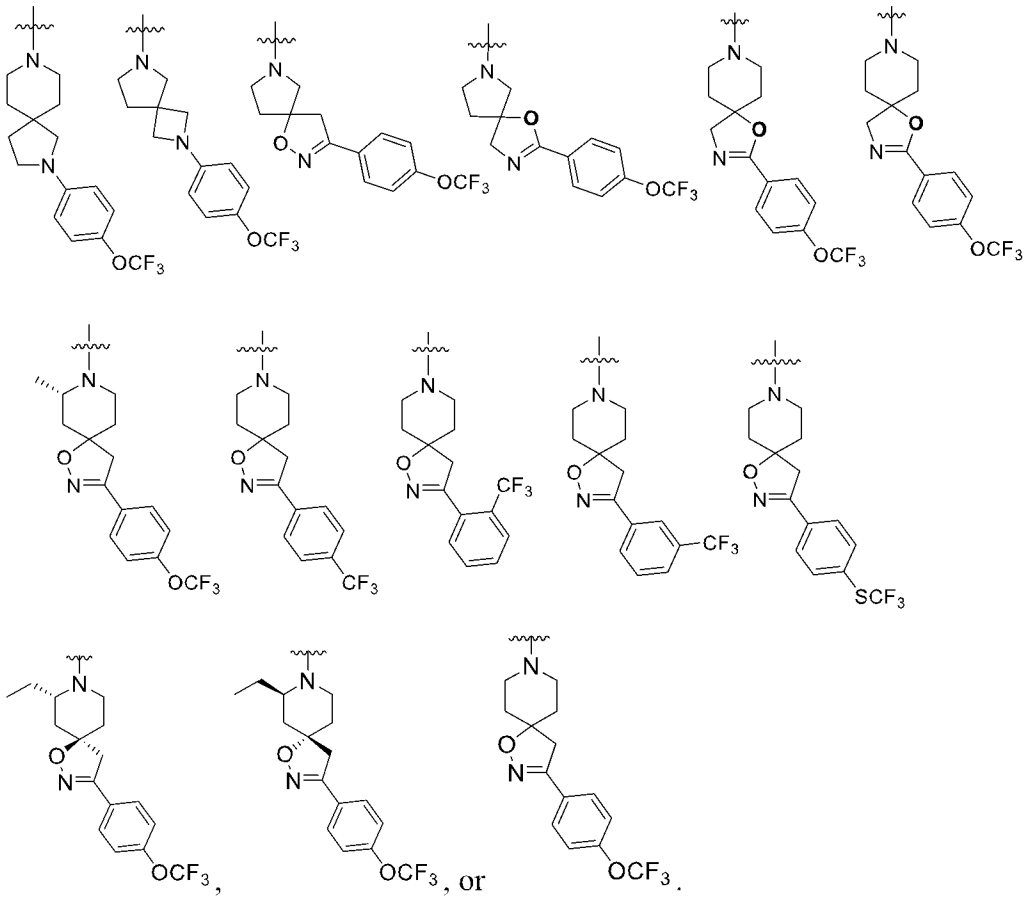
Embodiment A29. The compound of any of Embodiments A1-A17, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} is selected from:



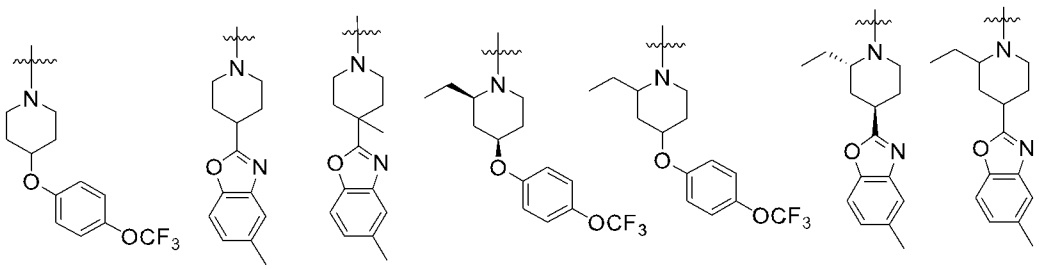
Embodiment A30. The compound of any of Embodiments A1-A17, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} is selected from:

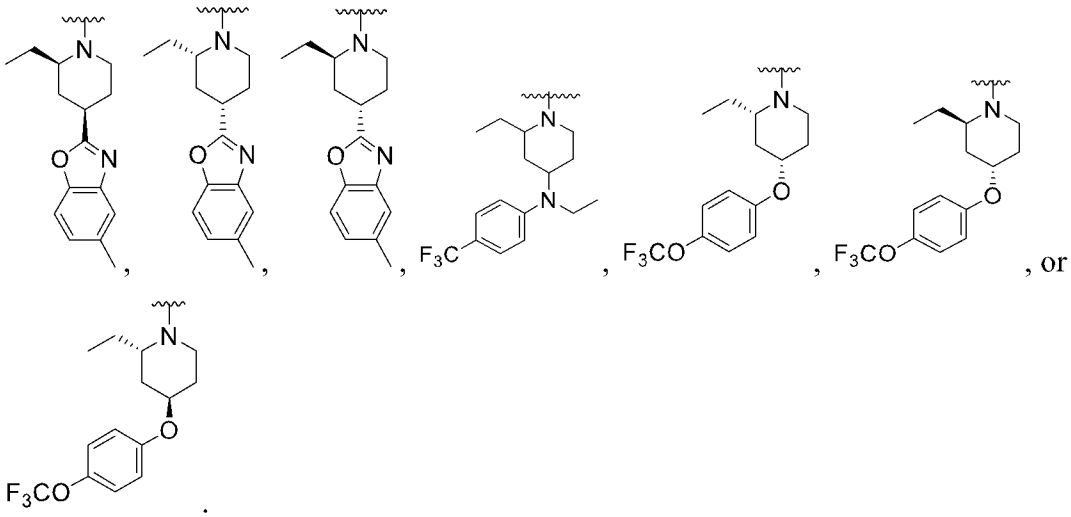


Embodiment A31. The compound of any of Embodiments A1-A4, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein L^1-L^2-R^{30} is selected from the following:

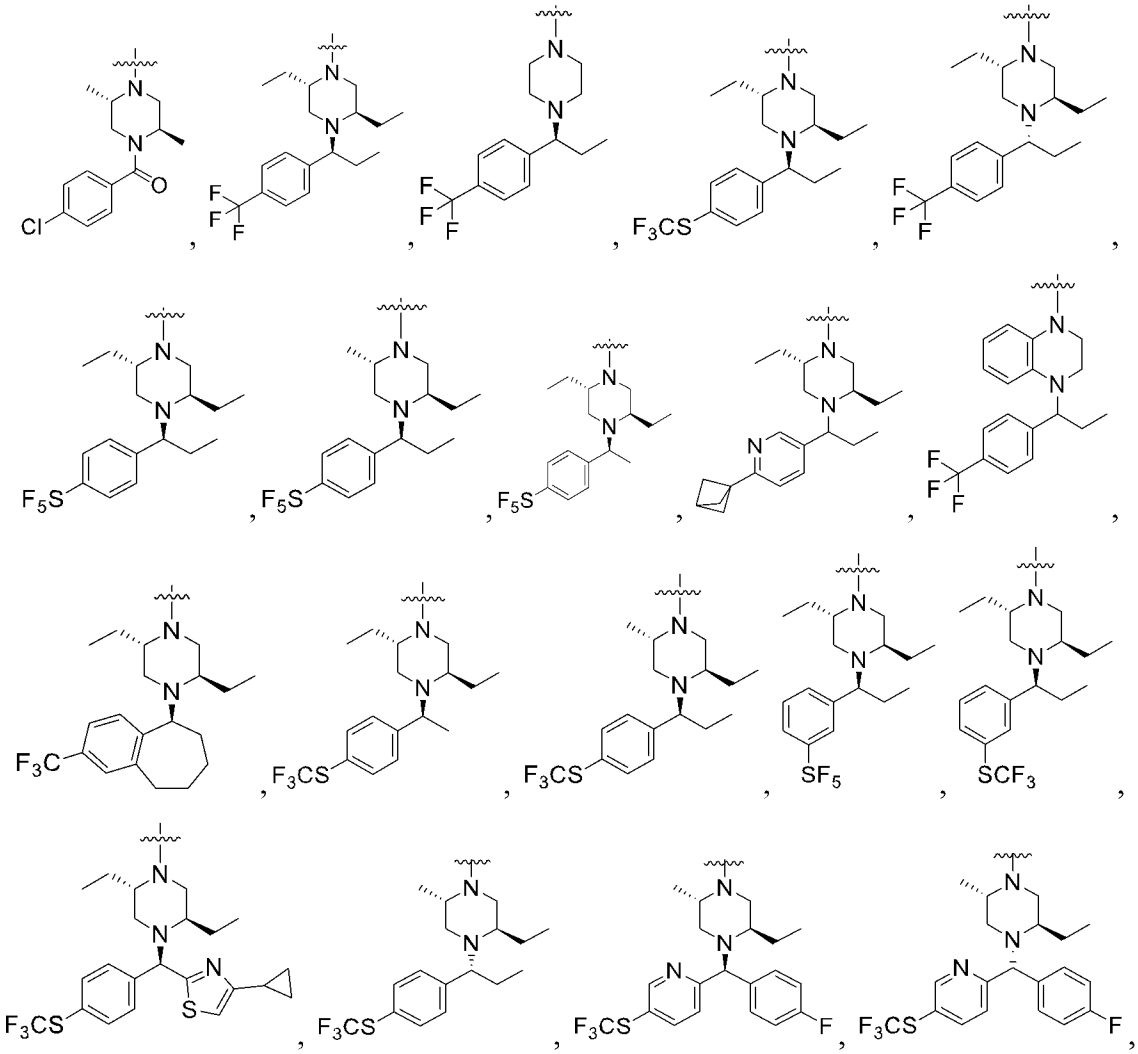


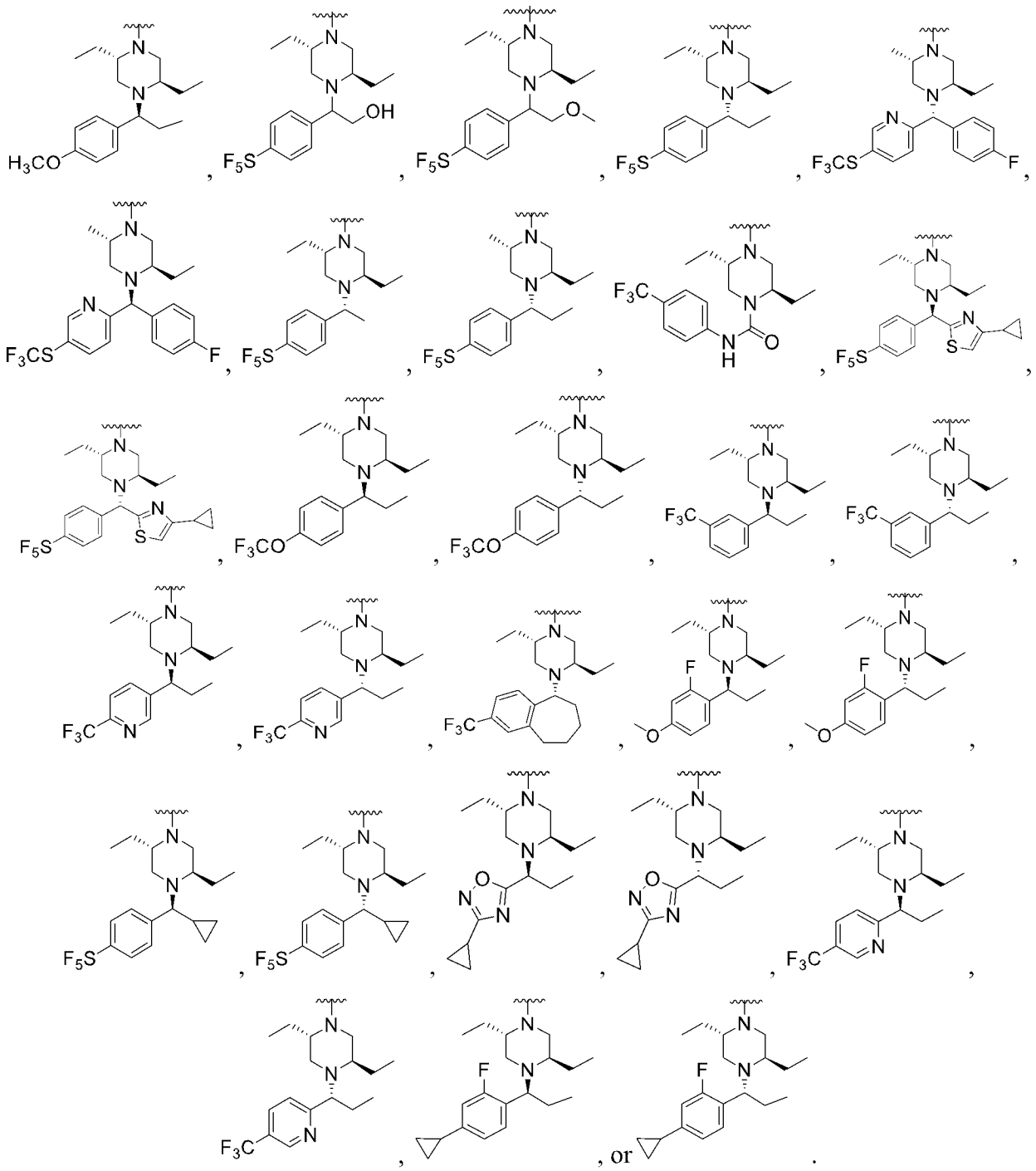
Embodiment A32. The compound of any of Embodiments A1-A4, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein L^1-L^2-R^{30} is selected from the following:



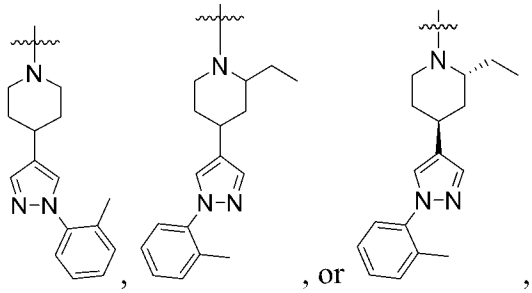


Embodiment A33. The compound of any of Embodiments A1-A4, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein L^1-L^2-R^{30} is selected from the following:

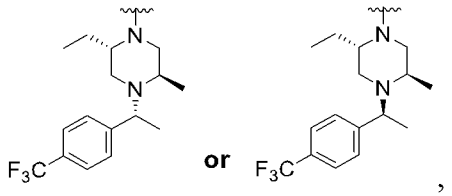




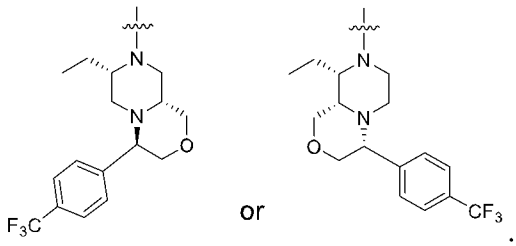
Embodiment A34. The compound of any of Embodiments A1-A4, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein L^1-L^2-R^{30} is selected from the following:



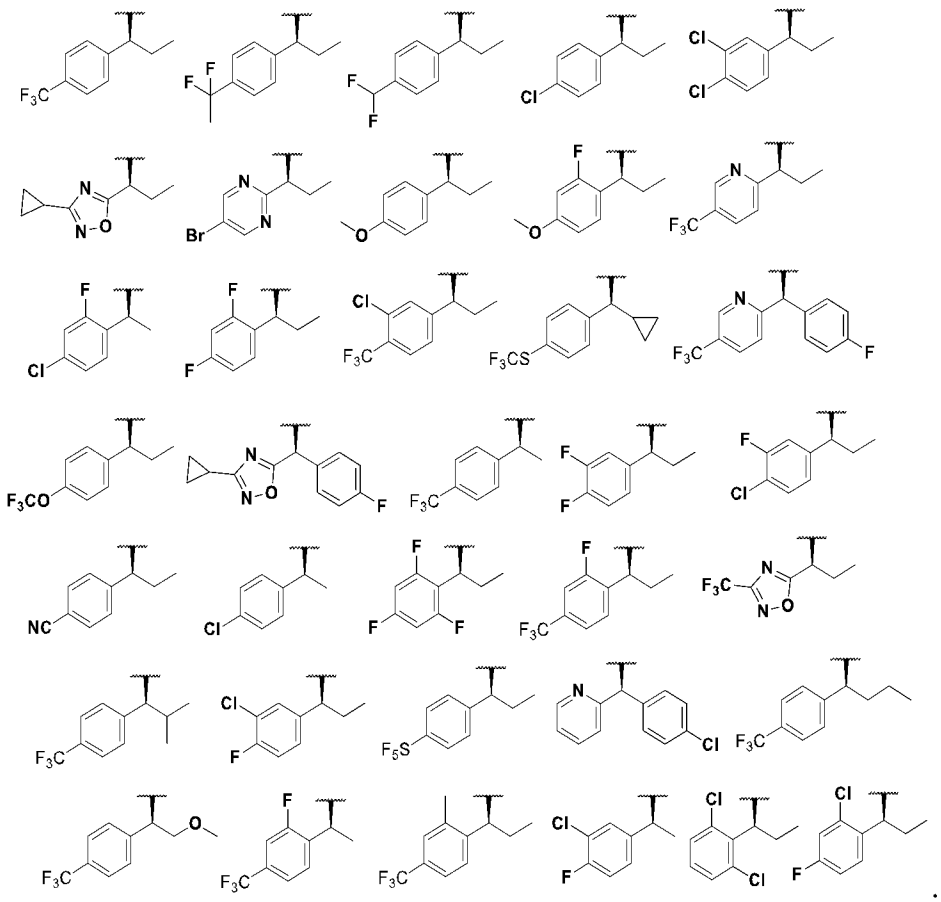
or, L^1-L^2-R^{30} is selected from the following:



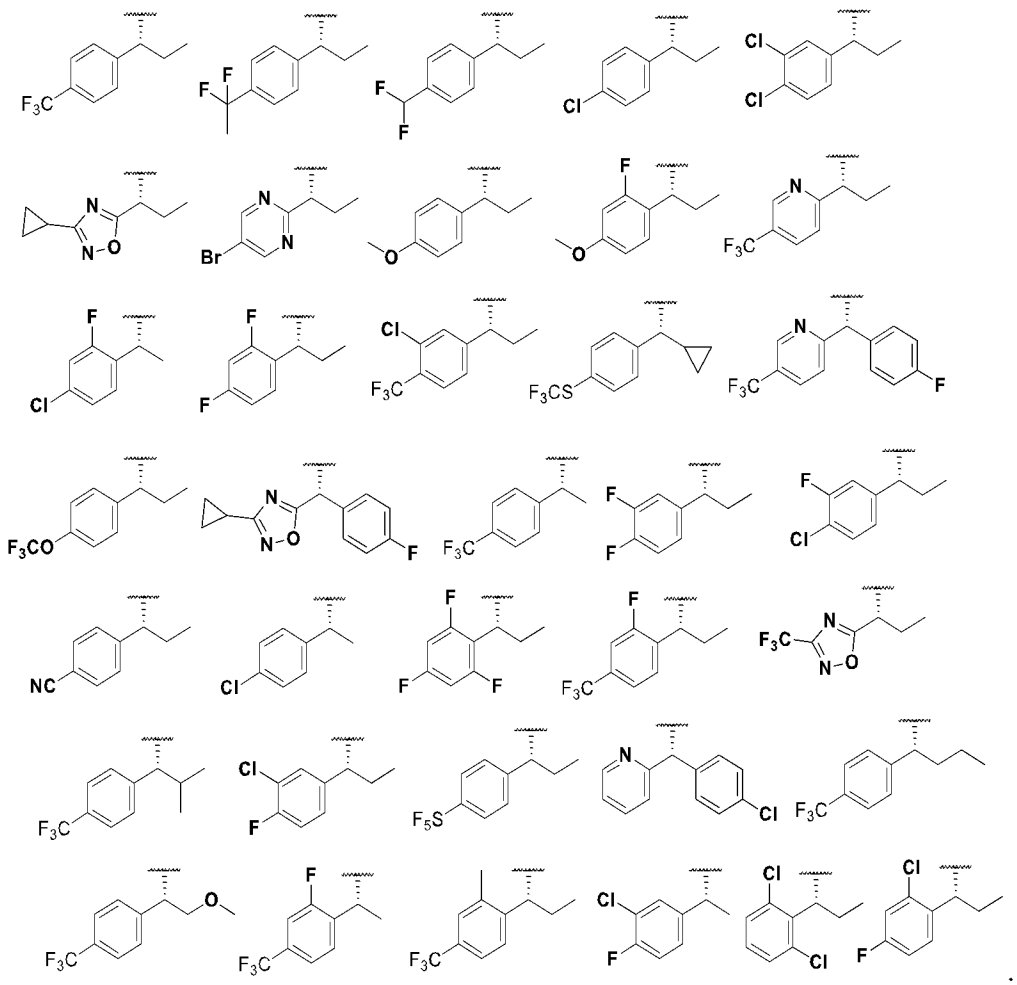
or, L^1-L^2-R^{30} is selected from the following:



Embodiment A35. The compound of any of Embodiments A1-A12, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein L^2-R^{30} is selected from:

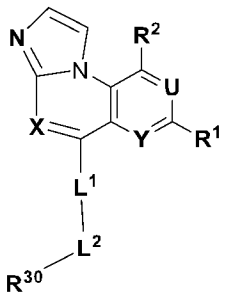


Embodiment A36. The compound of any of Embodiments A1-A12, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein L^2-R^{30} is selected from:

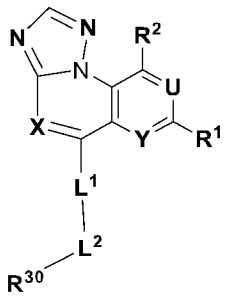


Embodiment A37. A compound of Formula III-8, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein Ring C is an imidazole or triazole ring, and wherein the variables X, Y, U, R^1, R^2, L^1, L^2, and R^{30} are defined herein, including any of those shown in Embodiments A2-A36 as defined in connection with Formula III-2.

Embodiment A38. The compound of Embodiment A37, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, characterized as having a formula according to III-8-A or III-8-B:



Formula III-8-A,



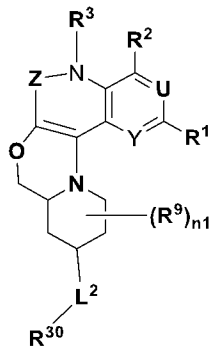
Formula III-8-B,

wherein the variables X, Y, U, R^1, R^2, L^1, L^2, and R^{30} are defined herein, including any of those shown in Embodiments A2-A36 as defined in connection with Formula III-2.

[0097] In some embodiments, the present disclosure provides the following enumerated exemplified Embodiments B1-B45:

Embodiments B1-B45

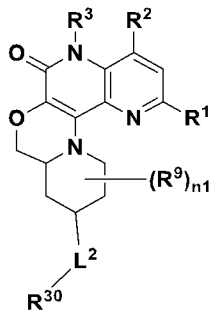
Embodiment B1. A compound of Formula III-3, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,



Formula III-3

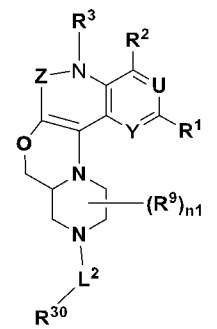
wherein the variables Y, U, Z, R^1, R^2, R^3, R^9, n1, L^2, and R^{30} are defined herein.

Embodiment B2. The compound of Embodiment B1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, characterized as having a structure according to Formula III-3-A:



Formula III-3-A.

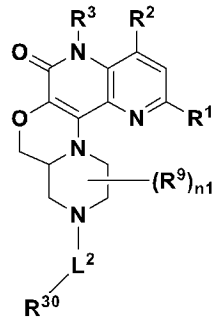
Embodiment B3. A compound of Formula III-4, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,



Formula III-4

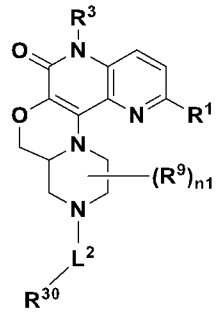
wherein the variables Y, U, Z, R^1, R^2, R^3, R^9, n1, L^2, and R^{30} are defined herein.

Embodiment B4. The compound of Embodiment B3, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, characterized as having a structure according to Formula III-4-A:



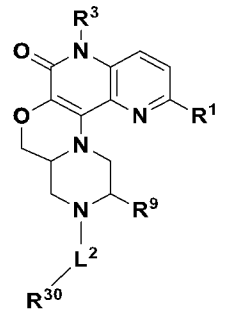
Formula III-4-A.

Embodiment B5. The compound of Embodiment B3, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, characterized as having a structure according to Formula III-4-B:

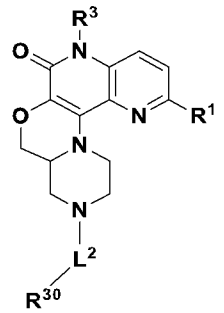


Formula III-4-B.

Embodiment B6. The compound of Embodiment B5, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, characterized as having a structure according to Formula III-4-C or III-4-D:

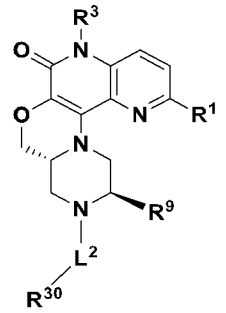
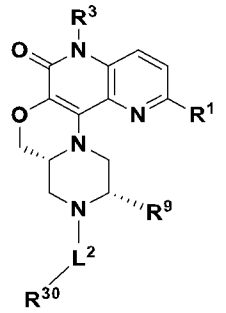
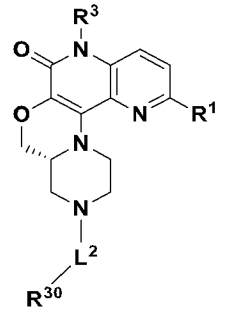
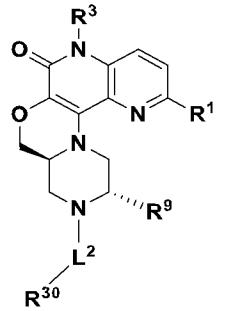
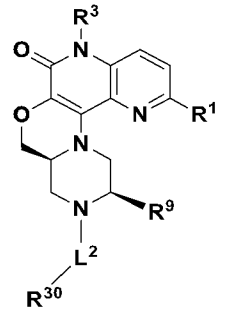
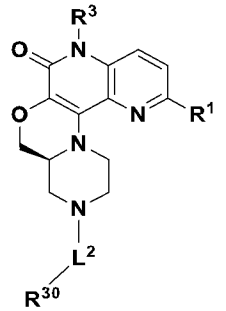


Formula III-4-C



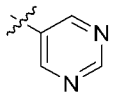
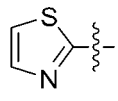
Formula III-4-D.

Embodiment B7. The compound of Embodiment B6, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, characterized as having a structure according to Formula III-4-C-1, III-4-C-2, III-4-C-3, III-4-C-4, III-4-D-1, or III-4-D-2:

 Formula III-4-C-1	 Formula III-4-C-2
 Formula III-4-D-1	 Formula III-4-C-3
 Formula III-4-C-4	 Formula III-4-D-2

Embodiment B8. The compound of any of Embodiments B1-B7, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein (i) R^3 is an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, such as CH_3, CD_3, ethyl, isopropyl, CH_2CHF_2, etc. or R^3 is an optionally substituted 3-4 membered ring, such as cyclopropyl or cyclobutyl, etc., when substituted, the C_{1-4} alkyl or 3-4 membered ring is typically substituted with 1-3 substituents independently deuterium, F, or methyl, preferably, R^3 is methyl or CD_3; (ii) R^3 is hydrogen.

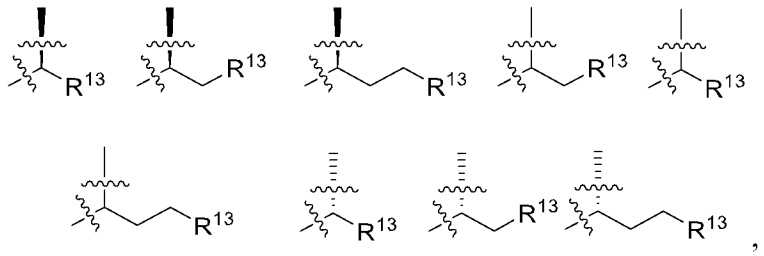
Embodiment B9. The compound of any of Embodiments B1-B8, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein (i) R^1 is CN; (ii) R^1 is halogen, e.g., F or Cl; (iii) R^1 is  ; (iv) R^1 is an optionally substituted 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl having 1-4 ring heteroatoms independently selected from O, S, and N, such as an optionally substituted pyrimidinyl or an

optionally substituted thiazolyl, for example, R^1 is  or  ; or (v) R^1 is SR^{A1}, wherein R^{A1} is independently optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, for example, R^1 is SCH_3.

Embodiment B10. The compound of any of Embodiments B1-B9, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^9 at each occurrence is independently CH_3, CH_2CH_3, $CH_2CH_2CH_3$, fluorine-substituted C_{1-3} alkyl (e.g., CF_2H), cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, CH_2OH, CH_2OCH_3, $CH_2OCH_2CH_3$, CH_2NH_2, CH_2N_3, or $CH_2NHC(O)OCH_3$, preferably, R^9 at each occurrence is independently CH_3, CH_2CH_3, or $CH_2CH_2CH_3$, more preferably, R^9 at each occurrence is CH_2CH_3.

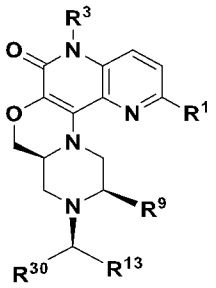
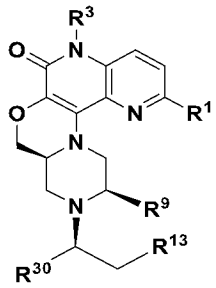
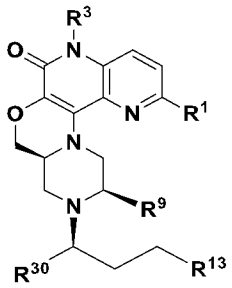
Embodiment B11. The compound of any of Embodiments B1-B10, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein L^2 is an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkylene.

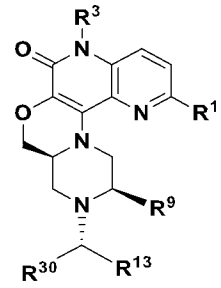
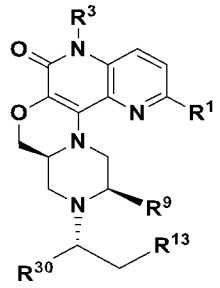
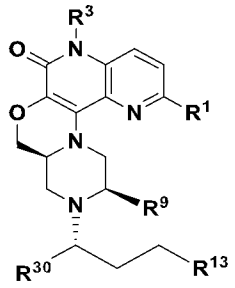
Embodiment B12. The compound of any of Embodiments B1-B10, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein L^2 is selected from the following:



wherein R^{13} is defined herein.

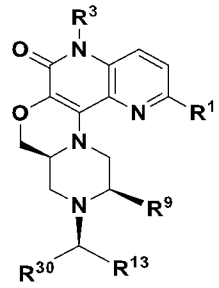
Embodiment B13. The compound of any of Embodiments B1-B10, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, characterized as having a structure according to Formula III-4-C-4a, III-4-C-4b, III-4-C-4c, III-4-C-4d, III-4-C-4e, or III-4-C-4f:

		
Formula III-4-C-4a	Formula III-4-C-4c	Formula III-4-C-4e

		
Formula III-4-C-4b	Formula III-4-C-4d	Formula III-4-C-4f

wherein R^{13} is defined herein.

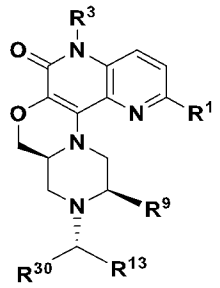
Embodiment B14. The compound of any of Embodiments B1-B10, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, characterized as having a structure according to Formula III-4-C-4a:



Formula III-4-C-4a

wherein R^{13} is defined herein.

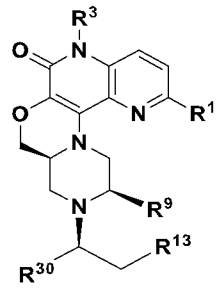
Embodiment B15. The compound of Embodiment B14, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, which is substantially stereoisomerically pure, for example, with an enantiomeric excess ("ee") of 80% or above, such as with 90% ee, 95% ee, 98% ee, 99% ee, or above, and is substantially free of the corresponding stereoisomer according to Formula III-4-C-4b,



Formula III-4-C-4b,

for example, with less than 5%, such as with less than 2%, less than 1%, less than 0.5%, or less than 0.1%, of the corresponding stereoisomer according to Formula III-4-C-4b, as determined by HPLC or SFC area% and/or by weight.

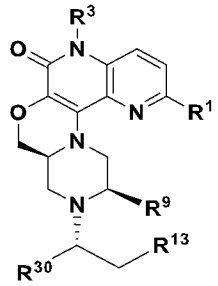
Embodiment B16. The compound of any of Embodiments B1-B10, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, characterized as having a structure according to Formula III-4-C-4c:



Formula III-4-C-4c

wherein R^{13} is defined herein.

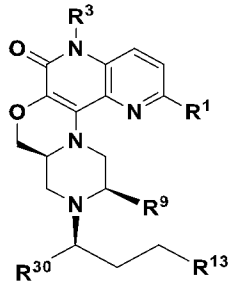
Embodiment B17. The compound of Embodiment B16, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, which is substantially stereoisomerically pure, for example, with an enantiomeric excess ("ee") of 80% or above, such as with 90% ee, 95% ee, 98% ee, 99% ee, or above, and is substantially free of the corresponding stereoisomer according to Formula III-4-C-4d,



Formula III-4-C-4d,

for example, with less than 5%, such as with less than 2%, less than 1%, less than 0.5%, or less than 0.1%, of the corresponding stereoisomer according to Formula III-4-C-4d, as determined by HPLC or SFC area% and/or by weight.

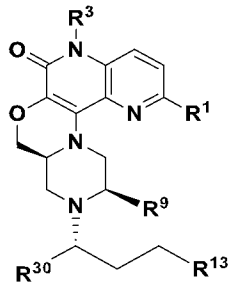
Embodiment B18. The compound of any of Embodiments B1-B10, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, characterized as having a structure according to Formula III-4-C-4e:



Formula III-4-C-4e

wherein R^{13} is defined herein.

Embodiment B19. The compound of Embodiment B18, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, which is substantially stereoisomerically pure, for example, with an enantiomeric excess ("ee") of 80% or above, such as with 90% ee, 95% ee, 98% ee, 99% ee, or above, and is substantially free of the corresponding stereoisomer according to Formula III-4-C-4f,



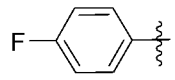
Formula III-4-C-4f,

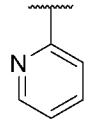
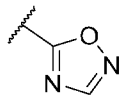
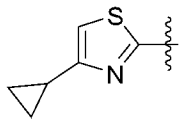
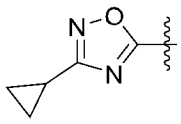
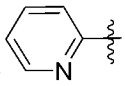
f for example, with less than 5%, such as with less than 2%, less than 1%, less than 0.5%, or less than 0.1%, of the corresponding stereoisomer according to Formula III-4-C-4f, as determined by HPLC or SFC area% and/or by weight.

Embodiment B20. The compound of any of Embodiments B12-B19, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{13} is hydrogen, CN, OH, COOH, $CONH_2$, methoxy, ethoxy, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, optionally substituted phenyl, or optionally substituted 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl having 1-3 ring heteroatoms independently selected from N, O, and S, wherein, when substituted, the optionally substituted phenyl or 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl is substituted with 1-3 substituents independently selected from halogen (preferably F or Cl), OH, CN, C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, C_{1-4} heteroalkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, and 3-4 membered ring (including cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, oxetanyl, azetidinyl, etc.) optionally substituted with F and/or methyl, more preferably, R^{13} is hydrogen.

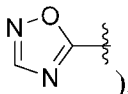
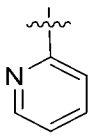
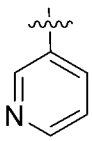
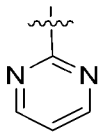
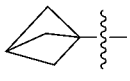
Embodiment B21. The compound of any of Embodiments B12-B19, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{13} is a C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with one or more substituents independently selected from F, OH, or C_{1-4} alkoxy, for example, R^{13} is methyl, ethyl, isopropyl, CH_2OH, CH_2OMe, etc.

Embodiment B22. The compound of any of Embodiments B12-B19, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{13} is phenyl, which is optionally substituted with 1-3 substituents independently selected from halogen (preferably F or Cl), OH, CN, C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, C_{1-4} heteroalkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, and 3-4

membered ring (including cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, oxetanyl, azetidinyl, etc.) optionally substituted with F and/or methyl, for example, R^{13} is  .

Embodiment B23. The compound of any of Embodiments B12-B19, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{13} is a 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl, such as  or  , which is optionally substituted with 1-3 substituents independently selected from halogen (preferably F or Cl), OH, CN, C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, C_{1-4} heteroalkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, and 3-4 membered ring (including cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, oxetanyl, azetidinyl, etc.) optionally substituted with F and/or methyl, for example, R^{13} is  ,  , or  .

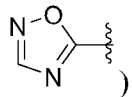
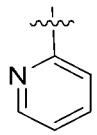
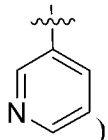
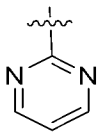
Embodiment B24. The compound of any of Embodiments B1-B10, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein L^2 is absent, O, or C(O).

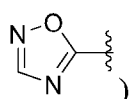
Embodiment B25. The compound of any of Embodiments B1-B24, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} is an optionally substituted phenyl or 5 or 6-membered heteroaryl (e.g., such as oxadiazolyl (e.g., ), pyridyl (e.g.,  , or ) or pyrimidinyl (e.g., ), for example, when substituted, the phenyl or 5 or 6-membered heteroaryl can be substituted with 1-3 (e.g., 1 or 2) R^{22}, wherein R^{22} at each occurrence is halogen (e.g., F, Cl, or Br), CN, C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F (such as CH_3, CF_3, etc.), C_{1-4} alkoxy optionally substituted with 1-3 F (such as OCH_3, OCF_3, etc.), SCF_3, SF_5, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, or  .

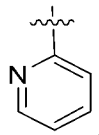
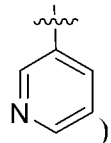
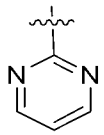
Embodiment B26. The compound of any of Embodiments B1-B24, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} is a phenyl which is substituted with 1-3 (e.g., 1 or 2) R^{22}, wherein R^{22} at each occurrence is independently halogen (e.g., F, Cl, or Br), CN, OH, R^{M1}, OR^{M1}, SO_2R^{M1}, $P(O)(R^{M1})_2$, SR^{M1}, or SF_5, wherein R^{M1} at each occurrence is independently an

optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl or an optionally substituted 3-4 membered ring (including cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, oxetanyl, azetidinyl, etc.), wherein when substituted, the optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl or 3-4 membered ring is substituted with 1-3 substituents independently selected from halogen (preferably F or Cl), OH, CN, C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, C_{1-4} heteroalkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, and 3-4 membered ring (including cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, oxetanyl, azetidinyl, etc.) optionally substituted with F and/or methyl, preferably, R^{22} at each occurrence is independently F, Cl, Br, CF_3, OCF_3, SCF_3, SF_5, OMe, CN, methyl, CHF_2, CF_2CH_3, cyclopropyl, CH_3SO_2, and OCH_2-(cyclopropyl).

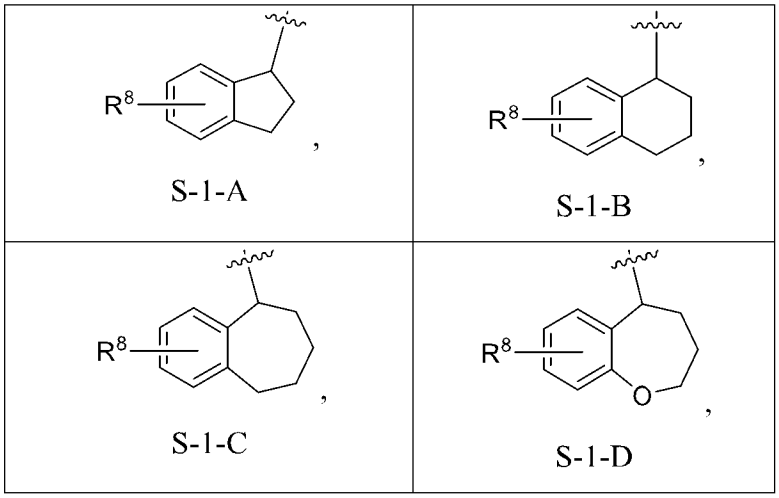
Embodiment B27. The compound of any of Embodiments B1-B24, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} is a phenyl which is substituted with 1-3 (e.g., 1 or 2) R^{22}, wherein R^{22} at each occurrence is independently F, Cl, CN, R^{M2}, OR^{M2}, SR^{M2}, or SF_5, wherein R^{M2} at each occurrence is independently a C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, such as CF_3.

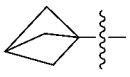
Embodiment B28. The compound of any of Embodiments B1-B24, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} is a 5-membered heteroaryl (e.g., ) or pyridyl (e.g.,  , or ) or pyrimidinyl (e.g., ), which is substituted with 1-3 (e.g., 1 or 2) R^{22}, as valency permits, wherein R^{22} at each occurrence is independently halogen (e.g., F, Cl, or Br), CN, OH, R^{M1}, OR^{M1}, SO_2R^{M1}, $P(O)(R^{M1})_2$, SR^{M1}, or SF_5, wherein R^{M1} at each occurrence is independently an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl or an optionally substituted 3-4 membered ring (including cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, oxetanyl, azetidinyl, etc.), wherein when substituted, the optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl or 3-4 membered ring is substituted with 1-3 substituents independently selected from halogen (preferably F or Cl), OH, CN, C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, C_{1-4} heteroalkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, and 3-4 membered ring (including cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, oxetanyl, azetidinyl, etc.) optionally substituted with F and/or methyl, preferably, R^{22} at each occurrence is independently F, Cl, Br, CF_3, OCF_3, SCF_3, SF_5, OMe, CN, methyl, CHF_2, CF_2CH_3, cyclopropyl, CH_3SO_2, and OCH_2-(cyclopropyl).

Embodiment B29. The compound of any of Embodiments B1-B24, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} is a 5-membered heteroaryl (e.g., ) or pyridyl (e.g.,

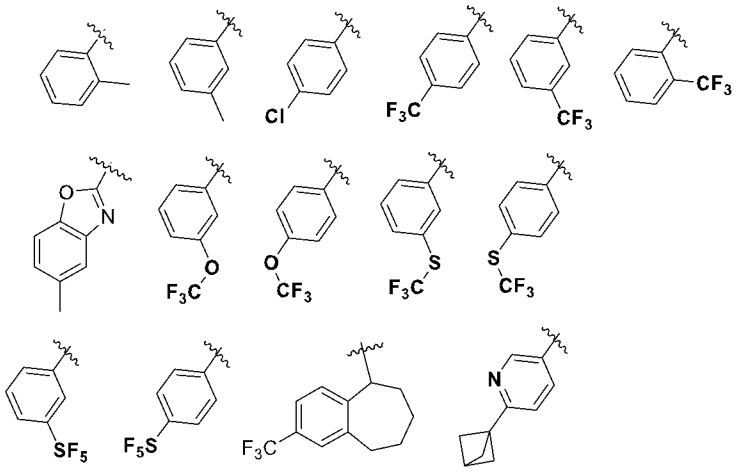

, or 
) or pyrimidinyl (e.g., 
), which is substituted with 1-3 (e.g., 1 or 2) R^{22}, as valency permits, wherein R^{22} at each occurrence is independently F, Cl, CN, R^{M2}, OR^{M2}, SR^{M2}, or SF_5, wherein R^{M2} at each occurrence is independently a C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, such as CF_3.

Embodiment B30. The compound of any of Embodiments B1-B24, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} has a structure according to S-1-A, S-1-B, S-1-C, or S-1-D:

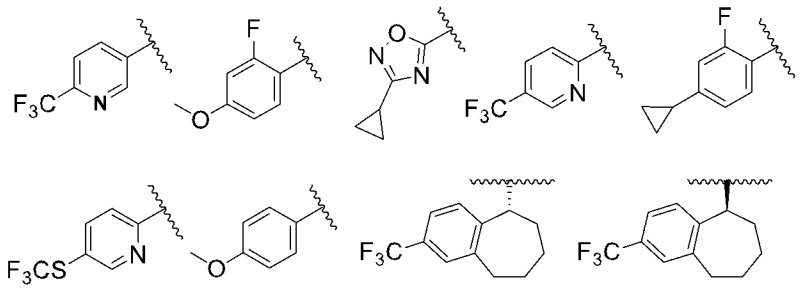


wherein R^8 is C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F (such as CH_3, CF_3, etc.), C_{1-4} alkoxy optionally substituted with 1-3 F (such as OCH_3, OCF_3, etc.), SCF_3, SF_5, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, or 
.

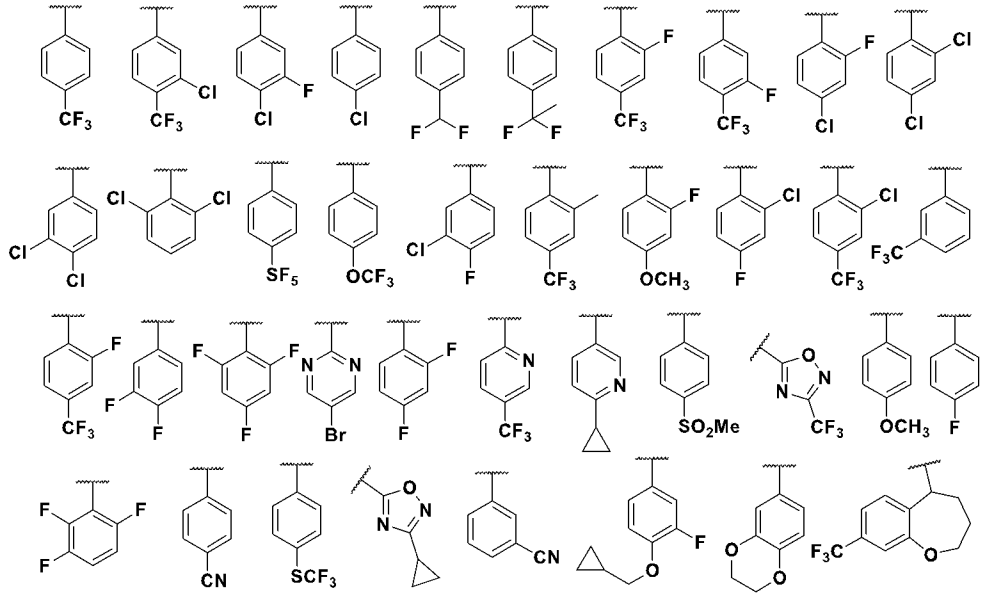
Embodiment B31. The compound of any of Embodiments B1-B24, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} is selected from:



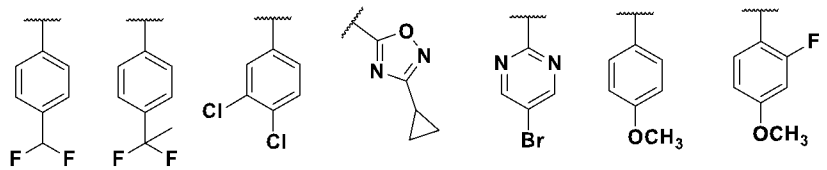
Embodiment B32. The compound of any of Embodiments B1-B24, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} is selected from:



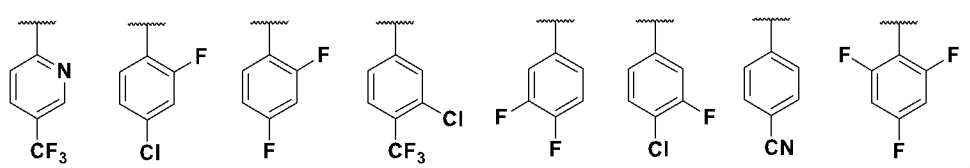
Embodiment B33. The compound of any of Embodiments B1-B24, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} is selected from:



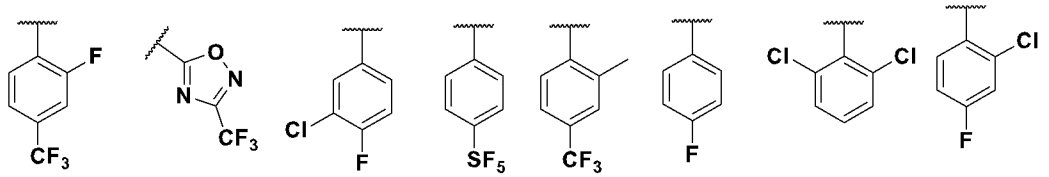
Embodiment B34. The compound of any of Embodiments B1-B24, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} is selected from:



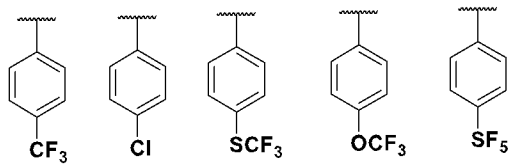
Embodiment B35. The compound of any of Embodiments B1-B24, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} is selected from:



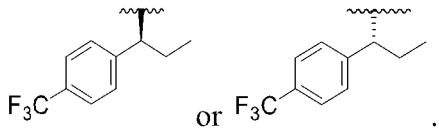
Embodiment B36. The compound of any of Embodiments B1-B24, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} is selected from:



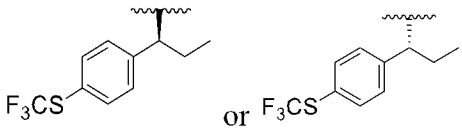
Embodiment B37. The compound of any of Embodiments B1-B24, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} is selected from:



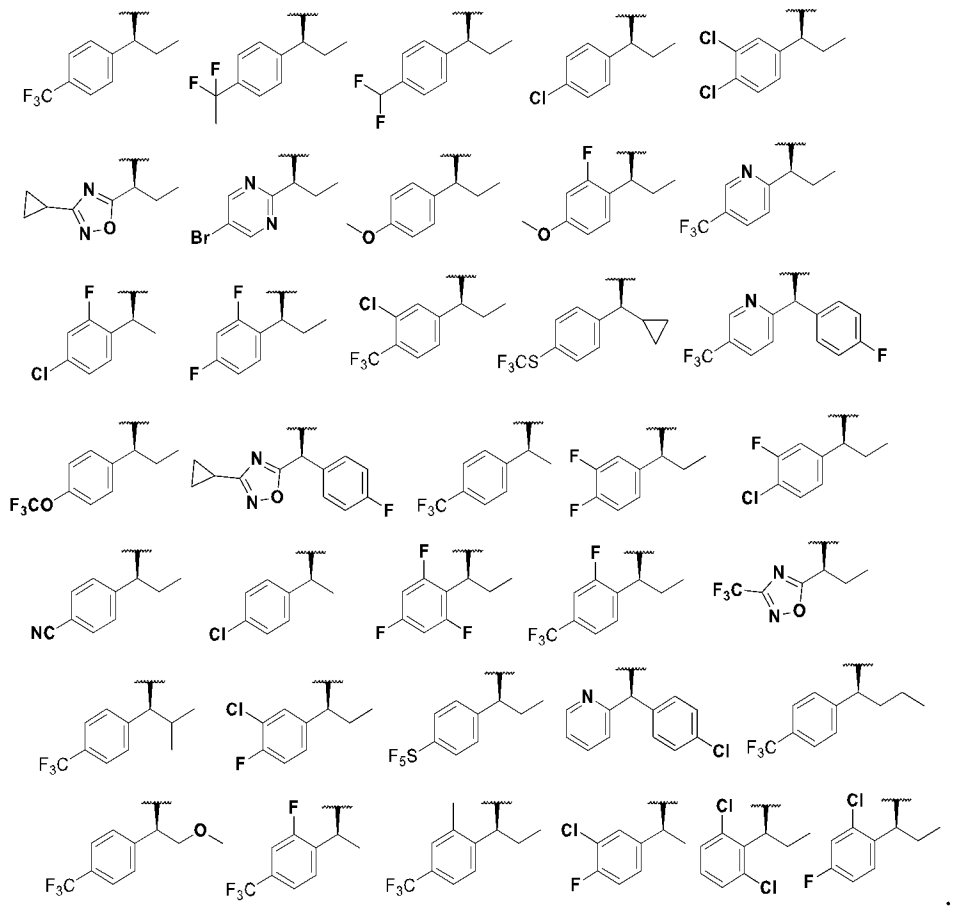
Embodiment B38. The compound of any of Embodiments B1-B10, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein L^2-R^{30} is selected from:



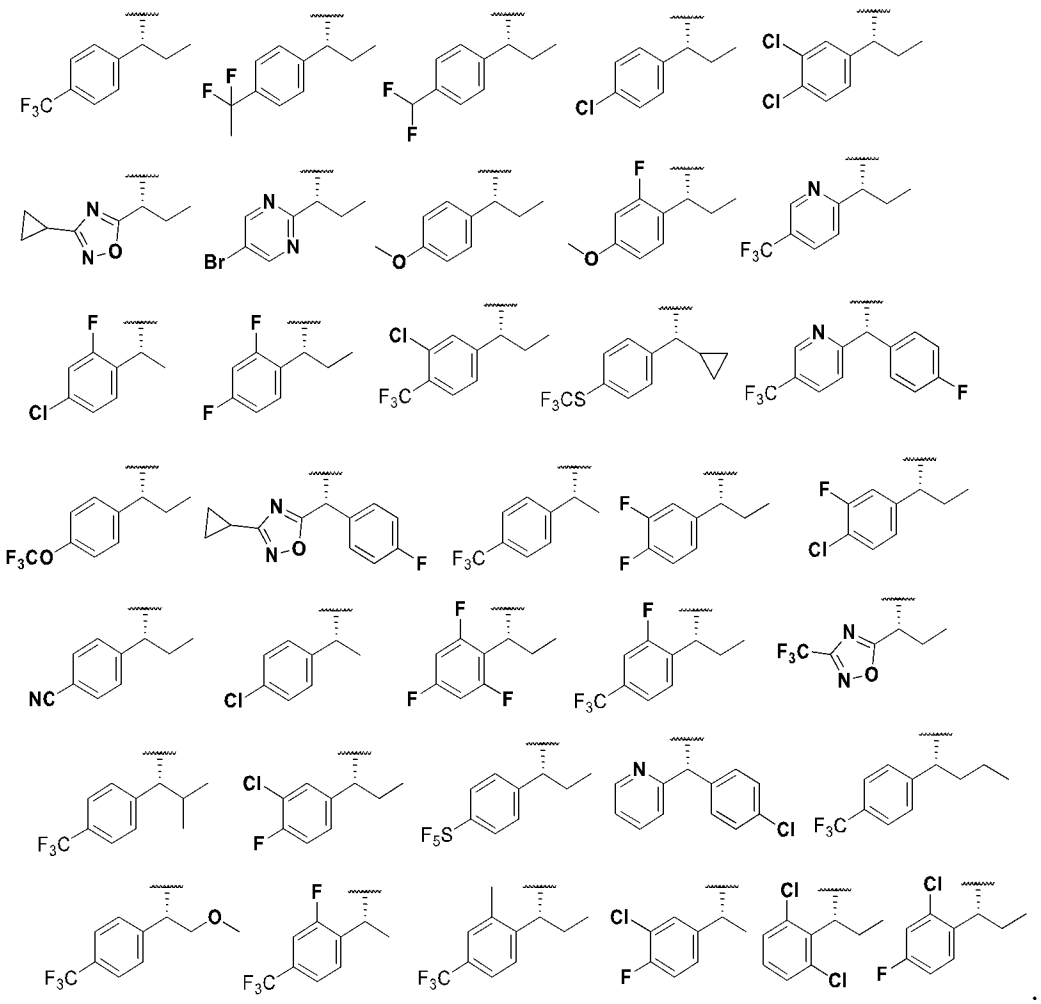
Embodiment B39. The compound of any of Embodiments B1-B10, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein L^2-R^{30} is selected from:



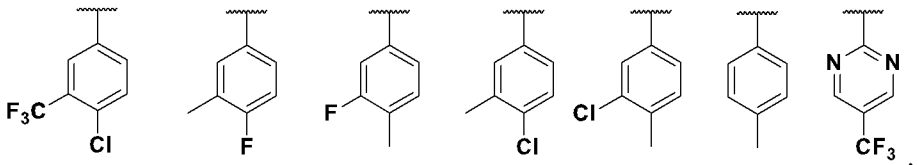
Embodiment B40. The compound of any of Embodiments B1-B10, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein L^2-R^{30} is selected from:



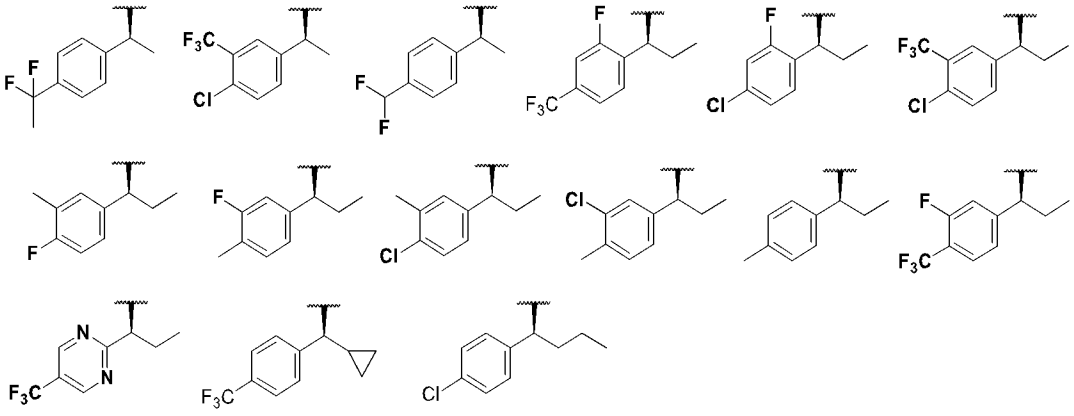
Embodiment B41. The compound of any of Embodiments B1-B10, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein L^2-R^{30} is selected from:



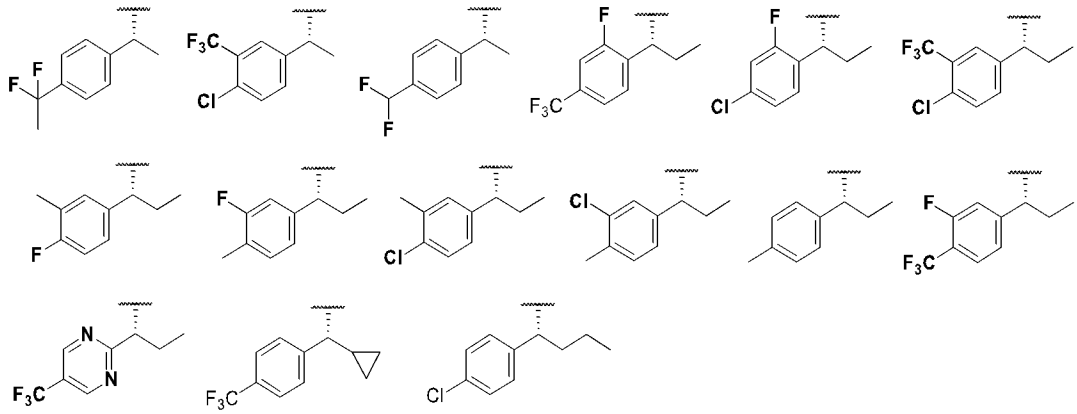
Embodiment B42. The compound of any of Embodiments B1-B24, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} is selected from:



Embodiment B43. The compound of any of Embodiments B1-B10, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein L^2-R^{30} is selected from:



Embodiment B44. The compound of any of Embodiments B1-B10, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein L^2-R^{30} is selected from:



Embodiment B45. A compound of Formula III-6 or III-7, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein –J-W- represents -CH_2-O-CH_2, -O-CH_2-CH_2-, -N(CH_3)-C(O)-, -NH-C(O)-, -N(CH_3)-CH_2, or -NH-CH_2, (from left to right, i.e., J is the first group from left, such as CH_2, O, NH, or NCH_3), and wherein the variables Z, Y, U, R^1, R^2, R^3, n1, R^9, L^2, and R^{30} are defined herein, including any of those shown in Embodiments B1-B44 as defined in connection with Formula III-3 or III-4.

[0098] In some embodiments, the present disclosure also provides a compound selected from Compound Nos. 1-347, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

[0099] In some embodiments, the present disclosure also provides a compound selected from the compounds shown in Table A below, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof:

Table A. List of Compounds

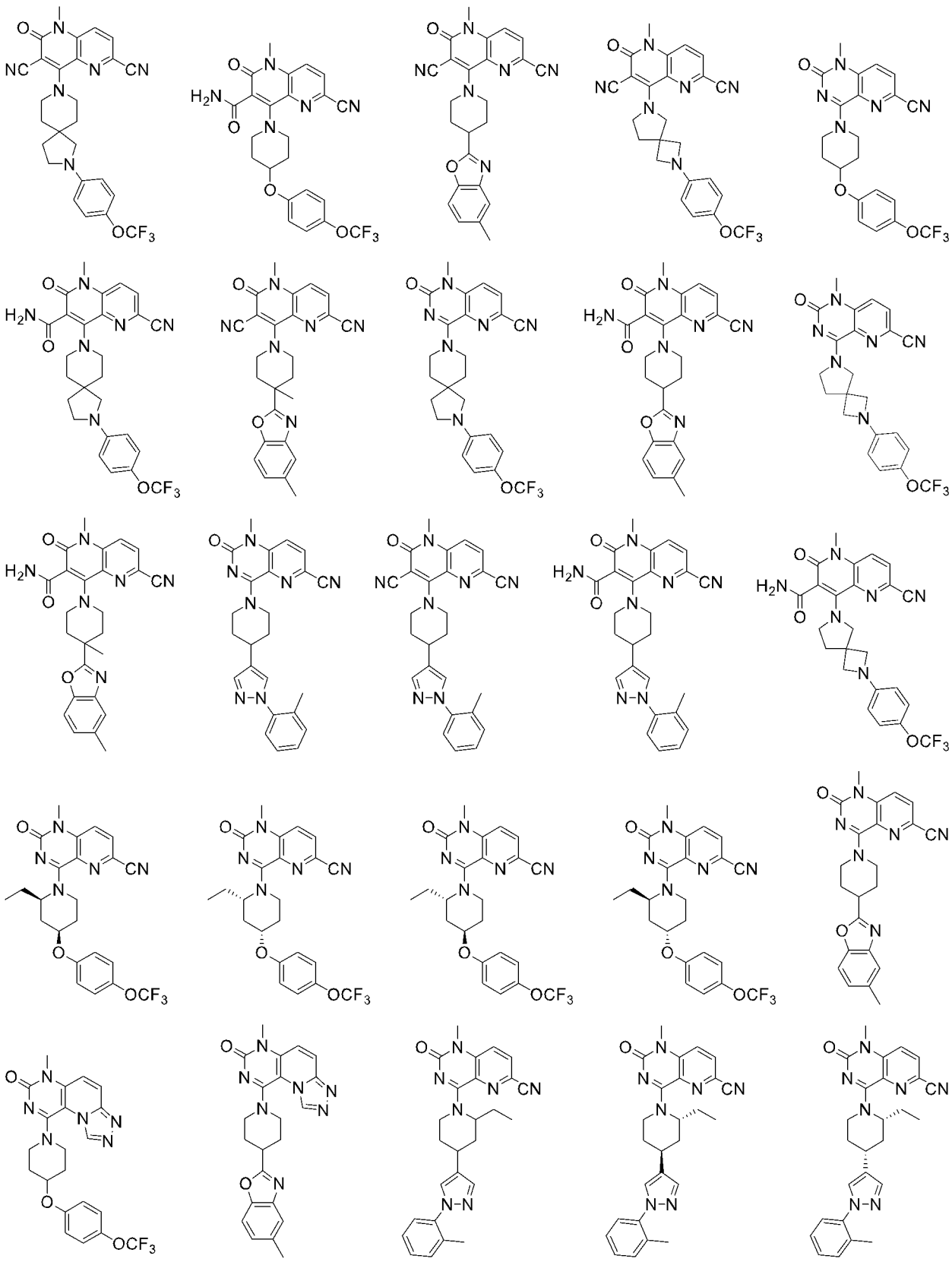


Table A. List of Compounds (continued)

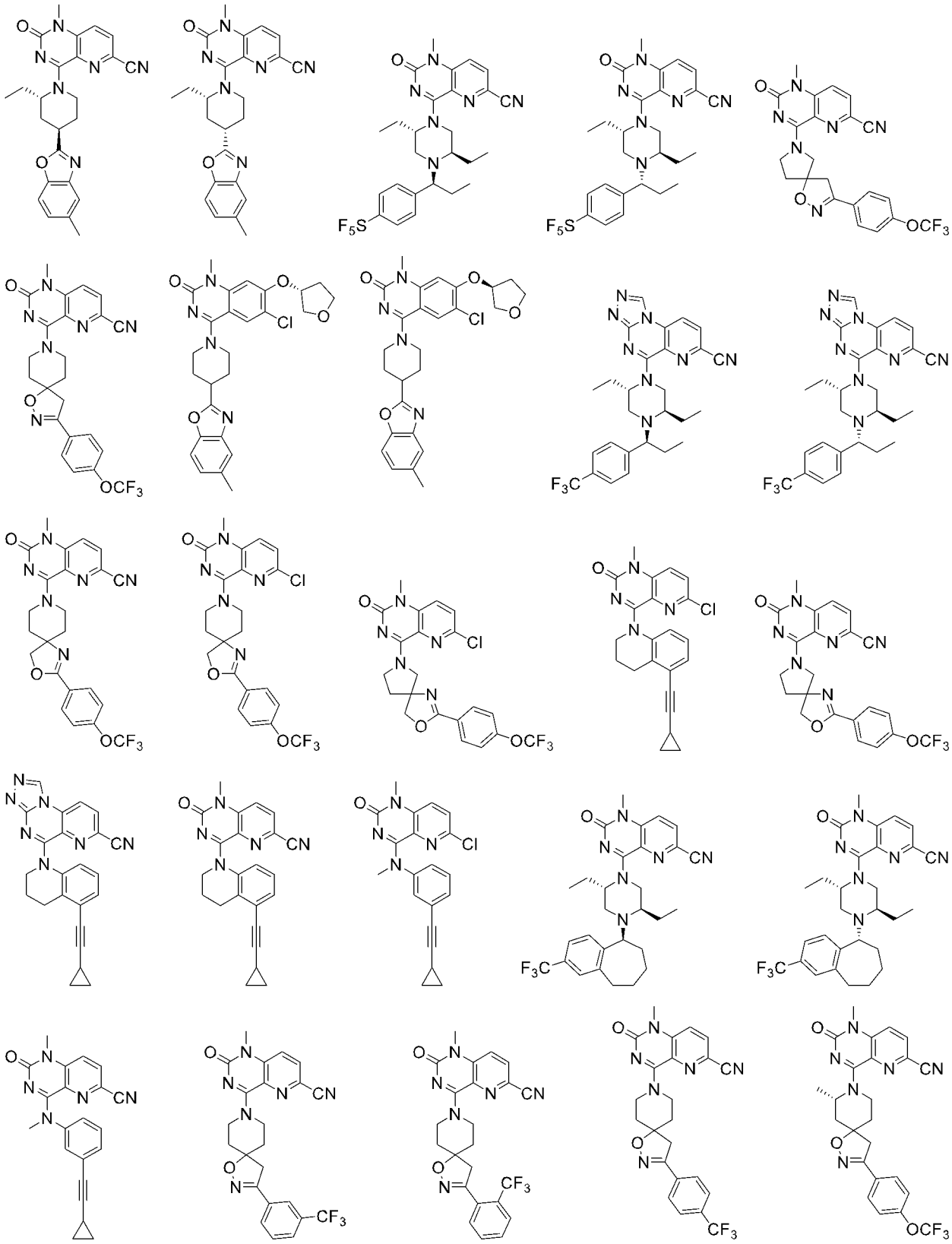


Table A. List of Compounds (continued)

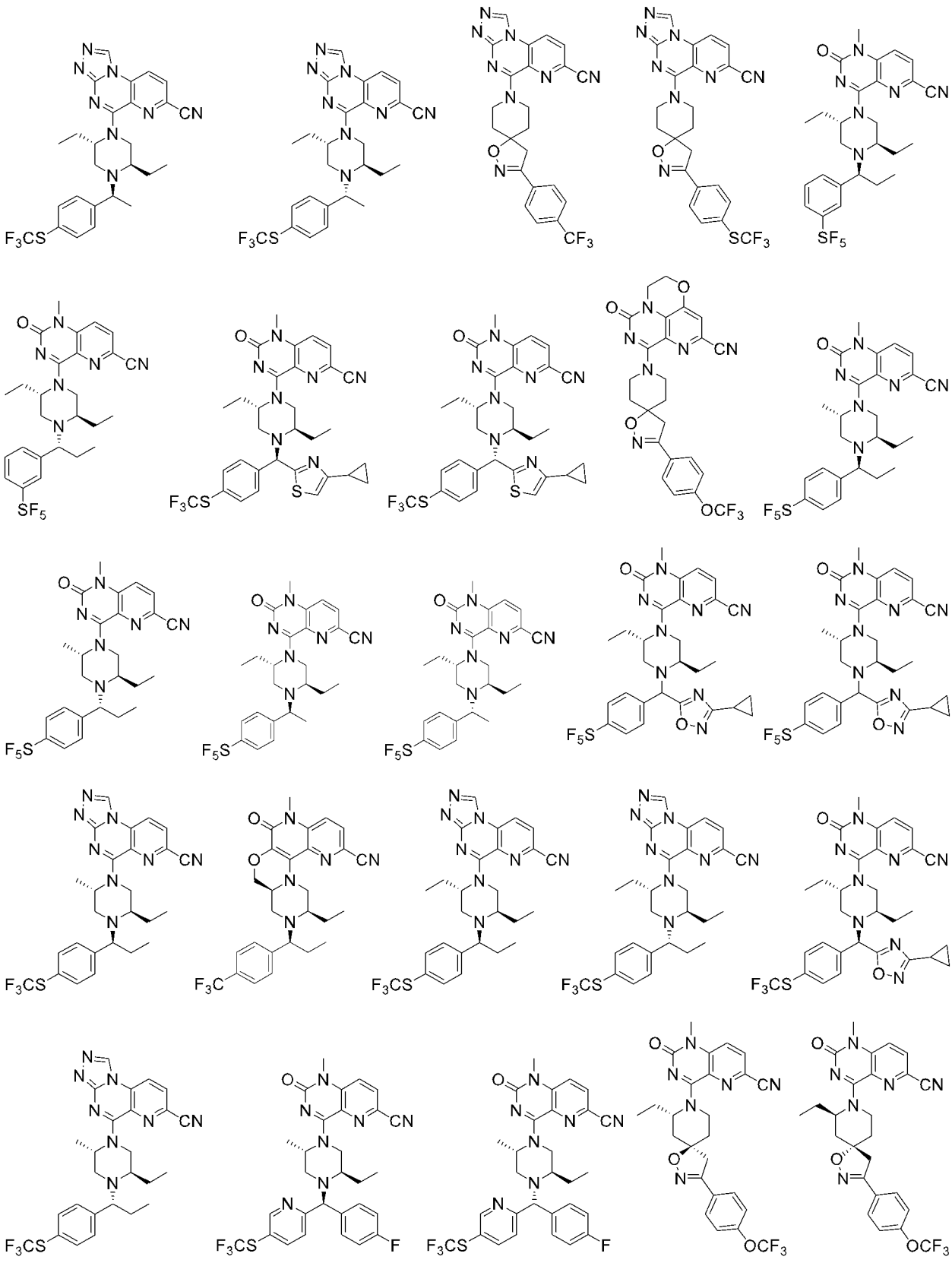


Table A. List of Compounds (continued)

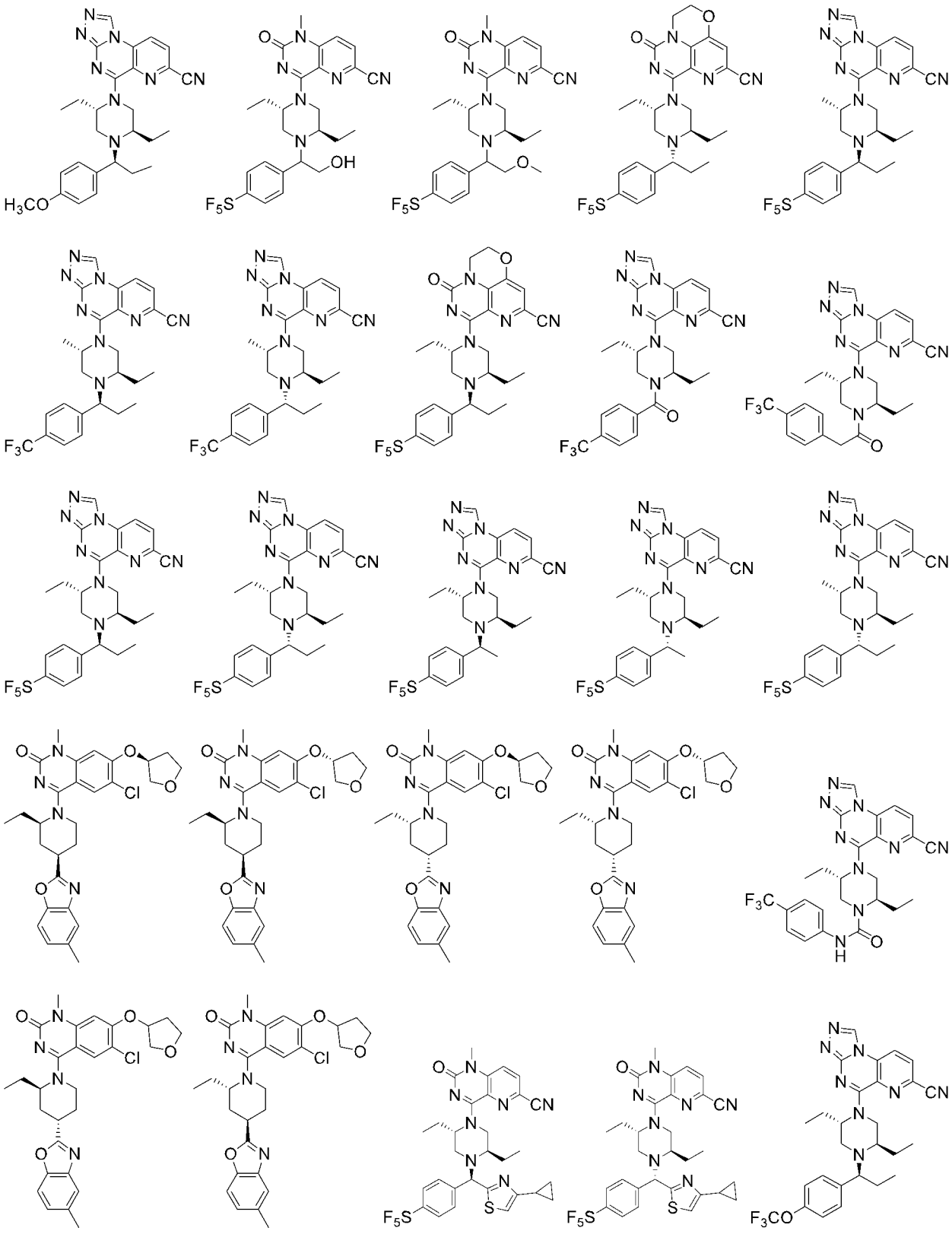


Table A. List of Compounds (continued)

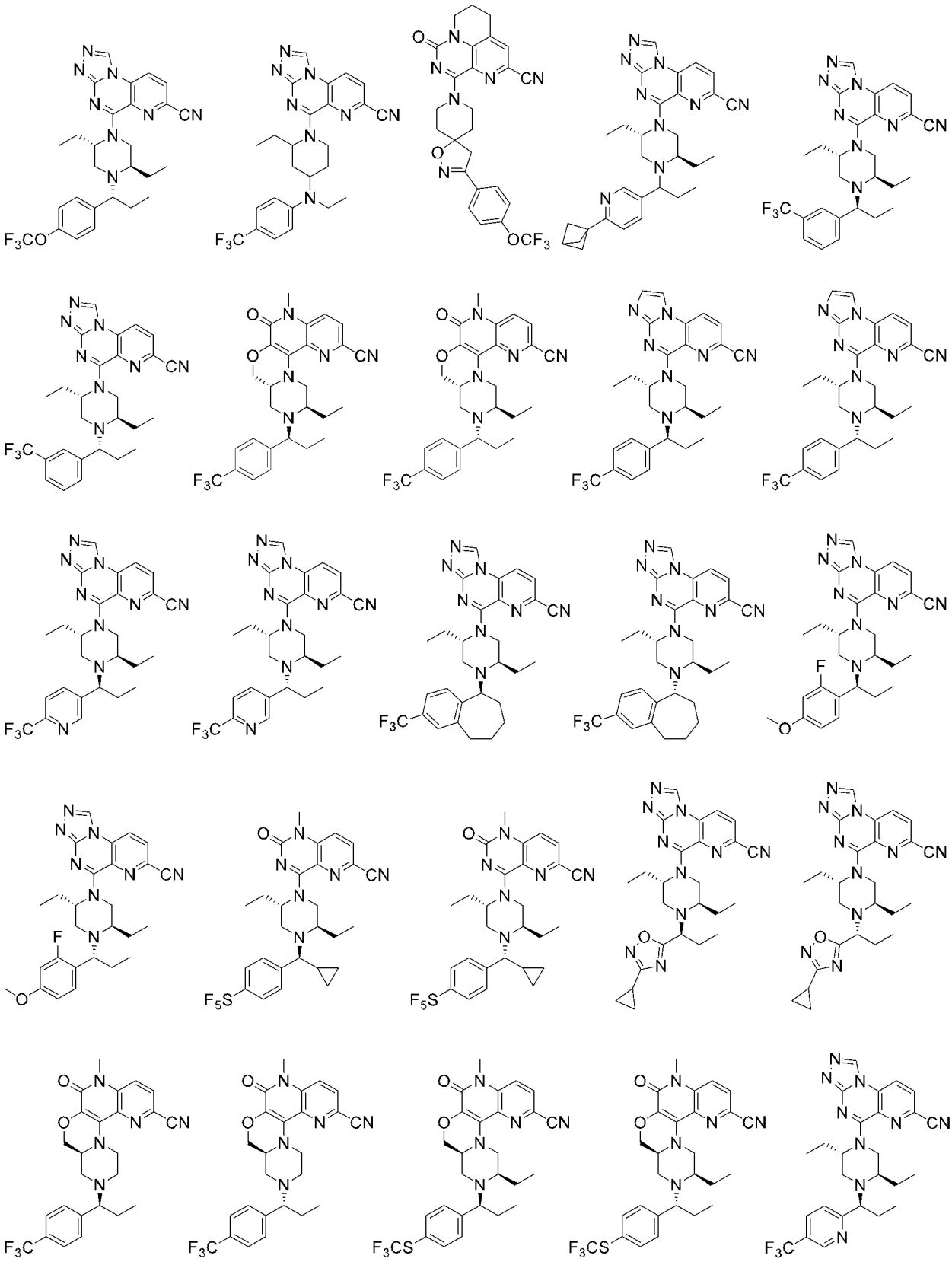


Table A. List of Compounds (continued)

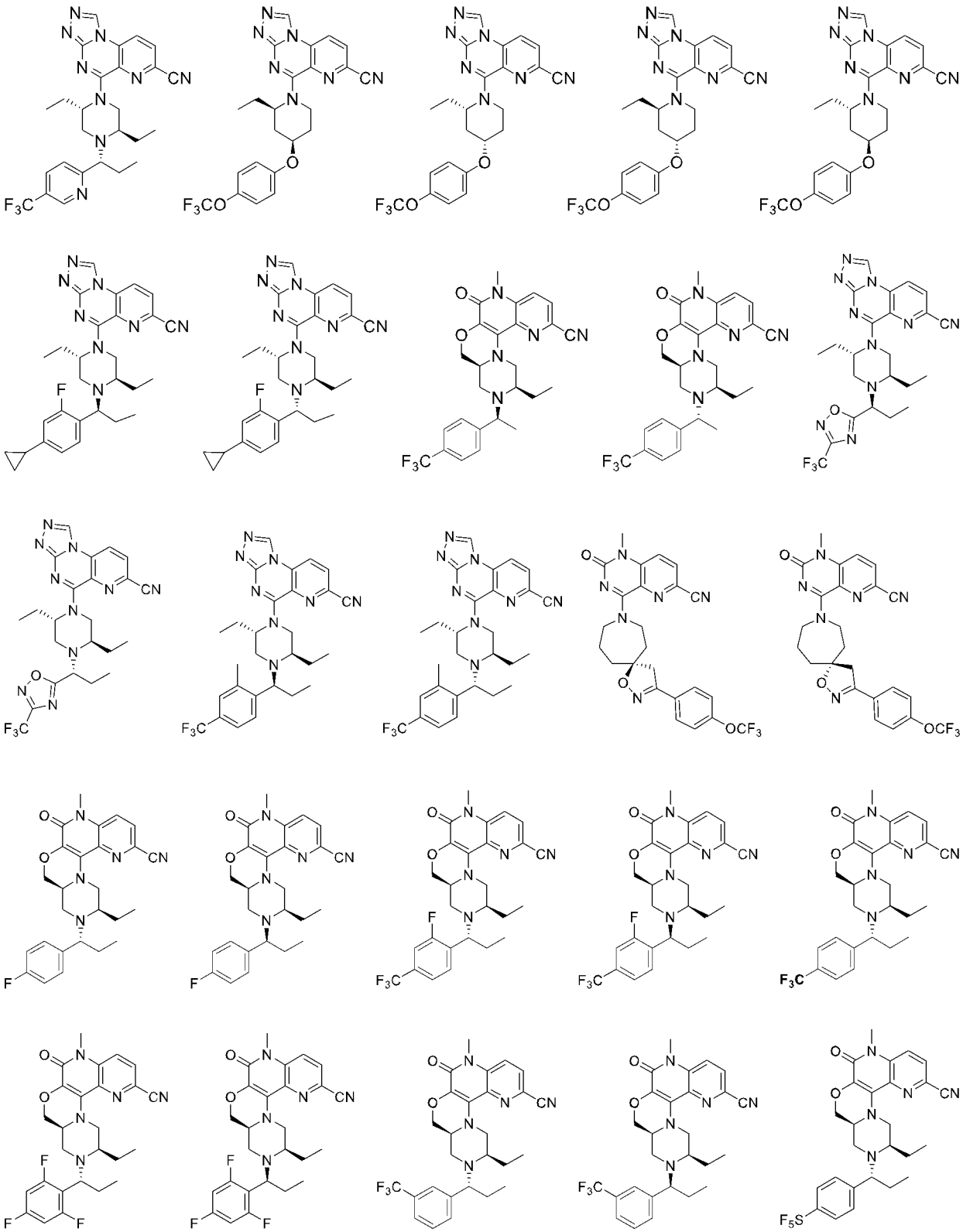


Table A. List of Compounds (continued)

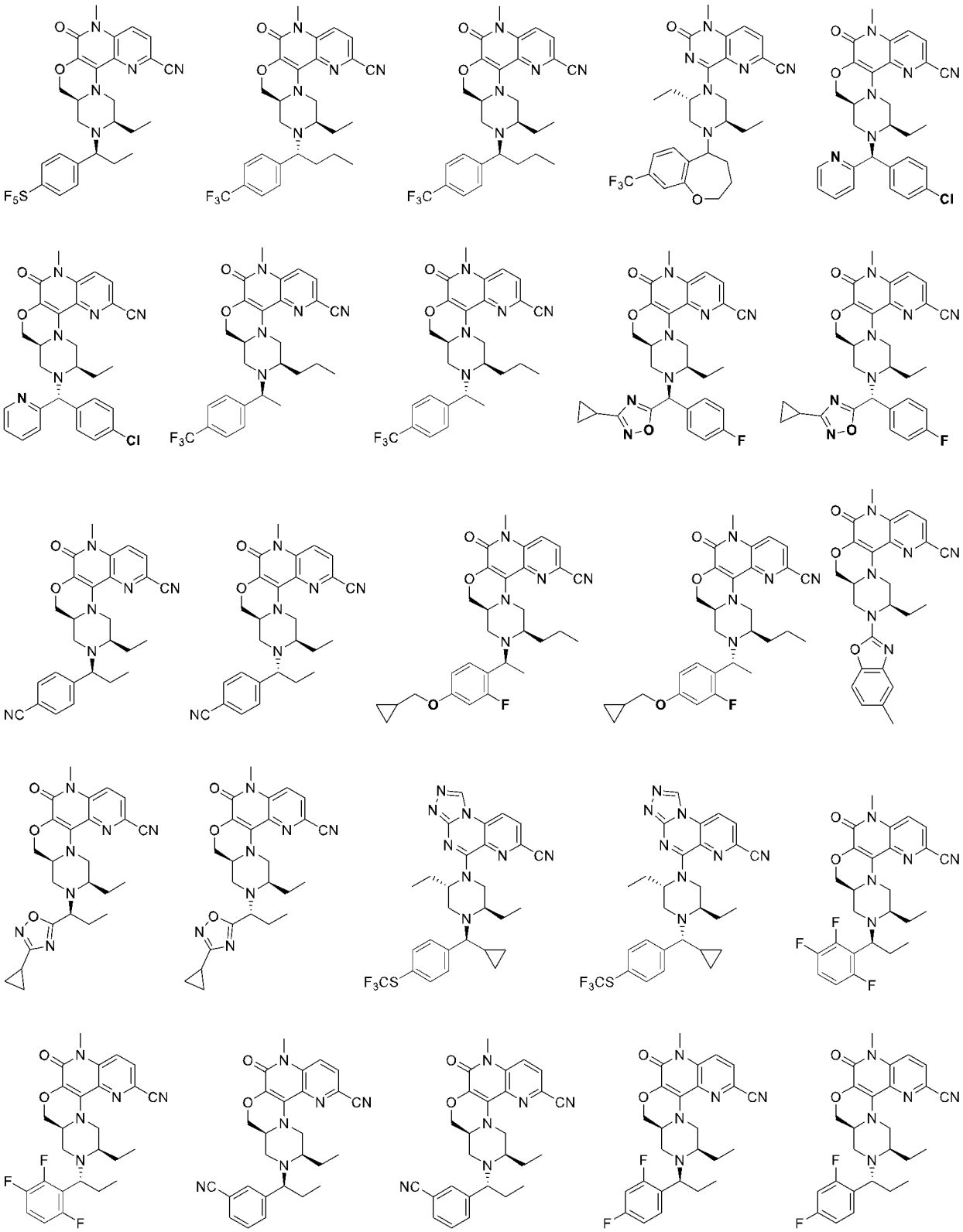


Table A. List of Compounds (continued)

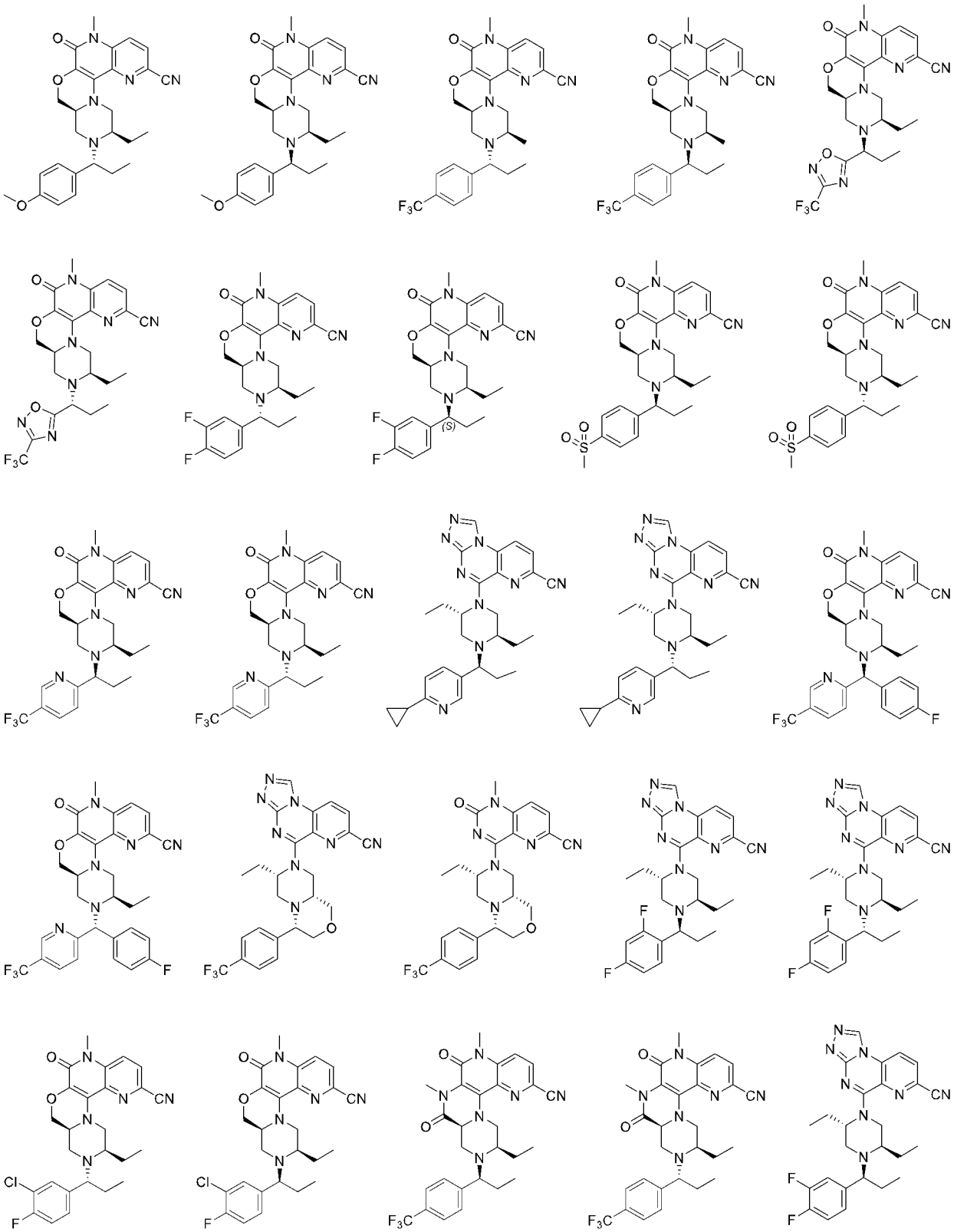


Table A. List of Compounds (continued)

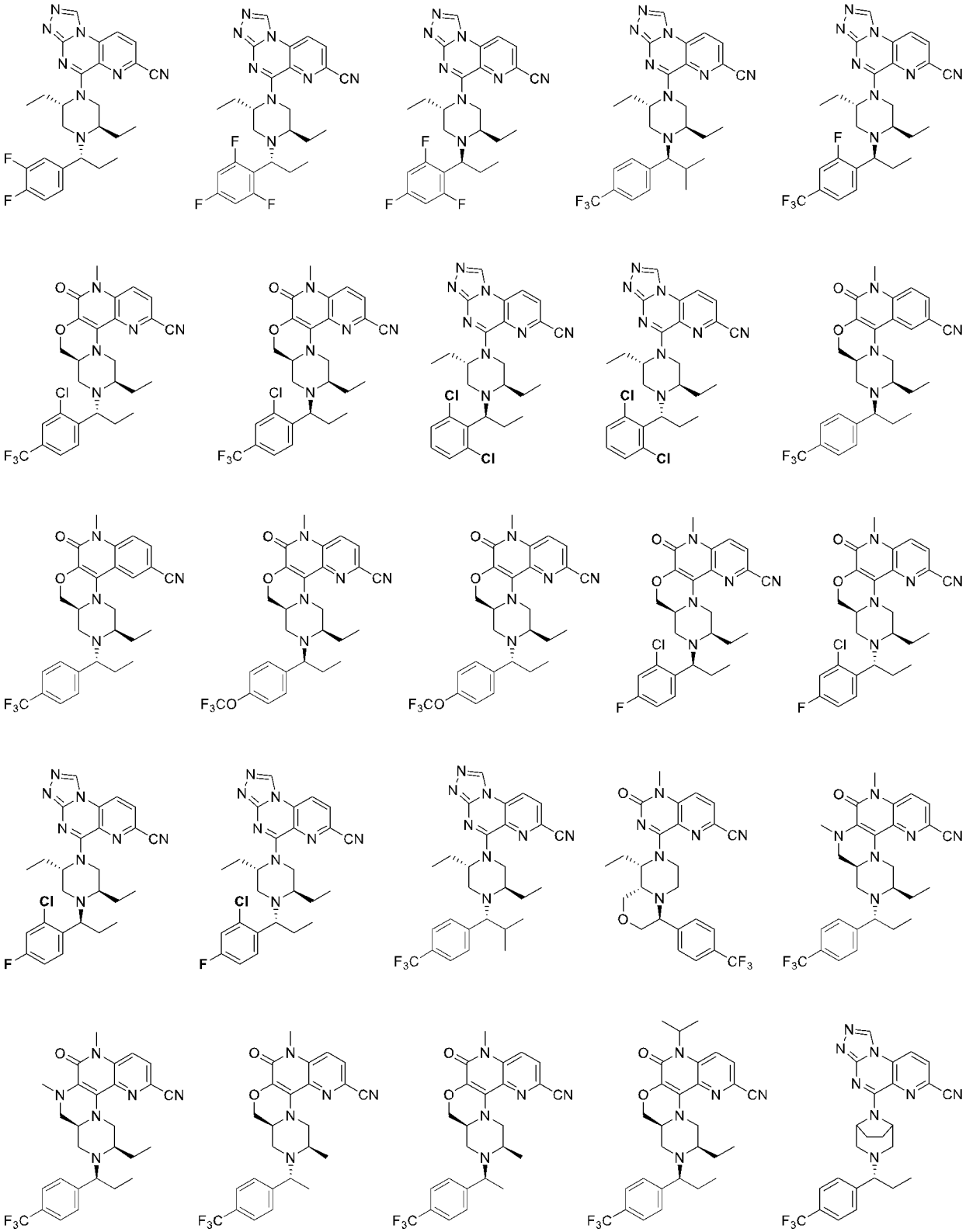


Table A. List of Compounds (continued)

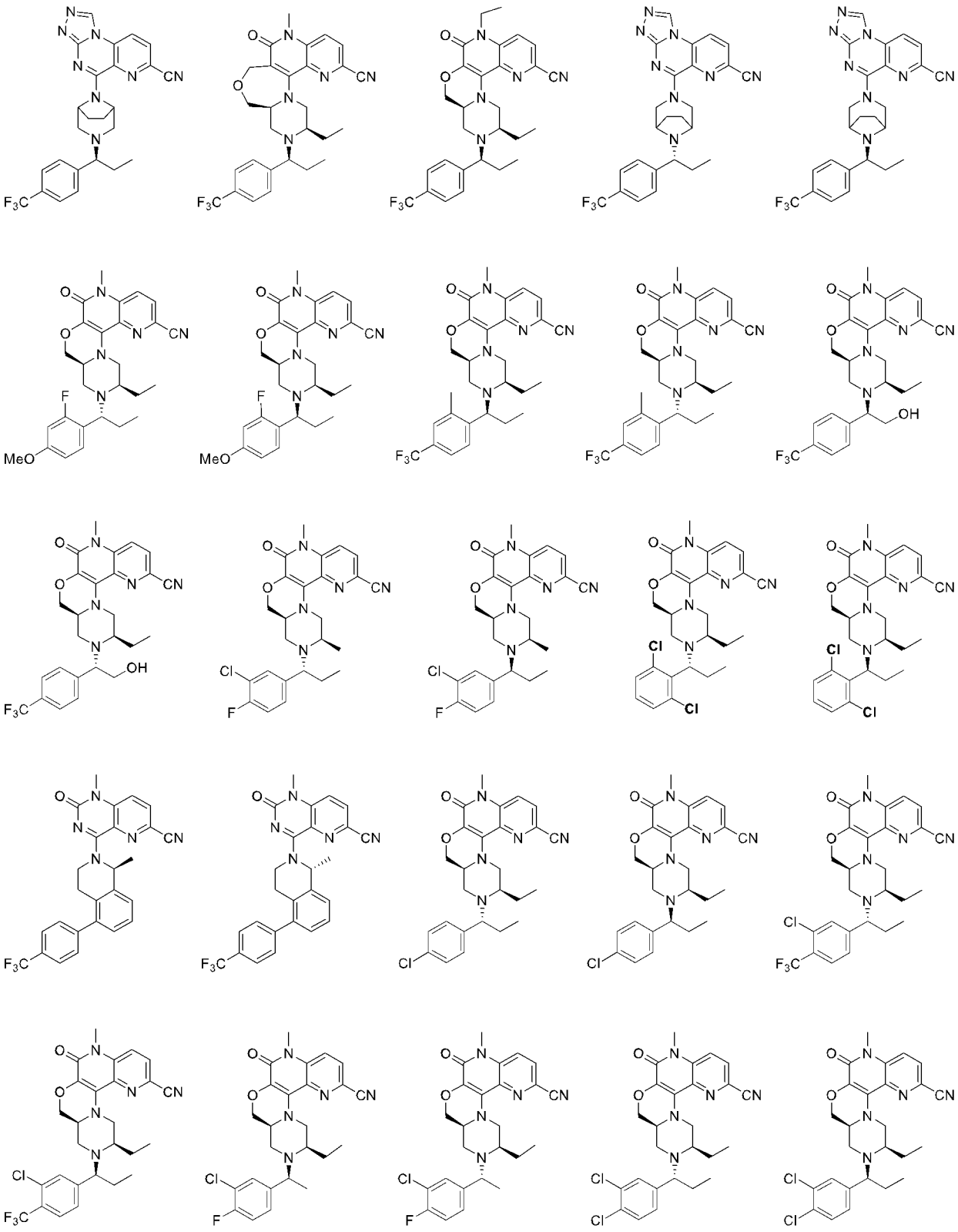


Table A. List of Compounds (continued)

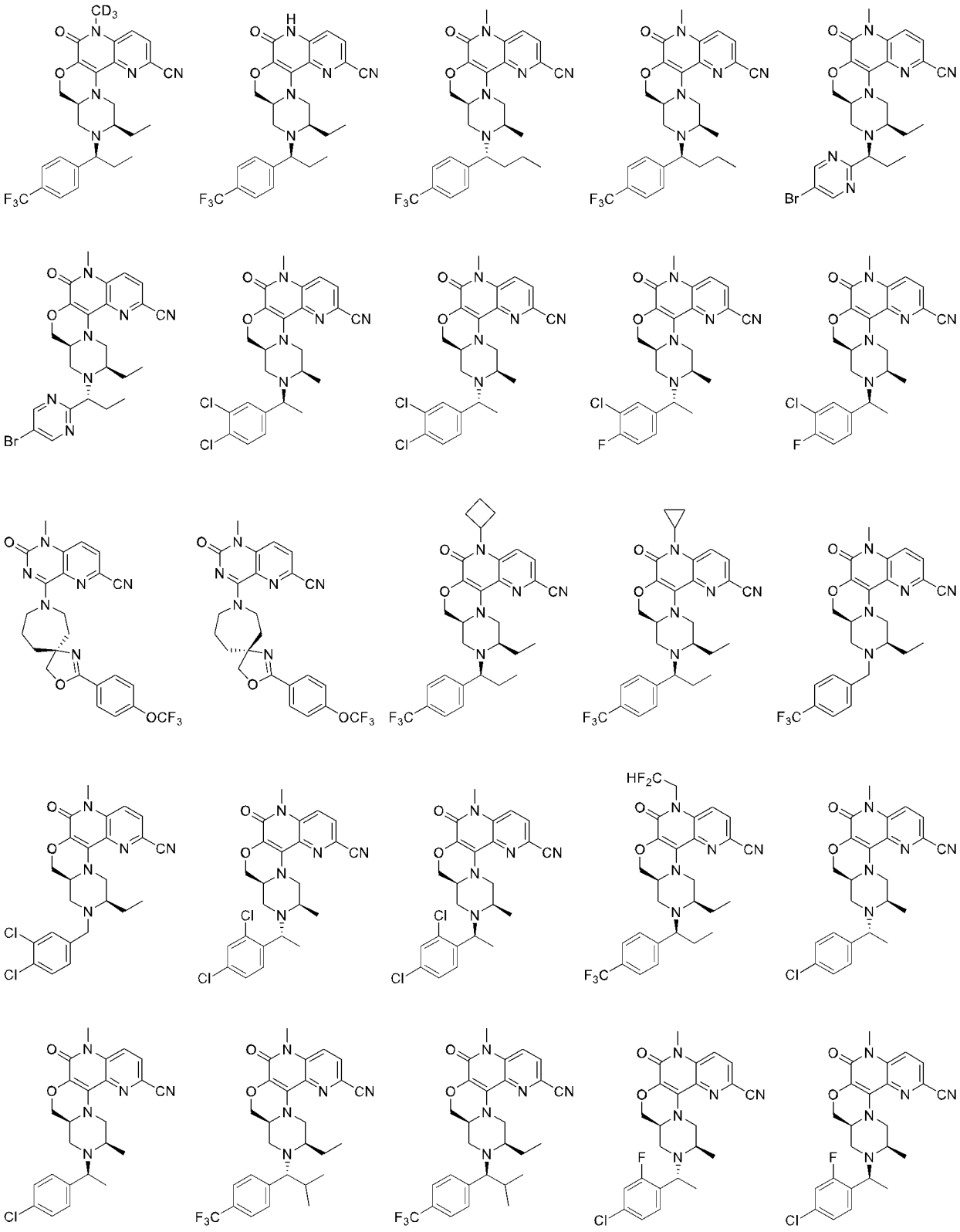


Table A. List of Compounds (continued)

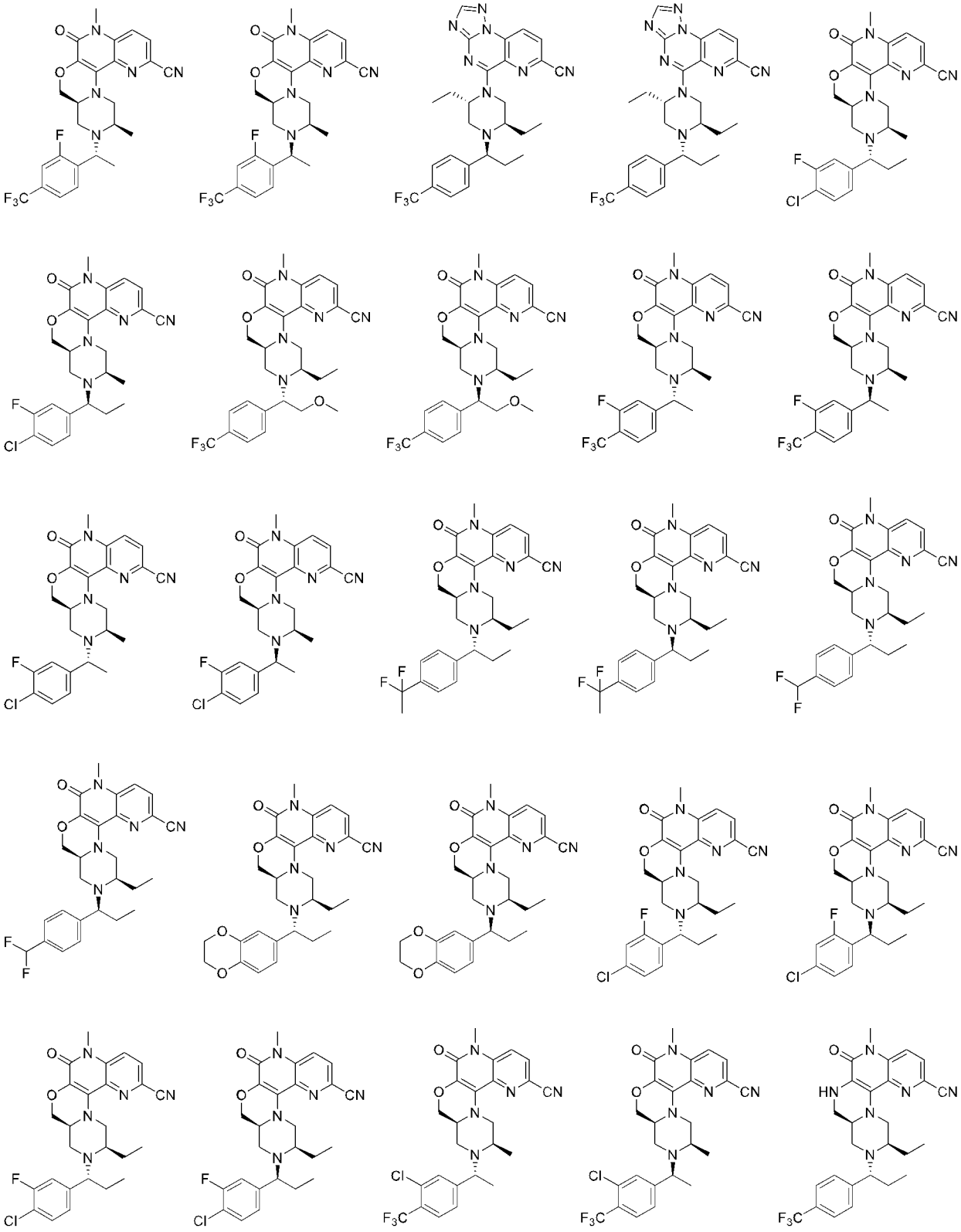


Table A. List of Compounds (continued)

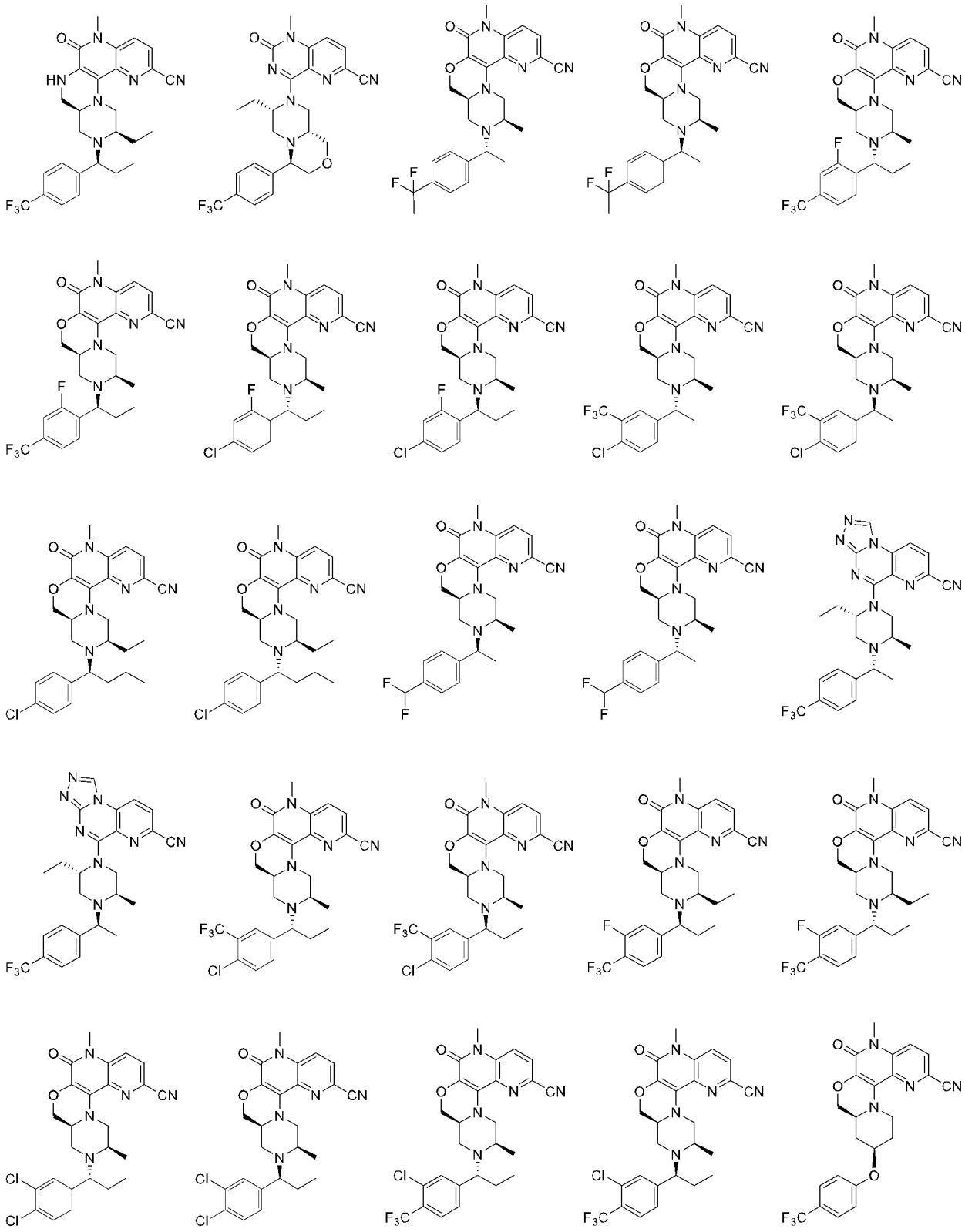
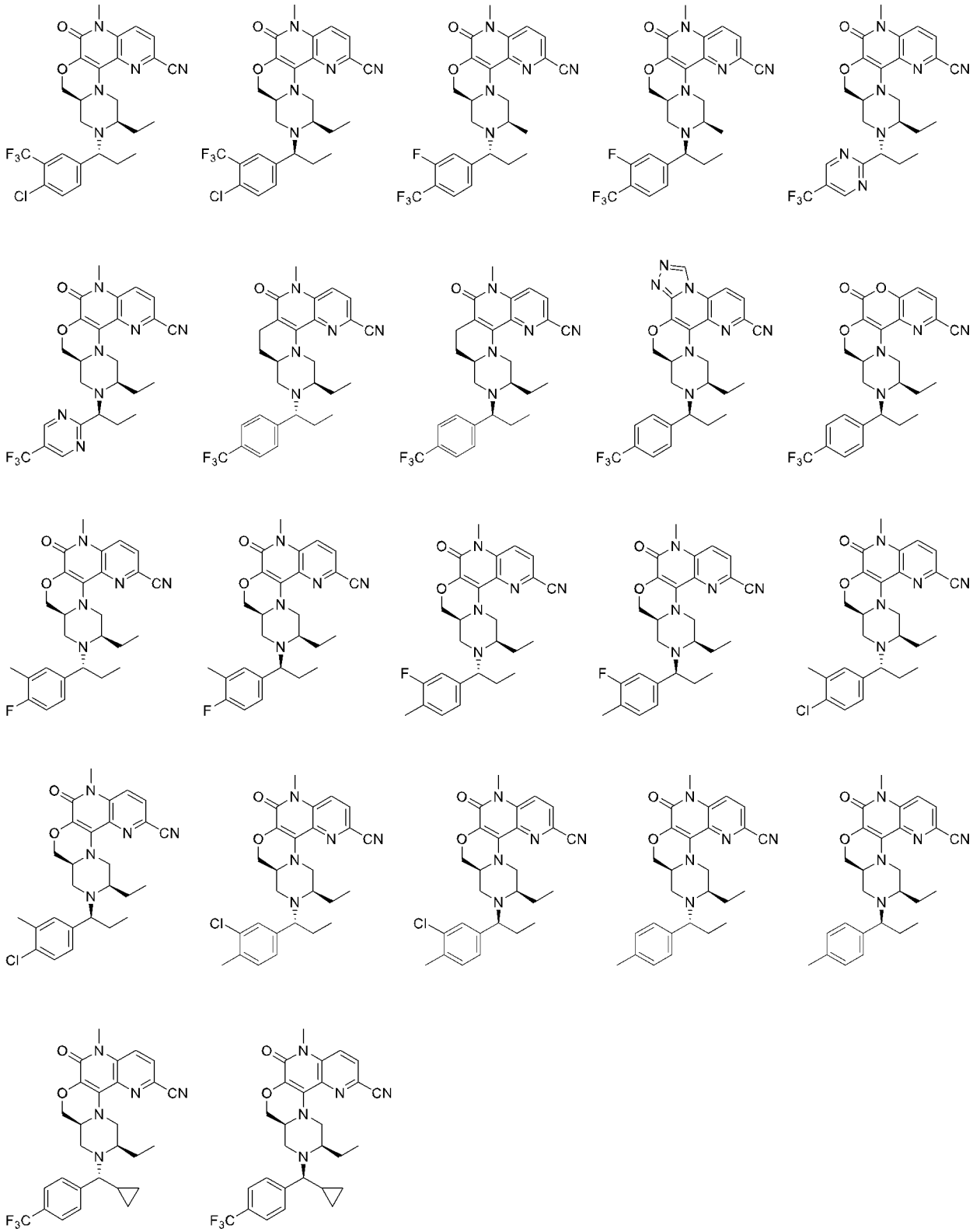


Table A. List of Compounds (continued)



[0100] Exemplary synthesis and characterization of the above compounds are shown in the Examples section. The compounds may be prepared in a racemic form, with respect to one or more of the chiral centers, which can be separated into two enantiomers, including the as-drawn enantiomer, or be prepared through chiral synthesis, in view of the present disclosure.

[0101] In some embodiments, to the extent applicable, the genus of compounds in the present disclosure also excludes any of the compounds specifically prepared and disclosed prior to this disclosure. In other words, the genus of compounds in the present disclosure can optionally have a negative limitation to exclude one or more applicable compound(s) selected from any of the compounds specifically prepared prior to this disclosure.

[0102] In some embodiments, the genus of compounds in the present disclosure, includes any of those shown in original claims 1-63 herein, Embodiments 1-49, Embodiments A1-A38, and Embodiments B1-B45.

[0103] The compounds of the present disclosure can be readily synthesized by one of ordinary skilled in the art in view of the present disclosure. Exemplified syntheses are also shown in the Examples section.

[0104] As will be apparent to those having ordinary skill in the art, conventional protecting groups may be necessary to prevent certain functional groups from undergoing undesired reactions. Suitable protecting groups for various functional groups as well as suitable conditions for protecting and deprotecting particular functional groups are well known in the art. For example, numerous protecting groups are described in "Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis", 4th ed. P. G. M. Wuts; T. W. Greene, John Wiley, 2007, and references cited therein. The reagents for the reactions described herein are generally known compounds or can be prepared by known procedures or obvious modifications thereof. For example, many of the reagents are available from commercial suppliers such as Aldrich Chemical Co. (Milwaukee, Wisconsin, USA), Sigma (St. Louis, Missouri, USA). Others may be prepared by procedures, or obvious modifications thereof, described in standard reference texts such as Fieser and Fieser's Reagents for Organic Synthesis, Volumes 1-15 (John Wiley and Sons, 1991), Rodd's Chemistry of Carbon Compounds, Volumes 1-5 and Supplemental (Elsevier Science Publishers, 1989), Organic Reactions, Volumes 1-40 (John Wiley and Sons, 1991), March's Advanced Organic Chemistry, (Wiley, 7th Edition), and Larock's Comprehensive Organic Transformations (Wiley-VCH, 1999), and any of available updates as of this filing.

Pharmaceutical Compositions

[0105] Certain embodiments are directed to a pharmaceutical composition comprising one or more of the compounds of the present disclosure.

[0106] The pharmaceutical composition can optionally contain a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient. In some embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition comprises a compound of the present disclosure (e.g., a compound of Formula III-1, III-2 (e.g., III-2-A, III-2-B, III-2-C, III-2-C-1, III-2-C-2, III-2-C-3, III-2-C-4, III-2-D, III-2-D-1, III-2-D-2, III-2-D-3, III-2-D-4, III-2-E-1, III-2-E-2, III-2-E-3, III-2-E-1a, III-2-E-2a, III-2-E-3a, III-2-E-1b, III-2-E-2b, III-2-E-3b, III-2-F-1a, III-2-F-1b, III-2-F-2a, III-2-F-2b, III-2-F-3a, or III-2-F-3b), III-3 (e.g., III-3-A), III-4 (e.g., III-4-A, III-4-B, III-4-C, III-4-D, III-4-C-1, III-4-C-2, III-4-C-3, III-4-C-4, III-4-D-1, III-4-D-2, III-4-C-4a, III-4-C-4b, III-4-C-4c, III-4-C-4d, III-4-C-4e, or III-4-C-4f), III-5, III-6, III-7, III-8 (e.g., III-8-A or III-8-B), III-9, III-10, III-11, or III-12, any of Compound Nos. 1-347, any compound selected from the compounds shown in Table A herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof) and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient. Pharmaceutically acceptable excipients are known in the art. Non-limiting suitable excipients include, for example, encapsulating materials or additives such as absorption accelerators, antioxidants, binders, buffers, carriers, coating agents, coloring agents, diluents, disintegrating agents, emulsifiers, extenders, fillers, flavoring agents, humectants, lubricants, perfumes, preservatives, propellants, releasing agents, sterilizing agents, sweeteners, solubilizers, wetting agents and mixtures thereof. See also Remington's The Science and Practice of Pharmacy, 21st Edition, A. R. Gennaro (Lippincott, Williams & Wilkins, Baltimore, Md., 2005; incorporated herein by reference), which discloses various excipients used in formulating pharmaceutical compositions and known techniques for the preparation thereof.

[0107] The pharmaceutical composition can include any one or more of the compounds of the present disclosure. For example, in some embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition comprises a compound of Formula III-1, III-2 (e.g., III-2-A, III-2-B, III-2-C, III-2-C-1, III-2-C-2, III-2-C-3, III-2-C-4, III-2-D, III-2-D-1, III-2-D-2, III-2-D-3, III-2-D-4, III-2-E-1, III-2-E-2, III-2-E-3, III-2-E-1a, III-2-E-2a, III-2-E-3a, III-2-E-1b, III-2-E-2b, III-2-E-3b, III-2-F-1a, III-2-F-1b, III-2-F-2a, III-2-F-2b, III-2-F-3a, or III-2-F-3b), III-3 (e.g., III-3-A), III-4 (e.g., III-4-A, III-4-B, III-4-C, III-4-D, III-4-C-1, III-4-C-2, III-4-C-3, III-4-C-4, III-4-D-1, III-4-D-2, III-4-C-4a, III-4-C-4b, III-4-C-4c, III-4-C-4d, III-4-C-4e, or III-4-C-4f), III-5, III-6, III-7, III-8 (e.g., III-8-A or III-8-B), III-9, III-10, III-11, or III-12, any of Compound Nos. 1-347, any compound selected

from the compounds shown in Table A herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, e.g., in a therapeutically effective amount. In any of the embodiments described herein, the pharmaceutical composition can comprise a therapeutically effective amount of a compound selected from Compound Nos. 1-347, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof. In any of the embodiments described herein, the pharmaceutical composition can comprise a therapeutically effective amount of a compound selected from the compounds shown in Table A herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

[0108] The pharmaceutical composition can also be formulated for delivery via any of the known routes of delivery, which include but are not limited to oral, parenteral, inhalation, etc.

[0109] In some embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition can be formulated for oral administration. The oral formulations can be presented in discrete units, such as capsules, pills, cachets, lozenges, or tablets, each containing a predetermined amount of the active compound; as a powder or granules; as a solution or a suspension in an aqueous or non-aqueous liquid; or as an oil-in-water or water-in-oil emulsion. Excipients for the preparation of compositions for oral administration are known in the art. Non-limiting suitable excipients include, for example, agar, alginic acid, aluminum hydroxide, benzyl alcohol, benzyl benzoate, 1,3-butylene glycol, carbomers, castor oil, cellulose, cellulose acetate, cocoa butter, corn starch, corn oil, cottonseed oil, cross-povidone, diglycerides, ethanol, ethyl cellulose, ethyl laureate, ethyl oleate, fatty acid esters, gelatin, germ oil, glucose, glycerol, groundnut oil, hydroxypropylmethyl cellulose, isopropanol, isotonic saline, lactose, magnesium hydroxide, magnesium stearate, malt, mannitol, monoglycerides, olive oil, peanut oil, potassium phosphate salts, potato starch, povidone, propylene glycol, Ringer's solution, safflower oil, sesame oil, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, sodium phosphate salts, sodium lauryl sulfate, sodium sorbitol, soybean oil, stearic acids, stearyl fumarate, sucrose, surfactants, talc, tragacanth, tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol, triglycerides, water, and mixtures thereof.

[0110] In some embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition is formulated for parenteral administration (such as intravenous injection or infusion, subcutaneous or intramuscular injection). The parenteral formulations can be, for example, an aqueous solution, a suspension, or an emulsion. Excipients for the preparation of parenteral formulations are known in the art. Non-limiting suitable excipients include, for example, 1,3-butanediol, castor oil, corn oil, cottonseed oil, dextrose, germ oil, groundnut oil, liposomes, oleic acid, olive oil, peanut oil, Ringer's solution, safflower oil, sesame oil, soybean oil, U.S.P. or isotonic sodium chloride solution, water and mixtures thereof.

[0111] In some embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition is formulated for inhalation. The inhalable formulations can be, for example, formulated as a nasal spray, dry powder, or an aerosol administrable through a metered-dose inhaler. Excipients for preparing formulations for inhalation are known in the art. Non-limiting suitable excipients include, for example, lactose, talc, silicic acid, aluminum hydroxide, calcium silicates and polyamide powder, and mixtures of these substances. Sprays can additionally contain propellants, such as chlorofluorohydrocarbons and volatile unsubstituted hydrocarbons, such as butane and propane.

[0112] The pharmaceutical composition can include various amounts of the compounds of the present disclosure, depending on various factors such as the intended use and potency and selectivity of the compounds. In some embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition comprises a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of the present disclosure (e.g., a compound of Formula III-1, III-2 (e.g., III-2-A, III-2-B, III-2-C, III-2-C-1, III-2-C-2, III-2-C-3, III-2-C-4, III-2-D, III-2-D-1, III-2-D-2, III-2-D-3, III-2-D-4, III-2-E-1, III-2-E-2, III-2-E-3, III-2-E-1a, III-2-E-2a, III-2-E-3a, III-2-E-1b, III-2-E-2b, III-2-E-3b, III-2-F-1a, III-2-F-1b, III-2-F-2a, III-2-F-2b, III-2-F-3a, or III-2-F-3b), III-3 (e.g., III-3-A), III-4 (e.g., III-4-A, III-4-B, III-4-C, III-4-D, III-4-C-1, III-4-C-2, III-4-C-3, III-4-C-4, III-4-D-1, III-4-D-2, III-4-C-4a, III-4-C-4b, III-4-C-4c, III-4-C-4d, III-4-C-4e, or III-4-C-4f), III-5, III-6, III-7, III-8 (e.g., III-8-A or III-8-B), III-9, III-10, III-11, or III-12, any of Compound Nos. 1-347, any compound selected from the compounds shown in Table A herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof). In some embodiments, the pharmaceutical composition comprises a therapeutically effective amount of the compound of the present disclosure and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient. As used herein, a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of the present disclosure is an amount effective to treat a disease or disorder as described herein, which can depend on the recipient of the treatment, the disease or disorder being treated and the severity thereof, the composition containing the compound, the time of administration, the route of administration, the duration of treatment, the compound potency (e.g., for inhibiting DGKa and/or DGKz), its rate of clearance and whether or not another drug is co-administered.

[0113] For veterinary use, a compound of the present disclosure can be administered as a suitably acceptable formulation in accordance with normal veterinary practice. The veterinarian can readily determine the dosing regimen and route of administration that is most appropriate for a particular animal.

[0114] In some embodiments, all the necessary components for the treatment of DGKa and/or DGKz associated diseases or disorders using a compound of the present disclosure either alone or

in combination with another agent or intervention traditionally used for the treatment of such disease can be packaged into a kit. Specifically, in some embodiments, the present invention provides a kit for use in the therapeutic intervention of the disease comprising a packaged set of medicaments that include the compound disclosed herein as well as buffers and other components for preparing deliverable forms of said medicaments, and/or devices for delivering such medicaments, and/or any agents that are used in combination therapy (e.g., any of those described herein, such as an immuno-oncology agent described herein, including for example an antagonist of a protein that inhibits T cell activation, an agonist of a protein that stimulates T cell activation, etc., in particular, one or more antibodies selected from anti-PD-1, anti-PD-L1, anti-CTLA-4, and combinations thereof) with the compound of the present disclosure, and/or instructions for the treatment of the disease packaged with the medicaments. The instructions may be fixed in any tangible medium, such as printed paper, or a computer readable magnetic or optical medium, or instructions to reference a remote computer data source such as a world wide web page accessible via the internet.

Method of Treatment

[0115] Compounds of the present disclosure are useful as therapeutic active substances for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of diseases or disorders that are associated with the activity of DGKa, DGKz, or both DGKa and DGKz, such as DGK target inhibition in T cells. Such diseases or disorders include viral and other infections (e.g., skin infections, GI infection, urinary tract infections, genito- urinary infections, systemic infections), and proliferative diseases (e.g., cancer).

[0116] In some embodiments, the present disclosure provides a method of inhibiting the activity of diacylglycerol kinase alpha and/or zeta (DGKa/z) in a cell comprising contacting a cell with an effective amount of one or more compounds of the present disclosure (e.g., a compound of Formula III-1, III-2 (e.g., III-2-A, III-2-B, III-2-C, III-2-C-1, III-2-C-2, III-2-C-3, III-2-C-4, III-2-D, III-2-D-1, III-2-D-2, III-2-D-3, III-2-D-4, III-2-E-1, III-2-E-2, III-2-E-3, III-2-E-1a, III-2-E-2a, III-2-E-3a, III-2-E-1b, III-2-E-2b, III-2-E-3b, III-2-F-1a, III-2-F-1b, III-2-F-2a, III-2-F-2b, III-2-F-3a, or III-2-F-3b), III-3 (e.g., III-3-A), III-4 (e.g., III-4-A, III-4-B, III-4-C, III-4-D, III-4-C-1, III-4-C-2, III-4-C-3, III-4-C-4, III-4-D-1, III-4-D-2, III-4-C-4a, III-4-C-4b, III-4-C-4c, III-4-C-4d, III-4-C-4e, or III-4-C-4f), III-5, III-6, III-7, III-8 (e.g., III-8-A or III-8-B), III-9, III-10, III-11, or III-12, any of Compound Nos. 1-347, any compound selected from the compounds shown

in Table A herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof). As used herein, the term "cell" is meant to refer to a cell that is in vitro, ex vivo or in vivo. In some embodiments, an ex vivo cell can be part of a tissue sample excised from an organism such as a mammal. In some embodiments, an in vitro cell can be a cell in a cell culture. In some embodiments, an in vivo cell is a cell living in an organism such as a mammal. As used herein, the term "contacting" refers to the bringing together of indicated moieties in an in vitro system or an in vivo system. For example, "contacting" the DGKa and DGKz enzyme with a compound of the present disclosure includes the administration of a compound of the present disclosure to a subject, such as a human, having DGKa and DGKz, as well as, for example, introducing a compound of the present disclosure into a sample containing a cellular or purified preparation containing DGKa and DGKz enzyme. The term "DGK inhibitor" such as a DGKa and/or DGKz inhibitor refers to an agent capable of inhibiting the activity of diacylglycerol kinase alpha and/or diacylglycerol kinase zeta (DGKa and/or DGKz), such as in T cells resulting in T cell stimulation.

[0117] In some embodiments, the present disclosure provides a method of treating a disease associated with activity or expression, including abnormal activity and/or overexpression, of DGKa and/or DGKz in a subject in need thereof, the method comprising administering to the subject an effective amount of one or more compounds of the present disclosure (e.g., a compound of Formula III-1, III-2 (e.g., III-2-A, III-2-B, III-2-C, III-2-C-1, III-2-C-2, III-2-C-3, III-2-C-4, III-2-D, III-2-D-1, III-2-D-2, III-2-D-3, III-2-D-4, III-2-E-1, III-2-E-2, III-2-E-3, III-2-E-1a, III-2-E-2a, III-2-E-3a, III-2-E-1b, III-2-E-2b, III-2-E-3b, III-2-F-1a, III-2-F-1b, III-2-F-2a, III-2-F-2b, III-2-F-3a, or III-2-F-3b), III-3 (e.g., III-3-A), III-4 (e.g., III-4-A, III-4-B, III-4-C, III-4-D, III-4-C-1, III-4-C-2, III-4-C-3, III-4-C-4, III-4-D-1, III-4-D-2, III-4-C-4a, III-4-C-4b, III-4-C-4c, III-4-C-4d, III-4-C-4e, or III-4-C-4f), III-5, III-6, III-7, III-8 (e.g., III-8-A or III-8-B), III-9, III-10, III-11, or III-12, any of Compound Nos. 1-347, any compound selected from the compounds shown in Table A herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof). Examples of diseases can include any disease, disorder or condition that is directly or indirectly linked to expression or activity of DGKa and/or DGKz enzyme, such as over expression or abnormal activity. A DGKa and/or DGKz-associated disease can also include any disease, disorder or condition that can be prevented, ameliorated, or cured by modulating DGKa and/or DGKz enzyme activity. Examples of DGKa and/or DGKz associated diseases include cancer and viral infections such as HIV infection, hepatitis B, and hepatitis C. Examples of cancer include cancer of the colon, pancreatic cancer, breast cancer, prostate cancer, lung cancer, ovarian cancer,

cervical cancer, renal cancer, cancer of the head and neck, lymphoma, leukemia, and/or melanoma.

[0118] In some embodiments, the present disclosure provides a method of treating cancer in a subject, the method comprising administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of one or more compounds of the present disclosure (e.g., a compound of Formula III-1, III-2 (e.g., III-2-A, III-2-B, III-2-C, III-2-C-1, III-2-C-2, III-2-C-3, III-2-C-4, III-2-D, III-2-D-1, III-2-D-2, III-2-D-3, III-2-D-4, III-2-E-1, III-2-E-2, III-2-E-3, III-2-E-1a, III-2-E-2a, III-2-E-3a, III-2-E-1b, III-2-E-2b, III-2-E-3b, III-2-F-1a, III-2-F-1b, III-2-F-2a, III-2-F-2b, III-2-F-3a, or III-2-F-3b), III-3 (e.g., III-3-A), III-4 (e.g., III-4-A, III-4-B, III-4-C, III-4-D, III-4-C-1, III-4-C-2, III-4-C-3, III-4-C-4, III-4-D-1, III-4-D-2, III-4-C-4a, III-4-C-4b, III-4-C-4c, III-4-C-4d, III-4-C-4e, or III-4-C-4f), III-5, III-6, III-7, III-8 (e.g., III-8-A or III-8-B), III-9, III-10, III-11, or III-12, any of Compound Nos. 1-347, any compound selected from the compounds shown in Table A herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof) or a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition described herein. In some embodiments, the cancer is cancer of the colon, pancreatic cancer, breast cancer, prostate cancer, lung cancer, ovarian cancer, cervical cancer, renal cancer, cancer of the head and neck, lymphoma, leukemia, and/or melanoma. Types of cancers that may be treated with the compound of the present disclosure include, but are not limited to, brain cancers, skin cancers, bladder cancers, ovarian cancers, breast cancers, gastric cancers, pancreatic cancers, prostate cancers, colon cancers, blood cancers, lung cancers and bone cancers. Examples of such cancer types include neuroblastoma, intestine carcinoma such as rectum carcinoma, colon carcinoma, familiar adenomatous polyposis carcinoma and hereditary non-polyposis colorectal cancer, esophageal carcinoma, labial carcinoma, larynx carcinoma, hypopharynx carcinoma, tongue carcinoma, salivary gland carcinoma, gastric carcinoma, adenocarcinoma, medullary thyroid carcinoma, papillary thyroid carcinoma, renal carcinoma, kidney parenchymal carcinoma, ovarian carcinoma, cervix carcinoma, uterine corpus carcinoma, endometrium carcinoma, chorion carcinoma, pancreatic carcinoma, prostate carcinoma, testis carcinoma, breast carcinoma, urinary carcinoma, melanoma, brain tumors such as glioblastoma, astrocytoma, meningioma, medulloblastoma and peripheral neuroectodermal tumors, Hodgkin lymphoma, non-Hodgkin lymphoma, Burkitt lymphoma, acute lymphatic leukemia (ALL), chronic lymphatic leukemia (CLL), acute myeloid leukemia (AML), chronic myeloid leukemia (CML), adult T-cell leukemia lymphoma, diffuse large B-cell lymphoma (DLBCL), hepatocellular carcinoma, gall bladder carcinoma, bronchial carcinoma, small cell lung carcinoma, non-small cell lung carcinoma, multiple myeloma, basalioma, teratoma,

retinoblastoma, choroid melanoma, seminoma, rhabdomyosarcoma, craniopharyngioma, osteosarcoma, chondrosarcoma, myosarcoma, liposarcoma, fibrosarcoma, Ewing sarcoma and plasmocytoma.

[0119] In some embodiments, the present disclosure provides a method of treating viral infection in a subject, the method comprising administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of one or more compounds of the present disclosure (e.g., a compound of Formula III-1, III-2 (e.g., III-2-A, III-2-B, III-2-C, III-2-C-1, III-2-C-2, III-2-C-3, III-2-C-4, III-2-D, III-2-D-1, III-2-D-2, III-2-D-3, III-2-D-4, III-2-E-1, III-2-E-2, III-2-E-3, III-2-E-1a, III-2-E-2a, III-2-E-3a, III-2-E-1b, III-2-E-2b, III-2-E-3b, III-2-F-1a, III-2-F-1b, III-2-F-2a, III-2-F-2b, III-2-F-3a, or III-2-F-3b), III-3 (e.g., III-3-A), III-4 (e.g., III-4-A, III-4-B, III-4-C, III-4-D, III-4-C-1, III-4-C-2, III-4-C-3, III-4-C-4, III-4-D-1, III-4-D-2, III-4-C-4a, III-4-C-4b, III-4-C-4c, III-4-C-4d, III-4-C-4e, or III-4-C-4f), III-5, III-6, III-7, III-8 (e.g., III-8-A or III-8-B), III-9, III-10, III-11, or III-12, any of Compound Nos. 1-347, any compound selected from the compounds shown in Table A herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof) or a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition described herein. Viral infections that may be treated include, but are not limited to, diseases caused by: hepatitis C virus (HCV), human papilloma virus (HPV), cytomegalovirus (CMV), herpes simplex virus (HSV), Epstein-Barr virus (EBV), varicella zoster virus, coxsackie virus, human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). In some embodiments, parasitic infections (e.g., malaria) may also be treated by the above methods.

[0120] In some embodiments, the present disclosure provides a method of treating a disease or disorder, e.g., a cancer associated with DGKa and/or DGKz in a subject in need thereof. In some embodiments, the method comprises administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of the present disclosure (e.g., a compound of Formula III-1, III-2 (e.g., III-2-A, III-2-B, III-2-C, III-2-C-1, III-2-C-2, III-2-C-3, III-2-C-4, III-2-D, III-2-D-1, III-2-D-2, III-2-D-3, III-2-D-4, III-2-E-1, III-2-E-2, III-2-E-3, III-2-E-1a, III-2-E-2a, III-2-E-3a, III-2-E-1b, III-2-E-2b, III-2-E-3b, III-2-F-1a, III-2-F-1b, III-2-F-2a, III-2-F-2b, III-2-F-3a, or III-2-F-3b), III-3 (e.g., III-3-A), III-4 (e.g., III-4-A, III-4-B, III-4-C, III-4-D, III-4-C-1, III-4-C-2, III-4-C-3, III-4-C-4, III-4-D-1, III-4-D-2, III-4-C-4a, III-4-C-4b, III-4-C-4c, III-4-C-4d, III-4-C-4e, or III-4-C-4f), III-5, III-6, III-7, III-8 (e.g., III-8-A or III-8-B), III-9, III-10, III-11, or III-12, any of Compound Nos. 1-347, any compound selected from the compounds shown in Table A herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof) or a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical composition described herein. In some embodiments, the cancer is cancer of the colon, pancreatic cancer, breast cancer, prostate cancer, lung cancer, ovarian cancer, cervical

cancer, renal cancer, cancer of the head and neck, lymphoma, leukemia, and/or melanoma. Other types of cancer suitable to be treated by the method include those described herein.

[0121] Compounds of the present disclosure can be used as a monotherapy or in a combination therapy. In some embodiments, the combination therapy includes treating the subject with a targeted therapeutic agent, chemotherapeutic agent, therapeutic antibody, radiation, cell therapy, and/or immunotherapy. In some embodiments, compounds of the present disclosure can also be co-administered with an additional pharmaceutically active compound, either concurrently or sequentially in any order, to a subject in need thereof. In some embodiments, the combination therapy includes treating the subject with one or more additional therapies such as anti-viral agents, chemotherapeutics or other anti-cancer agents, immune enhancers, immunosuppressants, radiation, anti-tumor and anti-viral vaccines, cytokine therapy (e.g., IL2 and GM-CSF), and/or tyrosine kinase inhibitors.

[0122] In some embodiments, compounds of the present disclosure can be administered concurrently or sequentially in any order with an immuno-oncology agent. Immuno-oncology agents include, for example, a small molecule drug, antibody, or other biologic or small molecule. Examples of biologic immuno-oncology agents include, but are not limited to, cancer vaccines, antibodies, and cytokines. In some embodiments, the immuno-oncology agent is (i) an agonist of a stimulatory (including a co-stimulatory) receptor or (ii) an antagonist of an inhibitory (including a co- inhibitory) signal on T cells, both of which result in amplifying antigen-specific T cell responses (often referred to as immune checkpoint regulators). Certain of the stimulatory and inhibitory molecules are members of the immunoglobulin super family (IgSF). One important family of membrane-bound ligands that bind to co-stimulatory or co-inhibitory receptors is the B7 family, which includes B7- 1, B7-2, B7-H1 (PD-L1), B7-DC (PD-L2), B7-H2 (ICOS-L), B7-H3, B7-H4, B7-H5 (VISTA), and B7-H6. Another family of membrane bound ligands that bind to co-stimulatory or co-inhibitory receptors is the TNF family of molecules that bind to cognate TNF receptor family members, which includes CD40 and CD40L, OX-40, OX-40L, CD70, CD27L, CD30, CD30L, 4-1BBL, CD137 (4-1BB), TRAIL/Apo2-L, TRAILR1/DR4, TRAILR2/DR5, TRAILR3, TRAILR4, OPG, RANK, RANKL, TWEAKR/Fn14, TWEAK, BAFFR, EDAR, XEDAR, TACI, APRIL, BCMA, LTbR, LIGHT, DcR3, HVEM, VEGI/TL1A, TRAMP/DR3, EDAR, EDA1, XEDAR, EDA2, TNFR1, Lymphotoxin a/TNFb, TNFR2, TNFa, LTbR, Lymphotoxin a 1b2, FAS, FASL, RELT, DR6, TROY, NGFR. T cell responses can be stimulated by a combination of a compound of the present disclosure and one or more of (i) an antagonist of a protein that inhibits T cell activation (e.g., immune checkpoint inhibitors) such as

CTLA-4, PD-1, PD-L1, PD-L2, LAG-3, TIM-3, Galectin 9, CEACAM-1, BTLA, CD69, Galectin-1, TIGIT, CD113, GPR56, VISTA, 2B4, CD48, GARP, PD1H, LAIR1, TIM-1, and TIM-4, and (ii) an agonist of a protein that stimulates T cell activation such as B7-1, B7-2, CD28, 4-1BB (CD137), 4-1BBL, ICOS, ICOS-L, OX40, OX40L, GITR, GITRL, CD70, CD27, CD40, DR3 and CD28H. Other agents that can be combined with compounds of the present disclosure for the treatment of cancer include antagonists of inhibitory receptors on NK cells or agonists of activating receptors on NK cells. For example, a compound of the present disclosure can be combined with antagonists of KIR, such as lirilumab. Other agents for combination therapies include agents that inhibit or deplete macrophages or monocytes, including but not limited to CSF-1R antagonists such as CSF-1R antagonist antibodies including RG7155 (WO11/70024, WO11/107553, WO11/131407, WO13/87699, WO13/119716, WO13/132044) or FPA-008 (WO11/140249; WO13169264; WO14/036357). In some embodiments, a compound of the present disclosure can be used with one or more of agonistic agents that ligate positive costimulatory receptors, blocking agents that attenuate signaling through inhibitory receptors, antagonists, and one or more agents that increase systemically the frequency of anti-tumor T cells, agents that overcome distinct immune suppressive pathways within the tumor microenvironment (e.g., block inhibitory receptor engagement (e.g., PD-L1/PD-1 interactions), deplete or inhibit Tregs (e.g., using an anti-CD25 monoclonal antibody (e.g., daclizumab) or by ex vivo anti-CD25 bead depletion), inhibit metabolic enzymes such as IDO, or reverse/prevent T cell anergy or exhaustion) and agents that trigger innate immune activation and/or inflammation at tumor sites. In some embodiments, the immuno-oncology agent is a CTLA-4 antagonist, such as an antagonistic CTLA-4 antibody. Suitable CTLA-4 antibodies include, for example, YERVOY (ipilimumab) or tremelimumab. In some embodiments, the immuno-oncology agent is a PD-1 antagonist, such as an antagonistic PD-1 antibody. Suitable PD-1 antibodies include, for example, OPDIVO (nivolumab), KEYTRUDA (pembrolizumab), or MEDI-0680 (AMP-514; WO2012/145493). The immuno-oncology agent may also include pidilizumab (CT-011), though its specificity for PD-1 binding has been questioned. Another approach to target the PD-1 receptor is the recombinant protein composed of the extracellular domain of PD-L2 (B7-DC) fused to the Fc portion of IgG1, called AMP-224. In some embodiments, the immuno-oncology agent is a PD-L1 antagonist, such as an antagonistic PD-L1 antibody. Suitable PD-L1 antibodies include, for example, MPDL3280A (RG7446; WO2010/077634), durvalumab (MEDI4736), BMS-936559 (WO2007/005874), and MSB0010718C (WO2013/79174). In some embodiments, the immuno-oncology agent is a LAG-3 antagonist, such as an antagonistic LAG-3 antibody.

Suitable LAG3 antibodies include, for example, BMS- 986016 (WO10/19570, WO14/08218), or IMP-731 or IMP-321 (WO08/132601, WO09/44273). In some embodiments, the immuno-oncology agent is a CD137 (4-1BB) agonist, such as an agonistic CD137 antibody. Suitable CD137 antibodies include, for example, urelumab and PF-05082566 (WO12/32433). In some embodiments, the immuno-oncology agent is a GITR agonist, such as an agonistic GITR antibody. Suitable GITR antibodies include, for example, BMS-986153, BMS-986156, TRX-518 (WO06/105021, WO09/009116) and MK-4166 (WO11/028683). In some embodiments, the immuno-oncology agent is an IDO antagonist. Suitable IDO antagonists include, for example, INCB-024360 (WO2006/122150, WO07/75598, WO08/36653, WO08/36642), indoximod, BMS-986205, or NLG-919 (WO09/73620, WO09/1156652, WO11/56652, WO12/142237). In some embodiments, the immuno-oncology agent is an OX40 agonist, such as an agonistic OX40 antibody. Suitable OX40 antibodies include, for example, MEDI-6383 or MEDI-6469. In another aspect, the immuno-oncology agent is an OX40L antagonist, such as an antagonistic OX40 antibody. Suitable OX40L antagonists include, for example, RG-7888 (WO06/029879). In some embodiments, the immuno-oncology agent is a CD40 agonist, such as an agonistic CD40 antibody. In yet another embodiment, the immuno-oncology agent is a CD40 antagonist, such as an antagonistic CD40 antibody. Suitable CD40 antibodies include, for example, lucatumumab or dacetuzumab. In some embodiments, the immuno-oncology agent is a CD27 agonist, such as an agonistic CD27 antibody. Suitable CD27 antibodies include, for example, varlilumab. In some embodiments, the immuno-oncology agent is MGA271 (to B7H3) (WO11/109400).

[0123] Combination therapy also can include the administration of the therapeutic agents as described above in further combination with other biologically active ingredients and/or non-drug therapies (e.g., surgery or radiation treatment.)

[0124] Suitable antiviral agents contemplated for use in combination with the compound of the present disclosure can comprise nucleoside and nucleotide reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NRTIs), non-nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors (NNRTIs), protease inhibitors and other antiviral drugs. Examples of suitable NRTIs include zidovudine (AZT); didanosine (ddI); zalcitabine (ddC); stavudine (d4T); lamivudine (3TC); abacavir (1592U89); adefovir dipivoxil [bis(POM)-PMEA]; lobucavir; BCH-I0652; emitricitabine [(-)-FTC]; beta-L- FD4 (also called beta-L-D4C and named beta-L-2¢ä3¢ädicleoxy-5-fluoro-cytidene); DAPD, ((-)-beta-D-2,6-diamino-purine dioxolane); and lodenosine (FddA). Typical suitable NNRTIs include nevirapine (BI-RG-587); delaviradine (BHAP, U-90152); efavirenz (DMP-266); PNU-142721; AG-1549; MKC-442 (1-(ethoxy-methyl)-5-(1-methylethyl)-6- (phenylmethyl)-(2,4(1H,3H)-

pyrimidinedione); and (+)-calanolide A (NSC-675451) and B. Typical suitable protease inhibitors include saquinavir (Ro 31-8959); ritonavir (ABT- 538); indinavir (MK-639); nelfnavir (AG-1343); amprenavir (141W94); lasinavir; DMP-450; BMS-2322623; ABT-378; and AG-1549. Other antiviral agents include hydroxyurea, ribavirin, IL-2, IL-12, pentafuside and Yissum Project No.11607.

[0125] Additional combination therapies such as additional immune-oncology agents also include any of those described as suitable for combination with DGK inhibitors in any of the following published patent applications: WO2019005883; WO2020006016; WO2020006018; WO2021041588; WO2021105115; WO2021105116; WO2021105117; WO2021127554; WO2021130638; WO2021132422; WO2021133748; WO2021133749; WO2021133750; WO2021133751; WO2021133752; WO2021214019; or WO2021214020.

[0126] The administering herein is not limited to any particular route of administration. For example, in some embodiments, the administering can be orally, nasally, transdermally, pulmonary, inhalationally, buccally, sublingually, intraperintoneally, subcutaneously, intramuscularly, intravenously, rectally, intrapleurally, intrathecally and parenterally. In some embodiments, the administering is orally.

[0127] Dosing regimen including doses can vary and can be adjusted, which can depend on the recipient of the treatment, the disease or disorder being treated and the severity thereof, the composition containing the compound, the time of administration, the route of administration, the duration of treatment, the compound potency, its rate of clearance and whether or not another drug is co-administered.

Definitions

[0128] It is meant to be understood that proper valences are maintained for all moieties and combinations thereof.

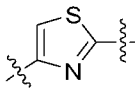
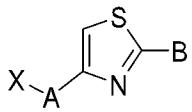
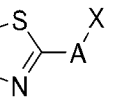
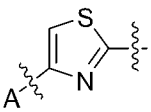
[0129] It is also meant to be understood that a specific embodiment of a variable moiety herein can be the same or different as another specific embodiment having the same identifier.

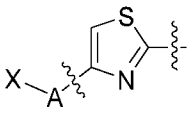
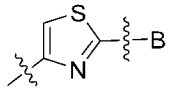
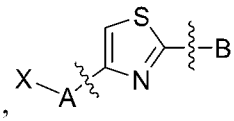
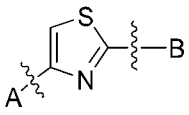
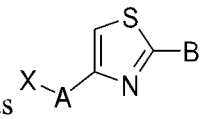
[0130] The present disclosure encompasses all combinations of the aspects and/or embodiments of the disclosure herein. It is understood that any and all embodiments of the present disclosure may be taken in conjunction with any other embodiment or embodiments to describe additional embodiments. It is also to be understood that each individual element of the embodiments is

meant to be combined with any and all other elements from any embodiment to describe an additional embodiment.

[0131] Suitable atoms or groups for the variables herein are independently selected. The definitions of the variables can be combined. Using Formula III-4 as an example, any of the definitions of one of R^1, R^2, R^3, R^9, R^{30}, U, Y, Z, n1, and L^2, in Formula III-4 can be combined with any of the definitions of the others of R^1, R^2, R^3, R^9, R^{30}, U, Y, Z, n1, and L^2, in Formula III-4. Such combination is contemplated and within the scope of the present disclosure. Non-limiting useful groups for the variables in compounds of Formula III-1 to III-12, or a subformula thereof, as applicable, include any of the respective groups, individually or in any combination, as shown in the Examples or in the specific compounds described in Table A herein.

[0132] Although well understood in the field, to be clear, when a formula herein is said to be a sub-formula of a broader formula, it should be understood that for a variable(s) that is defined in connection with the broader formula, such variable(s) for the sub-formula can have the same definition as any of those defined for the broader formula, and the preferred definition of such variable(s) for the sub-formula can also include the same preferred definition as any of those described for the broader formula, unless obviously contrary from context. Similarly, for a variable(s) that is defined in connection with the sub-formula, such variable(s) for the broader formula or a different sub-formula of the broader formula can have the same definition as any of those defined for the sub-formula, unless obviously contrary from context.

[0133] The symbol, ~~~, when displayed perpendicular to (or otherwise crossing) a bond, indicates the point at which the displayed moiety is attached to the remainder of the molecule. It should be noted that for a divalent structure (or multivalent structure), the immediately connected group or groups or appropriate variable(s) shown in a formula maybe shown in the divalent structure (or multivalent structure) beyond the symbol, ~~~, to indicate direction of attachment. When the immediately connected group(s) or variable is not shown for either of the two attaching points of a divalent structure, it should mean that either direction of attachment to the remainder of the molecule is allowed, unless otherwise specified or obviously contrary from context. Using a structure of "X-A-G-B" to illustrate, for example, if G is defined as  , i.e., the immediately connected group(s) or variable(s) is not shown, then the structure of "X-A-G-B" can be either  or  ; on the other hand, if G is defined as  ,





, then the structure of "X-A-G-B" should be understood as  .

[0134] Definitions of specific functional groups and chemical terms are described in more detail below. The chemical elements are identified in accordance with the Periodic Table of the Elements, CAS version, *Handbook of Chemistry and Physics*, 75th Ed., inside cover, and specific functional groups are generally defined as described therein. Additionally, general principles of organic chemistry, as well as specific functional moieties and reactivity, are described in Thomas Sorrell, *Organic Chemistry*, University Science Books, Sausalito, 1999; Smith and March, *March's Advanced Organic Chemistry*, 5th Edition, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 2001; Larock, *Comprehensive Organic Transformations*, VCH Publishers, Inc., New York, 1989; and Carruthers, *Some Modern Methods of Organic Synthesis*, 3rd Edition, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1987. The disclosure is not intended to be limited in any manner by the exemplary listing of substituents described herein.

[0135] Compounds of the present disclosure can comprise one or more asymmetric centers and/or axial chirality, and thus can exist in various isomeric forms, *e.g.*, enantiomers and/or diastereomers. For example, the compounds described herein can be in the form of an individual enantiomer, diastereomer, atropisomer, or geometric isomer, or can be in the form of a mixture of stereoisomers, including racemic mixtures and mixtures enriched in one or more stereoisomer. Isomers can be isolated from mixtures by methods known to those having ordinary skill in the art, including chiral high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) and the formation and crystallization of chiral salts; or preferred isomers can be prepared by asymmetric syntheses. See, for example, Jacques *et al.*, *Enantiomers, Racemates and Resolutions* (Wiley Interscience, New York, 1981); Wilen *et al.*, *Tetrahedron* 33:2725 (1977); Eliel, *Stereochemistry of Carbon Compounds* (McGraw–Hill, NY, 1962); and Wilen, *Tables of Resolving Agents and Optical Resolutions* p. 268 (E.L. Eliel, Ed., Univ. of Notre Dame Press, Notre Dame, IN 1972). The disclosure additionally encompasses compounds described herein as individual isomers substantially free of other isomers, and alternatively, as mixtures of various isomers including racemic mixtures. In embodiments herein, unless otherwise obviously contrary from context, when a stereochemistry is specifically drawn, it should be understood that with respect to that

particular chiral center or axial chirality, the compound can exist predominantly as the as-drawn stereoisomer, such as with less than 20%, less than 10%, less than 5%, less than 1%, by weight, by HPLC or SFC area, or both, or with a non-detectable amount of the other stereoisomer(s), for example, the compound can be characterized as having an enantiomeric excess ("ee") of greater than 60%, such as greater than 80% ee, greater than 90% ee, greater than 95% ee, greater than 98% ee, or greater than 99% ee. The presence and/or amounts of stereoisomers can be determined by those having ordinary skill in the art in view of the present disclosure, including through the use of chiral HPLC or SFC. When the stereochemistry of a chiral center is not specifically drawn, it should be understood that the structure or a fragment thereof is intended to encompass all possible stereoisomers with respect to that particular chiral center.

[0136] When a range of values is listed, it is intended to encompass each value and sub–range within the range. For example "C_{1-6}" is intended to encompass, C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4, C_5, C_6, C_{1-6}, C_{1-5}, C_{1-4}, C_{1-3}, C_{1-2}, C_{2-6}, C_{2-5}, C_{2-4}, C_{2-3}, C_{3-6}, C_{3-5}, C_{3-4}, C_{4-6}, C_{4-5}, and C_{5-6}.

[0137] As used herein, the term "compound(s) of the present disclosure" or "compound(s) of the present invention" refers to any of the compounds described herein according to III-1, III-2 (e.g., III-2-A, III-2-B, III-2-C, III-2-C-1, III-2-C-2, III-2-C-3, III-2-C-4, III-2-D, III-2-D-1, III-2-D-2, III-2-D-3, III-2-D-4, III-2-E-1, III-2-E-2, III-2-E-3, III-2-E-1a, III-2-E-2a, III-2-E-3a, III-2-E-1b, III-2-E-2b, III-2-E-3b, III-2-F-1a, III-2-F-1b, III-2-F-2a, III-2-F-2b, III-2-F-3a, or III-2-F-3b), III-3 (e.g., III-3-A), III-4 (e.g., III-4-A, III-4-B, III-4-C, III-4-D, III-4-C-1, III-4-C-2, III-4-C-3, III-4-C-4, III-4-D-1, III-4-D-2, III-4-C-4a, III-4-C-4b, III-4-C-4c, III-4-C-4d, III-4-C-4e, or III-4-C-4f), III-5, III-6, III-7, III-8 (e.g., III-8-A or III-8-B), III-9, III-10, III-11, or III-12, any of Compound Nos. 1-347, any compound selected from the compounds shown in Table A herein, isotopically labeled compound(s) thereof (such as a deuterated analog wherein one or more of the hydrogen atoms is substituted with a deuterium atom with an abundance above its natural abundance), possible stereoisomers thereof (including diastereoisomers, enantiomers, and racemic mixtures), geometric isomers thereof, atropisomers thereof, tautomers thereof, conformational isomers thereof, and/or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof (e.g., acid addition salt such as HCl salt or base addition salt such as Na salt). For the avoidance of doubt, Compound Nos. 1-347 or Compounds 1-347 refers to the compounds described herein labeled as integers 1, 2, 3, …, 347, see for example the title compounds of Examples and Table 1. For ease of description, synthetic starting materials or intermediates may be labeled with an integer (compound number) followed by a "-" and additional numeric values, such as 2-1, 2-2, etc., see examples for details. The labeling of such synthetic starting materials or intermediates should

not be confused with the compounds labeled with an integer only without the "-" and additional numeric value. Hydrates and solvates of the compounds of the present disclosure are considered compositions of the present disclosure, wherein the compound(s) is in association with water or solvent, respectively. In some embodiments, the compound of the present disclosure can be any of those defined in original claims 1-63 herein. In some embodiments, the compound of the present disclosure can be any of those defined in Embodiments 1-49 herein. In some embodiments, the compound of the present disclosure can be any of those defined in any of the enumerated embodiments A1-A38 and B1-B45.

[0138] Compounds of the present disclosure can exist in isotope-labeled or -enriched form containing one or more atoms having an atomic mass or mass number different from the atomic mass or mass number most abundantly found in nature. Isotopes can be radioactive or non-radioactive isotopes. Isotopes of atoms such as hydrogen, carbon, phosphorous, sulfur, fluorine, chlorine, and iodine include, but are not limited to ^{2}H, ^{3}H, ^{13}C, ^{14}C, ^{15}N, ^{18}O, ^{32}P, ^{35}S, ^{18}F, ^{36}Cl, and ^{125}I. Compounds that contain other isotopes of these and/or other atoms are within the scope of this invention.

[0139] As used herein, the phrase "administration" of a compound, "administering" a compound, or other variants thereof means providing the compound or a prodrug of the compound to the individual in need of treatment.

[0140] As used herein, the term "alkyl" as used by itself or as part of another group refers to a straight- or branched-chain aliphatic saturated hydrocarbon. In some embodiments, the alkyl which can include one to twelve carbon atoms (i.e., C_{1-12} alkyl) or the number of carbon atoms designated (i.e., a C_1 alkyl such as methyl, a C_2 alkyl such as ethyl, a C_3 alkyl such as propyl or isopropyl, etc.). In one embodiment, the alkyl group is a straight chain C_{1-10} alkyl group. In another embodiment, the alkyl group is a branched chain C_{3-10} alkyl group. In another embodiment, the alkyl group is a straight chain C_{1-6} alkyl group. In another embodiment, the alkyl group is a branched chain C_{3-6} alkyl group. In another embodiment, the alkyl group is a straight chain C_{1-4} alkyl group. In one embodiment, the alkyl group is a C_{1-4} alkyl group selected from methyl, ethyl, propyl (n-propyl), isopropyl, butyl (n-butyl), sec-butyl, *tert*-butyl, and iso-butyl. As used herein, the term "alkylene" as used by itself or as part of another group refers to a divalent radical derived from an alkyl group. For example, non-limiting straight chain alkylene groups include $-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-$, $-CH_2-CH_2-CH_2-$, $-CH_2-CH_2-$, and the like.

[0141] As used herein, the term "alkenyl" as used by itself or as part of another group refers to a straight- or branched-chain aliphatic hydrocarbon containing one or more, such as one, two or

three carbon-to-carbon double bonds. In one embodiment, the alkenyl group is a C_{2-6} alkenyl group. In another embodiment, the alkenyl group is a C_{2-4} alkenyl group. Non-limiting exemplary alkenyl groups include ethenyl, propenyl, isopropenyl, butenyl, sec-butenyl, pentenyl, and hexenyl.

[0142] As used herein, the term "alkynyl" as used by itself or as part of another group refers to a straight- or branched-chain aliphatic hydrocarbon containing one or more, such as one to three carbon-to-carbon triple bonds. In one embodiment, the alkynyl has one carbon-carbon triple bond. In one embodiment, the alkynyl group is a C_{2-6} alkynyl group. In another embodiment, the alkynyl group is a C_{2-4} alkynyl group. Non-limiting exemplary alkynyl groups include ethynyl, propynyl, butynyl, 2-butynyl, pentynyl, and hexynyl groups.

[0143] As used herein, the term "alkoxy" as used by itself or as part of another group refers to a radical of the formula OR^{a1}, wherein R^{a1} is an alkyl. As used herein, the term "cycloalkoxy" as used by itself or as part of another group refers to a radical of the formula OR^{a1}, wherein R^{a1} is a cycloalkyl.

[0144] As used herein, the term "haloalkyl" as used by itself or as part of another group refers to an alkyl substituted with one or more fluorine, chlorine, bromine and/or iodine atoms. In preferred embodiments, the haloalkyl is an alkyl group substituted with one or more fluorine atoms, alternatively referred to herein as fluorine-substituted alkyl, such as with one, two, or three fluorine atoms. In one embodiment, the haloalkyl group is a C_{1-4} haloalkyl group. In one embodiment, the haloalkyl group is a fluorine-substituted C_{1-4} alkyl group.

[0145] As used herein, the term "heteroalkyl," by itself or in combination with another term, means, unless otherwise stated, a stable straight or branched-chain alkyl group, e.g., having from 2 to 14 carbons, such as 2 to 10 carbons in the chain, one or more of the carbons has been replaced by a heteroatom selected from S, O, P and N, and wherein the nitrogen, phosphine, and sulfur atoms can optionally be oxidized and the nitrogen heteroatom can optionally be quaternized. The heteroatom(s) S, O, P and N may be placed at any interior position of the heteroalkyl group or at the position at which the alkyl group is attached to the remainder of the molecule. When the heteroalkyl is said to be substituted, the substituent(s) can replace one or more hydrogen atoms attached to the carbon atom(s) and/or the heteroatom(s) of the heteroalkyl. In some embodiments, the heteroalkyl is a C_{1-4} heteroalkyl, which refers to the heteroalkyl defined herein having 1-4 carbon atoms. Examples of C_{1-4} heteroalkyl include, but are not limited to, C_4 heteroalkyl such as $-CH_2-CH_2-N(CH_3)-CH_3$, C_3 heteroalkyl such as $-CH_2-CH_2-O-CH_3$, $-CH_2-CH_2-NH-CH_3$, $-CH_2-S-CH_2-CH_3$, $-CH_2-CH_2-S(O)-CH_3$, $-CH_2-CH_2-S(O)_2-CH_3$, C_2

heteroalkyl such as -CH_2-CH_2-OH, -CH_2-CH_2-NH_2, -CH_2-NH(CH_3), -O-CH_2-CH_3 and C_1 heteroalkyl such as, -CH_2-OH, -CH_2-NH_2, -O-CH_3. Preferably, the C_{1-4} heteroalkyl (or C_{1-4} heteroalkylene) herein contains 1 or 2 heteroatoms, such as one oxygen, one nitrogen, two oxygens, two nitrogens, or one oxygen and one nitrogen. Similarly, the term "heteroalkylene" by itself or as part of another substituent means a divalent radical derived from heteroalkyl, as exemplified, but not limited by, -CH_2-CH_2-O-CH_2-CH_2- and –O-CH_2-CH_2-NH-CH_2-. For heteroalkylene groups, heteroatoms can also occupy either or both of the chain termini (*e.g.,* alkyleneoxy, alkylenedioxy, alkyleneamino, alkylenediamino, and the like). Still further, for alkylene and heteroalkylene linking groups, no orientation of the linking group is implied by the direction in which the formula of the linking group is written. Where "heteroalkyl" is recited, followed by recitations of specific heteroalkyl groups, such as -NR'R" or the like, it will be understood that the terms heteroalkyl and -NR'R" are not redundant or mutually exclusive. Rather, the specific heteroalkyl groups are recited to add clarity. Thus, the term "heteroalkyl" should not be interpreted herein as excluding specific heteroalkyl groups, such as -NR'R" or the like.

[0146] "Carbocyclyl" or "carbocyclic" as used by itself or as part of another group refers to a radical of a non–aromatic cyclic hydrocarbon group having from 3 to 10 ring carbon atoms ("C_{3-10} carbocyclyl") and zero heteroatoms in the non–aromatic ring system. The carbocyclyl group can be either monocyclic ("monocyclic carbocyclyl") or contain a fused, bridged or spiro ring system such as a bicyclic system ("bicyclic carbocyclyl") and can be saturated or can be partially unsaturated. "Carbocyclyl" also includes ring systems wherein the carbocyclic ring, as defined above, is fused with one or more aryl or heteroaryl groups wherein the point of attachment is on the carbocyclic ring, and in such instances, the number of carbons continue to designate the number of carbons in the carbocyclic ring system. Non-limiting exemplary carbocyclyl groups include cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, cyclooctyl, norbornyl, decalin, adamantyl, cyclopentenyl, and cyclohexenyl.

[0147] In some embodiments, "carbocyclyl" is fully saturated, which is also referred to as cycloalkyl. In some embodiments, the cycloalkyl can have from 3 to 10 ring carbon atoms ("C_{3-10} cycloalkyl"). In preferred embodiments, the cycloalkyl is a monocyclic ring.

[0148] "Heterocyclyl" or "heterocyclic" as used by itself or as part of another group refers to a radical of a 3– to 10–membered non–aromatic ring system having ring carbon atoms and 1 to 4 ring heteroatoms, wherein each heteroatom is independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, sulfur, boron, phosphorus, and silicon ("3–10 membered heterocyclyl"). Heterocyclyl or

heterocyclic ring that has a ring size different from the 3-10 membered heterocyclyl is specified with a different ring size designation when applicable. Those having ordinary skill in the art would understand that such different ring-sized heterocyclyl is also a non–aromatic ring system having ring carbon atoms and 1 to 4 ring heteroatoms, wherein each heteroatom is independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen, sulfur, boron, phosphorus, and silicon. In heterocyclyl groups that contain one or more nitrogen atoms, the point of attachment can be a carbon or nitrogen atom, as valency permits. A heterocyclyl group can either be monocyclic ("monocyclic heterocyclyl") or a fused, bridged, or spiro ring system, such as a bicyclic system ("bicyclic heterocyclyl"), and can be saturated or can be partially unsaturated. Heterocyclyl bicyclic ring systems can include one or more heteroatoms in one or both rings. "Heterocyclyl" also includes ring systems wherein the heterocyclic ring, as defined above, is fused with one or more carbocyclyl groups wherein the point of attachment is either on the carbocyclyl or heterocyclic ring, or ring systems wherein the heterocyclic ring, as defined above, is fused with one or more aryl or heteroaryl groups, wherein the point of attachment is on the heterocyclic ring, and in such instances, the number of ring members continue to designate the number of ring members in the heterocyclic ring system.

[0149] Exemplary 3–membered heterocyclyl groups containing one heteroatom include, without limitation, azirdinyl, oxiranyl, thiiranyl. Exemplary 4–membered heterocyclyl groups containing one heteroatom include, without limitation, azetidinyl, oxetanyl and thietanyl. Exemplary 5–membered heterocyclyl groups containing one heteroatom include, without limitation, tetrahydrofuranyl, dihydrofuranyl, tetrahydrothiophenyl, dihydrothiophenyl, pyrrolidinyl, dihydropyrrolyl, and pyrrolyl–2,5–dione. Exemplary 5–membered heterocyclyl groups containing two heteroatoms include, without limitation, dioxolanyl, oxasulfuranyl, disulfuranyl, and oxazolidin-2-one. Exemplary 5–membered heterocyclyl groups containing three heteroatoms include, without limitation, triazolinyl, oxadiazolinyl, and thiadiazolinyl. Exemplary 6–membered heterocyclyl groups containing one heteroatom include, without limitation, piperidinyl, tetrahydropyranyl, dihydropyridinyl, and thianyl. Exemplary 6–membered heterocyclyl groups containing two heteroatoms include, without limitation, piperazinyl, morpholinyl, dithianyl, and dioxanyl. Exemplary 6–membered heterocyclyl groups containing three heteroatoms include, without limitation, triazinanyl. Exemplary 7–membered heterocyclyl groups containing one heteroatom include, without limitation, azepanyl, oxepanyl and thiepanyl. Exemplary 8–membered heterocyclyl groups containing one heteroatom include, without limitation, azocanyl, oxecanyl and thiocanyl. Exemplary 5-membered heterocyclyl groups fused

to a C_6 aryl ring (also referred to herein as a 5,6-bicyclic heterocyclic ring) include, without limitation, indolinyl, isoindolinyl, dihydrobenzofuranyl, dihydrobenzothienyl, benzoxazolinonyl, and the like. Exemplary 6-membered heterocyclyl groups fused to an aryl ring (also referred to herein as a 6,6-bicyclic heterocyclic ring) include, without limitation, tetrahydroquinolinyl, tetrahydroisoquinolinyl, and the like.

[0150] "Aryl" as used by itself or as part of another group refers to a radical of a monocyclic or polycyclic (*e.g.*, bicyclic or tricyclic) 4n+2 aromatic ring system (*e.g.*, having 6, 10, or 14 pi electrons shared in a cyclic array) having 6–14 ring carbon atoms and zero heteroatoms provided in the aromatic ring system ("C_{6-14} aryl"). In some embodiments, an aryl group has six ring carbon atoms ("C_6 aryl"; *e.g.*, phenyl). In some embodiments, an aryl group has ten ring carbon atoms ("C_{10} aryl"; *e.g.*, naphthyl such as 1–naphthyl and 2–naphthyl). In some embodiments, an aryl group has fourteen ring carbon atoms ("C_{14} aryl"; *e.g.*, anthracyl). "Aryl" also includes ring systems wherein the aryl ring, as defined above, is fused with one or more carbocyclyl or heterocyclyl groups wherein the radical or point of attachment is on the aryl ring, and in such instances, the number of carbon atoms continue to designate the number of carbon atoms in the aryl ring system.

[0151] "Aralkyl" as used by itself or as part of another group refers to an alkyl substituted with one or more aryl groups, preferably, substituted with one aryl group. Examples of aralkyl include benzyl, phenethyl, etc. When an aralkyl is said to be optionally substituted, either the alkyl portion or the aryl portion of the aralkyl can be optionally substituted.

[0152] "Heteroaryl" as used by itself or as part of another group refers to a radical of a 5–10 membered monocyclic or bicyclic 4n+2 aromatic ring system (*e.g.*, having 6 or 10 pi electrons shared in a cyclic array) having ring carbon atoms and 1–4 ring heteroatoms provided in the aromatic ring system, wherein each heteroatom is independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur ("5–10 membered heteroaryl"). Heteroaryl that has a ring size different from the 5-10 membered heteroaryl is specified with a different ring size designation when applicable. Those having ordinary skill in the art would understand that such different ring-sized heteroaryl is also a 4n+2 aromatic ring system (*e.g.*, having 6 or 10 pi electrons shared in a cyclic array) having ring carbon atoms and 1–4 ring heteroatoms provided in the aromatic ring system, wherein each heteroatom is independently selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur. In heteroaryl groups that contain one or more nitrogen atoms, the point of attachment can be a carbon or nitrogen atom, as valency permits. Heteroaryl bicyclic ring systems can include one or more heteroatoms in one or both rings. "Heteroaryl" includes ring systems wherein the heteroaryl ring, as defined above, is

fused with one or more carbocyclyl or heterocyclyl groups wherein the point of attachment is on the heteroaryl ring, and in such instances, the number of ring members continue to designate the number of ring members in the heteroaryl ring system. "Heteroaryl" also includes ring systems wherein the heteroaryl ring, as defined above, is fused with one or more aryl groups wherein the point of attachment is either on the aryl or heteroaryl ring, and in such instances, the number of ring members designates the number of ring members in the fused (aryl/heteroaryl) ring system. Bicyclic heteroaryl groups wherein one ring does not contain a heteroatom (*e.g.*, indolyl, quinolinyl, and the like) the point of attachment can be on either ring, *i.e.*, either the ring bearing a heteroatom (*e.g.*, 2–indolyl) or the ring that does not contain a heteroatom (*e.g.*, 5–indolyl).

[0153] Exemplary 5–membered heteroaryl groups containing one heteroatom include, without limitation, pyrrolyl, furanyl, and thiophenyl. Exemplary 5–membered heteroaryl groups containing two heteroatoms include, without limitation, imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, and isothiazolyl. Exemplary 5–membered heteroaryl groups containing three heteroatoms include, without limitation, triazolyl, oxadiazolyl, and thiadiazolyl. Exemplary 5–membered heteroaryl groups containing four heteroatoms include, without limitation, tetrazolyl. Exemplary 6–membered heteroaryl groups containing one heteroatom include, without limitation, pyridinyl. Exemplary 6–membered heteroaryl groups containing two heteroatoms include, without limitation, pyridazinyl, pyrimidinyl, and pyrazinyl. Exemplary 6–membered heteroaryl groups containing three or four heteroatoms include, without limitation, triazinyl and tetrazinyl, respectively. Exemplary 7–membered heteroaryl groups containing one heteroatom include, without limitation, azepinyl, oxepinyl, and thiepinyl. Exemplary 5,6–bicyclic heteroaryl groups include, without limitation, indolyl, isoindolyl, indazolyl, benzotriazolyl, benzothiophenyl, isobenzothiophenyl, benzofuranyl, benzoisofuranyl, benzimidazolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzisoxazolyl, benzoxadiazolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzisothiazolyl, benzothiadiazolyl, indolizinyl, and purinyl. Exemplary 6,6–bicyclic heteroaryl groups include, without limitation, naphthyridinyl, pteridinyl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, cinnolinyl, quinoxalinyl, phthalazinyl, and quinazolinyl.

[0154] "Heteroaralkyl" as used by itself or as part of another group refers to an alkyl substituted with one or more heteroaryl groups, preferably, substituted with one heteroaryl group. When a heteroaralkyl is said to be optionally substituted, either the alkyl portion or the heteroaryl portion of the heteroaralkyl can be optionally substituted.

[0155] As commonly understood in the art, alkylene, alkenylene, alkynylene, heteroalkylene, carbocyclylene, heterocyclylene, arylene, and heteroarylene refer to the corresponding divalent

radicals of alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, heteroalkyl, carbocyclyl, heterocyclyl, aryl, and heteroaryl groups, respectively.

[0156] An "optionally substituted" group, such as an optionally substituted alkyl, optionally substituted alkenyl, optionally substituted alkynyl, optionally substituted heteroalkyl, optionally substituted carbocyclyl, optionally substituted heterocyclyl, optionally substituted aryl, and optionally substituted heteroaryl groups, refers to the respective group that is unsubstituted or substituted. In general, the term "substituted", whether preceded by the term "optionally" or not, means that at least one hydrogen present on a group (*e.g.*, a carbon or nitrogen atom) is replaced with a permissible substituent, *e.g.*, a substituent which upon substitution results in a stable compound, *e.g.*, a compound which does not spontaneously undergo transformation such as by rearrangement, cyclization, elimination, or other reaction. Unless otherwise indicated, a "substituted" group has a substituent at one or more substitutable positions of the group, and when more than one position in any given structure is substituted, the substituent can be the same or different at each position. Typically, when substituted, the optionally substituted groups herein can be substituted with 1-5 substituents. Substituents can be a carbon atom substituent, a nitrogen atom substituent, an oxygen atom substituent or a sulfur atom substituent, as applicable.

[0157] Unless expressly stated to the contrary, combinations of substituents and/or variables are allowable only if such combinations are chemically allowed and result in a stable compound. A "stable" compound is a compound that can be prepared and isolated and whose structure and properties remain or can be caused to remain essentially unchanged for a period of time sufficient to allow use of the compound for the purposes described herein (e.g., therapeutic administration to a subject).

[0158] In some embodiments, the "optionally substituted" alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, heteroalkyl, carbocyclic, cycloalkyl, alkoxy, cycloalkoxy, or heterocyclic group herein can be unsubstituted or substituted with 1, 2, 3, or 4 substituents independently selected from F, Cl, -OH, protected hydroxyl, oxo (as applicable), NH_2, protected amino, $NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl) or a protected derivative thereof, $N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl$((C_{1-4}$ alkyl), C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{2-4} alkenyl, C_{2-4} alkynyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkoxy, phenyl, 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl containing 1, 2, or 3 ring heteroatoms independently selected from O, S, and N, 3-7 membered heterocyclyl containing 1 or 2 ring heteroatoms independently selected from O, S, and N, wherein each of the alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkoxy phenyl, heteroaryl, and heterocyclyl, is optionally substituted with 1, 2, or 3 substituents independently selected from F, -OH, oxo (as applicable), C_{1-4} alkyl, fluoro-substituted C_{1-4} alkyl (e.g., CF_3), C_{1-4} alkoxy and fluoro-substituted C_{1-4} alkoxy.

In some embodiments, the "optionally substituted" aryl or heteroaryl group herein can be unsubstituted or substituted with 1, 2, 3, or 4 substituents independently selected from F, Cl, -OH, -CN, NH_2, protected amino, $NH(C_{1-4}$ alkyl) or a protected derivative thereof, $N(C_{1-4}$ alkyl$((C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $-S(=O)(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), $-SO_2(C_{1-4}$ alkyl), C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{2-4} alkenyl, C_{2-4} alkynyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkoxy, phenyl, 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl containing 1, 2 or 3 ring heteroatoms independently selected from O, S, and N, 3-7 membered heterocyclyl containing 1 or 2 ring heteroatoms independently selected from O, S, and N, wherein each of the alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, alkoxy, cycloalkyl, cycloalkoxy, phenyl, heteroaryl, and heterocyclyl, is optionally substituted with 1, 2, or 3 substituents independently selected from F, -OH, oxo (as applicable), C_{1-4} alkyl, fluoro-substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy and fluoro-substituted C_{1-4} alkoxy.

[0159] Exemplary carbon atom substituents include, but are not limited to, halogen, $-CN$, $-NO_2$, $-N_3$, $-SO_2H$, $-SO_3H$, $-OH$, $-OR^{aa}$, $-ON(R^{bb})_2$, $-N(R^{bb})_2$, $-N(R^{bb})_3^+X^-$, $-N(OR^{cc})R^{bb}$, $-SH$, $-SR^{aa}$, $-SSR^{cc}$, $-C(=O)R^{aa}$, $-CO_2H$, $-CHO$, $-C(OR^{cc})_2$, $-CO_2R^{aa}$, $-OC(=O)R^{aa}$, $-OCO_2R^{aa}$, $-C(=O)N(R^{bb})_2$, $-OC(=O)N(R^{bb})_2$, $-NR^{bb}C(=O)R^{aa}$, $-NR^{bb}CO_2R^{aa}$, $-NR^{bb}C(=O)N(R^{bb})_2$, $-C(=NR^{bb})R^{aa}$, $-C(=NR^{bb})OR^{aa}$, $-OC(=NR^{bb})R^{aa}$, $-OC(=NR^{bb})OR^{aa}$, $-C(=NR^{bb})N(R^{bb})_2$, $-OC(=NR^{bb})N(R^{bb})_2$, $-NR^{bb}C(=NR^{bb})N(R^{bb})_2$, $-C(=O)NR^{bb}SO_2R^{aa}$, $-NR^{bb}SO_2R^{aa}$, $-SO_2N(R^{bb})_2$, $-SO_2R^{aa}$, $-SO_2OR^{aa}$, $-OSO_2R^{aa}$, $-S(=O)R^{aa}$, $-OS(=O)R^{aa}$, $-Si(R^{aa})_3$, $-OSi(R^{aa})_3$ $-C(=S)N(R^{bb})_2$, $-C(=O)SR^{aa}$, $-C(=S)SR^{aa}$, $-SC(=S)SR^{aa}$, $-SC(=O)SR^{aa}$, $-OC(=O)SR^{aa}$, $-SC(=O)OR^{aa}$, $-SC(=O)R^{aa}$,$-P(=O)(R^{aa})_2$, $-P(=O)(OR^{cc})_2$, $-OP(=O)(R^{aa})_2$, $-OP(=O)(OR^{cc})_2$, $-P(=O)(N(R^{bb})_2)_2$, $-OP(=O)(N(R^{bb})_2)_2$, $-NR^{bb}P(=O)(R^{aa})_2$, $-NR^{bb}P(=O)(OR^{cc})_2$, $-NR^{bb}P(=O)(N(R^{bb})_2)_2$, $-P(R^{cc})_2$, $-P(OR^{cc})_2$, $-P(R^{cc})_3^+X^-$, $-P(OR^{cc})_3^+X^-$, $-P(R^{cc})_4$, $-P(OR^{cc})_4$, $-OP(R^{cc})_2$, $-OP(R^{cc})_3^+X^-$, $-OP(OR^{cc})_2$, $-OP(OR^{cc})_3^+X^-$, $-OP(R^{cc})_4$, $-OP(OR^{cc})_4$, $-B(R^{aa})_2$, $-B(OR^{cc})_2$, $-BR^{aa}(OR^{cc})$, C_{1-10} alkyl, C_{1-10} haloalkyl, C_{2-10} alkenyl, C_{2-10} alkynyl, C_{3-10} carbocyclyl, 3–14 membered heterocyclyl, C_{6-14} aryl, and 5–14 membered heteroaryl, wherein each alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, carbocyclyl, heterocyclyl, aryl, and heteroaryl is independently substituted with 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 R^{dd} groups; wherein X^- is a counterion;

or two geminal hydrogens on a carbon atom are replaced with the group =O, =S, $=NN(R^{bb})_2$, $=NNR^{bb}C(=O)R^{aa}$, $=NNR^{bb}C(=O)OR^{aa}$, $=NNR^{bb}S(=O)_2R^{aa}$, $=NR^{bb}$, or $=NOR^{cc}$;

each instance of R^{aa} is, independently, selected from C_{1-10} alkyl, C_{1-10} haloalkyl, C_{2-10} alkenyl, C_{2-10} alkynyl, C_{3-10} carbocyclyl, 3–14 membered heterocyclyl, C_{6-14} aryl, and 5–14 membered heteroaryl, or two R^{aa} groups are joined to form a 3–14 membered heterocyclyl or 5–14

membered heteroaryl ring, wherein each alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, carbocyclyl, heterocyclyl, aryl, and heteroaryl is independently substituted with 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 R^{dd} groups;

each instance of R^{bb} is, independently, selected from hydrogen, –OH, $–OR^{aa}$, $–N(R^{cc})_2$, –CN, $–C(=O)R^{aa}$, $–C(=O)N(R^{cc})_2$, $–CO_2R^{aa}$, $–SO_2R^{aa}$, $–C(=NR^{cc})OR^{aa}$, $–C(=NR^{cc})N(R^{cc})_2$, $–SO_2N(R^{cc})_2$, $–SO_2R^{cc}$, $–SO_2OR^{cc}$, $–SOR^{aa}$, $–C(=S)N(R^{cc})_2$, $–C(=O)SR^{cc}$, $–C(=S)SR^{cc}$, $–P(=O)(R^{aa})_2$, $–P(=O)(OR^{cc})_2$, $–P(=O)(N(R^{cc})_2)_2$, $C_{1–10}$ alkyl, $C_{1–10}$ haloalkyl, $C_{2–10}$ alkenyl, $C_{2–10}$ alkynyl, $C_{3–10}$ carbocyclyl, 3–14 membered heterocyclyl, $C_{6–14}$ aryl, and 5–14 membered heteroaryl, or two R^{bb} groups are joined to form a 3–14 membered heterocyclyl or 5–14 membered heteroaryl ring, wherein each alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, carbocyclyl, heterocyclyl, aryl, and heteroaryl is independently substituted with 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 R^{dd} groups; wherein $X^–$ is a counterion;

each instance of R^{cc} is, independently, selected from hydrogen, $C_{1–10}$ alkyl, $C_{1–10}$ haloalkyl, $C_{2–10}$ alkenyl, $C_{2–10}$ alkynyl, $C_{3–10}$ carbocyclyl, 3–14 membered heterocyclyl, $C_{6–14}$ aryl, and 5–14 membered heteroaryl, or two R^{cc} groups are joined to form a 3–14 membered heterocyclyl or 5–14 membered heteroaryl ring, wherein each alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, carbocyclyl, heterocyclyl, aryl, and heteroaryl is independently substituted with 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 R^{dd} groups;

each instance of R^{dd} is, independently, selected from halogen, –CN, $–NO_2$, $–N_3$, $–SO_2H$, $–SO_3H$, –OH, $–OR^{ee}$, $–ON(R^{ff})_2$, $–N(R^{ff})_2$, $–N(R^{ff})_3{}^+X^–$, $–N(OR^{ee})R^{ff}$, –SH, $–SR^{ee}$, $–SSR^{ee}$, $–C(=O)R^{ee}$, $–CO_2H$, $–CO_2R^{ee}$, $–OC(=O)R^{ee}$, $–OCO_2R^{ee}$, $–C(=O)N(R^{ff})_2$, $–OC(=O)N(R^{ff})_2$, $–NR^{ff}C(=O)R^{ee}$, $–NR^{ff}CO_2R^{ee}$, $–NR^{ff}C(=O)N(R^{ff})_2$, $–C(=NR^{ff})OR^{ee}$, $–OC(=NR^{ff})R^{ee}$, $–OC(=NR^{ff})OR^{ee}$, $–C(=NR^{ff})N(R^{ff})_2$, $–OC(=NR^{ff})N(R^{ff})_2$, $–NR^{ff}C(=NR^{ff})N(R^{ff})_2$,$–NR^{ff}SO_2R^{ee}$, $–SO_2N(R^{ff})_2$, $–SO_2R^{ee}$, $–SO_2OR^{ee}$, $–OSO_2R^{ee}$, $–S(=O)R^{ee}$, $–Si(R^{ee})_3$, $–OSi(R^{ee})_3$, $–C(=S)N(R^{ff})_2$, $–C(=O)SR^{ee}$, $–C(=S)SR^{ee}$, $–SC(=S)SR^{ee}$, $–P(=O)(OR^{ee})_2$, $–P(=O)(R^{ee})_2$, $–OP(=O)(R^{ee})_2$, $–OP(=O)(OR^{ee})_2$, $C_{1–6}$ alkyl, $C_{1–6}$ haloalkyl, $C_{2–6}$ alkenyl, $C_{2–6}$ alkynyl, $C_{3–10}$ carbocyclyl, 3–10 membered heterocyclyl, $C_{6–10}$ aryl, 5–10 membered heteroaryl, wherein each alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, carbocyclyl, heterocyclyl, aryl, and heteroaryl is independently substituted with 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 R^{gg} groups, or two geminal R^{dd} substituents can be joined to form =O or =S; wherein $X^–$ is a counterion;

each instance of R^{ee} is, independently, selected from $C_{1–6}$ alkyl, $C_{1–6}$ haloalkyl, $C_{2–6}$ alkenyl, $C_{2–6}$ alkynyl, $C_{3–10}$ carbocyclyl, $C_{6–10}$ aryl, 3–10 membered heterocyclyl, and 3–10 membered heteroaryl, wherein each alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, carbocyclyl, heterocyclyl, aryl, and heteroaryl is independently substituted with 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 R^{gg} groups;

each instance of R^{ff} is, independently, selected from hydrogen, $C_{1–6}$ alkyl, $C_{1–6}$ haloalkyl, $C_{2–6}$ alkenyl, $C_{2–6}$ alkynyl, $C_{3–10}$ carbocyclyl, 3–10 membered heterocyclyl, $C_{6–10}$ aryl and 5–10 membered heteroaryl, or two R^{ff} groups are joined to form a 3–14 membered heterocyclyl or 5–

14 membered heteroaryl ring, wherein each alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, carbocyclyl, heterocyclyl, aryl, and heteroaryl is independently substituted with 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 R^{gg} groups; and each instance of R^{gg} is, independently, halogen, –CN, $–NO_2$, $–N_3$, $–SO_2H$, $–SO_3H$, –OH, $–OC_{1–6}$ alkyl, $–ON(C_{1–6}$ alkyl$)_2$, $–N(C_{1–6}$ alkyl$)_2$, $–N(C_{1–6}$ alkyl$)_3{}^+X^–$, $–NH(C_{1–6}$ alkyl$)_2{}^+X^–$, $–NH_2(C_{1–6}$ alkyl$)\,{}^+X^–$, $–NH_3{}^+X^–$, $–N(OC_{1–6}$ alkyl$)(C_{1–6}$ alkyl), –N(OH)($C_{1–6}$ alkyl), –NH(OH), –SH, $–SC_{1–6}$ alkyl, $–SS(C_{1–6}$ alkyl), $–C(=O)(C_{1–6}$ alkyl), $–CO_2H$, $–CO_2(C_{1–6}$ alkyl), $–OC(=O)(C_{1–6}$ alkyl), $–OCO_2(C_{1–6}$ alkyl), $–C(=O)NH_2$, $–C(=O)N(C_{1–6}$ alkyl$)_2$, $–OC(=O)NH(C_{1–6}$ alkyl), $–NHC(=O)(\,C_{1–6}$ alkyl), $–N(C_{1–6}$ alkyl$)C(=O)(\,C_{1–6}$ alkyl), $–NHCO_2(C_{1–6}$ alkyl), $–NHC(=O)N(C_{1–6}$ alkyl$)_2$, $–NHC(=O)NH(C_{1–6}$ alkyl), $–NHC(=O)NH_2$, $–C(=NH)O(C_{1–6}$ alkyl),$–OC(=NH)(C_{1–6}$ alkyl), $–OC(=NH)OC_{1–6}$ alkyl, $–C(=NH)N(C_{1–6}$ alkyl$)_2$, $–C(=NH)NH(C_{1–6}$ alkyl), $–C(=NH)NH_2$, $–OC(=NH)N(C_{1–6}$ alkyl$)_2$, $–OC(NH)NH(C_{1–6}$ alkyl), $–OC(NH)NH_2$, $–NHC(NH)N(C_{1–6}$ alkyl$)_2$, $–NHC(=NH)NH_2$, $–NHSO_2(C_{1–6}$ alkyl), $–SO_2N(C_{1–6}$ alkyl$)_2$, $–SO_2NH(C_{1–6}$ alkyl), $–SO_2NH_2$,$–SO_2C_{1–6}$ alkyl, $–SO_2OC_{1–6}$ alkyl, $–OSO_2C_{1–6}$ alkyl, $–SOC_{1–6}$ alkyl, $–Si(C_{1–6}$ alkyl$)_3$, $–OSi(C_{1–6}$ alkyl$)_3$ $–C(=S)N(C_{1–6}$ alkyl$)_2$, $C(=S)NH(C_{1–6}$ alkyl), $C(=S)NH_2$, $–C(=O)S(C_{1–6}$ alkyl), $–C(=S)SC_{1–6}$ alkyl, $–SC(=S)SC_{1–6}$ alkyl, $–P(=O)(OC_{1–6}$ alkyl$)_2$, $–P(=O)(C_{1–6}$ alkyl$)_2$, $–OP(=O)(C_{1–6}$ alkyl$)_2$, $–OP(=O)(OC_{1–6}$ alkyl$)_2$, $C_{1–6}$ alkyl, $C_{1–6}$ haloalkyl, $C_{2–6}$ alkenyl, $C_{2–6}$ alkynyl, $C_{3–10}$ carbocyclyl, $C_{6–10}$ aryl, 3–10 membered heterocyclyl, 5–10 membered heteroaryl; or two geminal R^{gg} substituents can be joined to form =O or =S; wherein $X^–$ is a counterion.

[0160] A "counterion" or "anionic counterion" is a negatively charged group associated with a positively charged group in order to maintain electronic neutrality. An anionic counterion may be monovalent (i.e., including one formal negative charge). An anionic counterion may also be multivalent (i.e., including more than one formal negative charge), such as divalent or trivalent. Exemplary counterions include halide ions (*e.g.*, $F^–$, $Cl^–$, $Br^–$, $I^–$), $NO_3{}^–$, $ClO_4{}^–$, $OH^–$, $H_2PO_4{}^–$, $HSO_4{}^–$, sulfonate ions (*e.g.*, methansulfonate, trifluoromethanesulfonate, *p*–toluenesulfonate, benzenesulfonate, 10–camphor sulfonate, naphthalene–2–sulfonate, naphthalene–1–sulfonic acid–5–sulfonate, ethan–1–sulfonic acid–2–sulfonate, and the like), carboxylate ions (*e.g.*, acetate, propanoate, benzoate, glycerate, lactate, tartrate, glycolate, gluconate, and the like), $BF_4{}^–$, $PF_4{}^–$, $PF_6{}^–$, $AsF_6{}^–$, $SbF_6{}^–$, $B[3,5\text{-}(CF_3)_2C_6H_3]_4]^–$, $BPh_4{}^–$, $Al(OC(CF_3)_3)_4{}^–$, and a carborane anion (*e.g.*, $CB_{11}H_{12}{}^–$ or $(HCB_{11}Me_5Br_6)^–$). Exemplary counterions which may be multivalent include $CO_3{}^{2–}$, $HPO_4{}^{2–}$, $PO_4{}^{3–}$, $B_4O_7{}^{2–}$, $SO_4{}^{2–}$, $S_2O_3{}^{2–}$, carboxylate anions (*e.g.*, tartrate, citrate, fumarate, maleate, malate, malonate, gluconate, succinate, glutarate, adipate, pimelate, suberate, azelate, sebacate, Sali cylate, phthalates, aspartate, glutamate, and the like), and carboranes.

[0161] "Halo" or "halogen" refers to fluorine (fluoro, –F), chlorine (chloro, –Cl), bromine (bromo, –Br), or iodine (iodo, –I).

[0162] "Acyl" refers to a moiety selected from the group consisting of $–C(=O)R^{aa}$,–CHO, $–CO_2R^{aa}$, $–C(=O)N(R^{bb})_2$, $–C(=NR^{bb})R^{aa}$, $–C(=NR^{bb})OR^{aa}$, $–C(=NR^{bb})N(R^{bb})_2$, $–C(=O)NR^{bb}SO_2R^{aa}$, $–C(=S)N(R^{bb})_2$, $–C(=O)SR^{aa}$, or $–C(=S)SR^{aa}$, wherein R^{aa} and R^{bb} are as defined herein.

[0163] Nitrogen atoms can be substituted or unsubstituted as valency permits, and include primary, secondary, tertiary, and quaternary nitrogen atoms. Exemplary nitrogen atom substituents include, but are not limited to, hydrogen, –OH, $–OR^{aa}$, $–N(R^{cc})_2$, –CN, $–C(=O)R^{aa}$, $–C(=O)N(R^{cc})_2$, $–CO_2R^{aa}$, $–SO_2R^{aa}$, $–C(=NR^{bb})R^{aa}$, $–C(=NR^{cc})OR^{aa}$, $–C(=NR^{cc})N(R^{cc})_2$, $–SO_2N(R^{cc})_2$, $–SO_2R^{cc}$, $–SO_2OR^{cc}$, $–SOR^{aa}$, $–C(=S)N(R^{cc})_2$, $–C(=O)SR^{cc}$, $–C(=S)SR^{cc}$, $–P(=O)(OR^{cc})_2$, $–P(=O)(R^{aa})_2$,$–P(=O)(N(R^{cc})_2)_2$, $C_{1–10}$ alkyl, $C_{1–10}$ haloalkyl, $C_{2–10}$ alkenyl, $C_{2–10}$ alkynyl, $C_{3–10}$ carbocyclyl, 3–14 membered heterocyclyl, $C_{6–14}$ aryl, and 5–14 membered heteroaryl, or two R^{cc} groups attached to a nitrogen atom are joined to form a 3–14 membered heterocyclyl or 5–14 membered heteroaryl ring, wherein each alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, carbocyclyl, heterocyclyl, aryl, and heteroaryl is independently substituted with 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 R^{dd} groups, and wherein R^{aa}, R^{bb}, R^{cc}, and R^{dd} are as defined above.

[0164] In certain embodiments, the substituent present on a nitrogen atom is a nitrogen protecting group (also referred to as an amino protecting group). Nitrogen protecting groups are well known in the art and include those described in detail in *Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*, T. W. Greene and P. G. M. Wuts, 3rd edition, John Wiley & Sons, 1999, incorporated by reference herein. Exemplary nitrogen protecting groups include, but not limited to, those forming carbamates, such as Carbobenzyloxy (Cbz) group, p-Methoxybenzyl carbonyl (Moz or MeOZ) group, *tert*-Butyloxycarbonyl (BOC) group, Troc, 9-Fluorenylmethyloxycarbonyl (Fmoc) group, etc., those forming an amide, such as acetyl, benzoyl, etc., those forming a benzylic amine, such as benzyl, p-methoxybenzyl, 3,4-dimethoxybenzyl, etc., those forming a sulfonamide, such as tosyl, Nosyl, etc., and others such as p-methoxyphenyl.

[0165] Exemplary oxygen atom substituents include, but are not limited to, $–R^{aa}$, $–C(=O)SR^{aa}$, $–C(=O)R^{aa}$, $–CO_2R^{aa}$, $–C(=O)N(R^{bb})_2$, $–C(=NR^{bb})R^{aa}$, $–C(=NR^{bb})OR^{aa}$, $–C(=NR^{bb})N(R^{bb})_2$, $–S(=O)R^{aa}$, $–SO_2R^{aa}$, $–Si(R^{aa})_3$, $–P(R^{cc})_2$, $–P(R^{cc})_3{}^+X^-$, $–P(OR^{cc})_2$, $–P(OR^{cc})_3{}^+X^-$, $–P(=O)(R^{aa})_2$,$–P(=O)(OR^{cc})_2$, and $–P(=O)(N(R^{bb})_2)_2$, wherein X^-, R^{aa}, R^{bb}, and R^{cc} are as defined herein. In certain embodiments, the oxygen atom substituent present on an oxygen atom is an oxygen protecting group (also referred to as a hydroxyl protecting group).

Oxygen protecting groups are well known in the art and include those described in detail in *Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis*, T. W. Greene and P. G. M. Wuts, 3rd edition, John Wiley & Sons, 1999, incorporated herein by reference. Exemplary oxygen protecting groups include, but are not limited to, alkyl ethers or substituted alkyl ethers such as methyl, allyl, benzyl, substituted benzyls such as 4-methoxybenzyl, methoxymethyl (MOM), benzyloxymethyl (BOM), 2–methoxyethoxymethyl (MEM), etc., silyl ethers such as trymethylsilyl (TMS), triethylsilyl (TES), triisopropylsilyl (TIPS), t-butyldimethylsilyl (TBDMS), etc., acetals or ketals, such as tetrahydropyranyl (THP), esters such as formate, acetate, chloroacetate, dichloroacetate, trichloroacetate, trifluoroacetate, methoxyacetate, etc., carbonates, sulfonates such as methanesulfonate (mesylate), benzylsulfonate, and tosylate (Ts), etc.

[0166] The term "leaving group" is given its ordinary meaning in the art of synthetic organic chemistry, for example, it can refer to an atom or a group capable of being displaced by a nucleophile. *See*, for example, Smith, *March Advanced Organic Chemistry* 6th ed. (501-502). Examples of suitable leaving groups include, but are not limited to, halogen (such as F, Cl, Br, or I (iodine)), alkoxycarbonyloxy, aryloxycarbonyloxy, alkanesulfonyloxy, arenesulfonyloxy, alkyl-carbonyloxy (*e.g.*, acetoxy), arylcarbonyloxy, aryloxy, methoxy, *N*,*O*-dimethylhydroxylamino, pixyl, and haloformates.

[0167] The term "pharmaceutically acceptable salt" refers to those salts which are, within the scope of sound medical judgment, suitable for use in contact with the tissues of humans and lower animals without undue toxicity, irritation, allergic response, and the like, and are commensurate with a reasonable benefit/risk ratio. Pharmaceutically acceptable salts are well known in the art.

[0168] The term "tautomers" or "tautomeric" refers to two or more interconvertible compounds resulting from at least one formal migration of a hydrogen atom and at least one change in valency (*e.g.*, a single bond to a double bond, a triple bond to a single bond, or *vice versa*). The exact ratio of the tautomers depends on several factors, including temperature, solvent, and pH. Tautomerizations (*i.e.*, the reaction providing a tautomeric pair) may catalyzed by acid or base. Exemplary tautomerizations include keto-to-enol, amide-to-imide, lactam-to-lactim, enamine-to-imine, and enamine-to-(a different enamine) tautomerizations.

[0169] The term "subject" (alternatively referred to herein as "patient") as used herein, refers to an animal, preferably a mammal, most preferably a human, who has been the object of treatment, observation or experiment.

[0170] As used herein, the terms "treat," "treating," "treatment," and the like refer to eliminating, reducing, or ameliorating a disease or condition, and/or symptoms associated therewith. Although not precluded, treating a disease or condition does not require that the disease, condition, or symptoms associated therewith be completely eliminated. As used herein, the terms "treat," "treating," "treatment," and the like may include "prophylactic treatment," which refers to reducing the probability of redeveloping a disease or condition, or of a recurrence of a previously-controlled disease or condition, in a subject who does not have, but is at risk of or is susceptible to, redeveloping a disease or condition or a recurrence of the disease or condition. The term "treat" and synonyms contemplate administering a therapeutically effective amount of a compound described herein to a subject in need of such treatment.

[0171] As used herein, the singular form “a”, “an”, and “the”, includes plural references unless it is expressly stated or is unambiguously clear from the context that such is not intended.

[0172] The term “and/or” as used in a phrase such as “A and/or B” herein is intended to include both A and B; A or B; A (alone); and B (alone). Likewise, the term “and/or” as used in a phrase such as “A, B, and/or C” is intended to encompass each of the following embodiments: A, B, and C; A, B, or C; A or C; A or B; B or C; A and C; A and B; B and C; A (alone); B (alone); and C (alone).

[0173] Headings and subheadings are used for convenience and/or formal compliance only, do not limit the subject technology, and are not referred to in connection with the interpretation of the description of the subject technology. Features described under one heading or one subheading of the subject disclosure may be combined, in various embodiments, with features described under other headings or subheadings. Further it is not necessarily the case that all features under a single heading or a single subheading are used together in embodiments.

Examples

[0174] The various starting materials, intermediates, and compounds of the preferred embodiments can be isolated and purified where appropriate using conventional techniques such as precipitation, filtration, crystallization, evaporation, distillation, and chromatography. Characterization of these compounds can be performed using conventional methods such as by melting point, mass spectrum, nuclear magnetic resonance, and various other spectroscopic analyses. The examples are illustrative only and do not limit the claimed invention in any way.

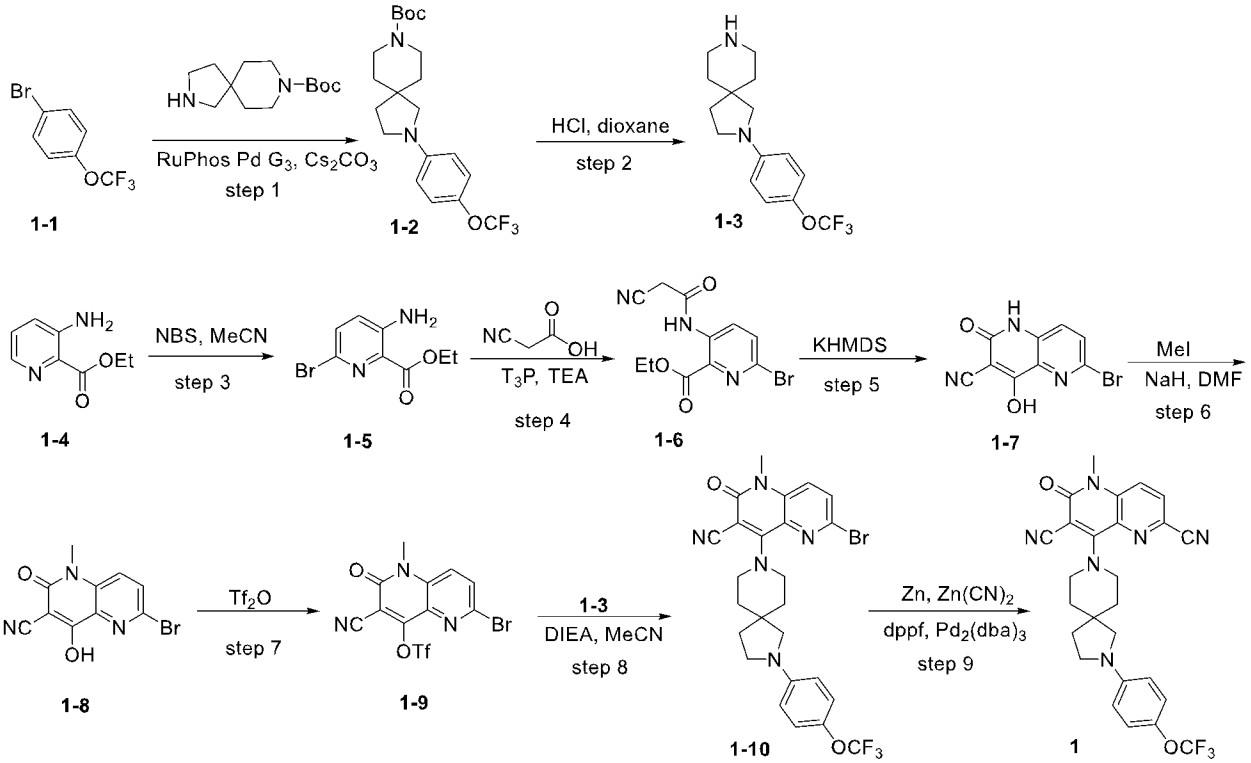
[0175] Exemplary embodiments of steps for performing the synthesis of products described herein are described in greater detail infra. Some of the Examples discussed herein can be prepared by separating the corresponding racemic mixtures. As would be understood by a person of ordinary skill in the art, the compounds described in the Examples section immmmediately prior to the chiral separation step, e.g., by supercritical fluid chromatography (SFC), exist in racemic and/or stereoisomeric mixture forms. It should be understood that the enantiomeric excesses ("ee") and/or diastereomeric excesses ("de") reported for these examples are only representative from the exemplified procedures herein and not limiting; those of ordinary skill in the art would understand that such enantiomers and/or diastereomers with a different ee and/or de, such as a higher ee and/or de, can be obtained in view of the present disclosure. Typically, a "de" value is reported herein when a pair of diastereomers, having only one of the chiral centers being different, are separated from a corresponding diastereomeric mixture. In such cases, the "de" value indicates the degree of enrichment of one of the diastereomers.

[0176] The abbreviations used in the Examples section should be understood as having their ordinary meanings in the art unless specifically indicated otherwise or obviously contrary from context. The following shows certain abbreviations used in the Examples section herein.

Abbreviations	Chemical Name
$(Boc)_2O$	di-tert-butyl dicarbonate
AcOH/HOAc	Acetic acid
AcONa/NaOAc	Sodium acetate
AIBN	2,2'-Azobis(2-methylpropionitrile)
BINAP	racemic-2,2'-Bis(diphenylphosphino)-1,1'-binaphthyl
CDI	Di(1H-imidazol-1-yl)methanone
DAST	Diethylaminosulphur trifluoride
DBU	1,8-Diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene
DCM	dichloromethane
DEA	Diethylamine
DEAD	DiethylAzodicarboxylate
DIAD	Diisopropyl azodicarboxylate
DIPEA	N,N-Diisopropylethylamine
DMAc	N,N-dimethylacetamide
DMAP	4-Dimethylaminopyridine
DMF	N,N-dimethylformamide
DMSO	Dimethyl sulfoxide
dppf	1,1-Bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene
EDCI	N-Ethyl-N'-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)carbodiimide hydrochloride
EtOH/ETOH	ethanol
FA	Formic acid
Grubbs 2nd catalyst	[1,3-bis(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)imidazolidin-2-ylidene](dichloro){[2-(1-methylethoxy)phenyl]methylidene}ruthenium
HATU	O-(7-Azabenzotriazol-1-yl)-N,N,N',N'-tetramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate
IPA	propan-2-ol
KHMDS	Potassium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide
KOAc	Potassium acetate
LDA	Lithium diisopropylamide
mCPBA	3-Chloroperbenzoic acid
Me4t-BuXPhos	2-Di-t-butylphosphino-3,4,5,6-tetramethyl-2',4',6'-tri-i-propyl)-1,1'-biphenyl
MeCN	acetonitrile
MeOH/MEOH	methanol
$NaBH(OAc)_3$	Sodium triacetoxyborohydride
NBS	N-Bromosuccinimide
n-BuLi	n-butyllithium
NCS	N-Chlorosuccinimide
NMP	N-methylpyrrolidin-2-one
$Pd(dppf)Cl_2$	[1,1'-Bis(diphenylphosphino)ferrocene]dichloropalladium(II)

$Pd(OAc)_2$	Palladium (II) acetate
$Pd(PPh_3)_4$	Tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium
Pd2(dba)3	Tris(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium(0)
PPA	polyphosphoric acid
PPh3	triphenylphosphine
$Rh(PPh_3)_3Cl$	Tris(triphenylphosphine)chlororhodium
Ruphos Pd G3	(2-Dicyclohexylphosphino-2′,6′-diisopropoxy-1,1′-biphenyl)[2-(2′-amino-1,1′-biphenyl)]palladium(II) methanesulfonate
SEM	2-(Trimethylsilyl)ethoxymethyl
SEMCl	2-(Trimethylsilyl)ethoxymethyl Chloride
SFC	Supercritical Fluid Chromatography
TBAF	Tetra-n-butylammonium fluoride
TBAI	Tetrabutylammonium iodide
TBDPSCl	tert-Butylchlorodiphenylsilane
TBSOTf	tert-Butyldimethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate
t-BuBrettPhos	2-(Di-t-butylphosphino)-3,6-dimethoxy-2',4',6'-tri-i-propyl-1,1'-biphenyl
t-BuONO	tert-Butyl nitrite
TEA	Triethylamine
Tf2O	Trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride
TFA	Trifluoroacetic acid
TFAA	Trifluoroacetic anhydride
THF	Tetrahydrofuran
TIPS	Triisopropylsilyl
TIPSCl	Triisopropylsilyl Chloride
TMSCN	Trimethylsilyl cyanide
TMSI	Trimethyliodosilane
Xantphos	9,9-Dimethyl-4,5-bis(diphenylphosphino)xanthene

Example 1 Synthesis of Compound **1**



[0177] Step 1: To a solution of **1-1** (2.5 g, 10.4 mmol) in dioxane (20 mL) was added tert-butyl 2,8-diazaspiro[4.5]decane-8-carboxylate (3.0 g, 12.45 mmol), Cs_2CO_3 (6.76 g, 20.75 mmol) and RuPhos Pd G3 (867.6 mg, 1.4 mmol). The resulting mixture was degassed with N_2 for 10 minutes, then stirred at 120 °C for 4 h. After cooled down to room temperature, the mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate =1/0 to 3/1) to afford **1-2**.

[0178] Step 2: To a solution of **1-2** (2.8 g, 7 mmol) in dioxane (20 mL) was added HCl (4.3 mL, 43 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 h. The pH was adjusted to 6 by addition of saturated $NaHCO_3$. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate =1/0 to 0/1) to afford **1-3**.

[0179] Step 3: To a solution of **1-4** (24 g, 144.4 mmol) in acetonitrile (250 mL) was added NBS (28.3 g, 158.9 mmol) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. Water was added, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and the filtrated was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 0/1) to afford **1-5**.

[0180] Step 4: To a solution of 2-cyanoacetic acid (16.6 g, 195.2 mmol) in DMF (400 mL) were added HATU (1.39 g, 3.7 mmol) and triethylamine (45.2 mL, 325.4 mmol) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 15 minutes. Then **1-5** (31.9 g, 130.2 mmol) was added. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h. Water was added to the reaction mixture. The solid was collected by filtration to afford **1-6**.

[0181] Step 5: To a solution of **1-6** (21.5 g, 68.9 mmol) in THF (300 mL) was added KHMDS (1M in THF, 89.6 mL, 89.6 mmol) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h. HCl (1 N) was added until the pH was 4. The solid was collected by filtration to afford **1-7**.

[0182] Step 6: To a solution of **1-7** (15.8 g, 59.4 mmol) in DMF (200 mL) was added NaH (9.5 g, 60%, 237.6 mmol) in portions at 0 ℃. The mixture was stirred at 0 ℃ for 30 minutes. CH_3I (14.8 mL, 237.6 mmol) was added. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 12 h, then quenched with H_2O. The pH of the reaction mixture was adjusted to 3 with HCl (1 N). The solid was collected by filtration to afford **1-8**.

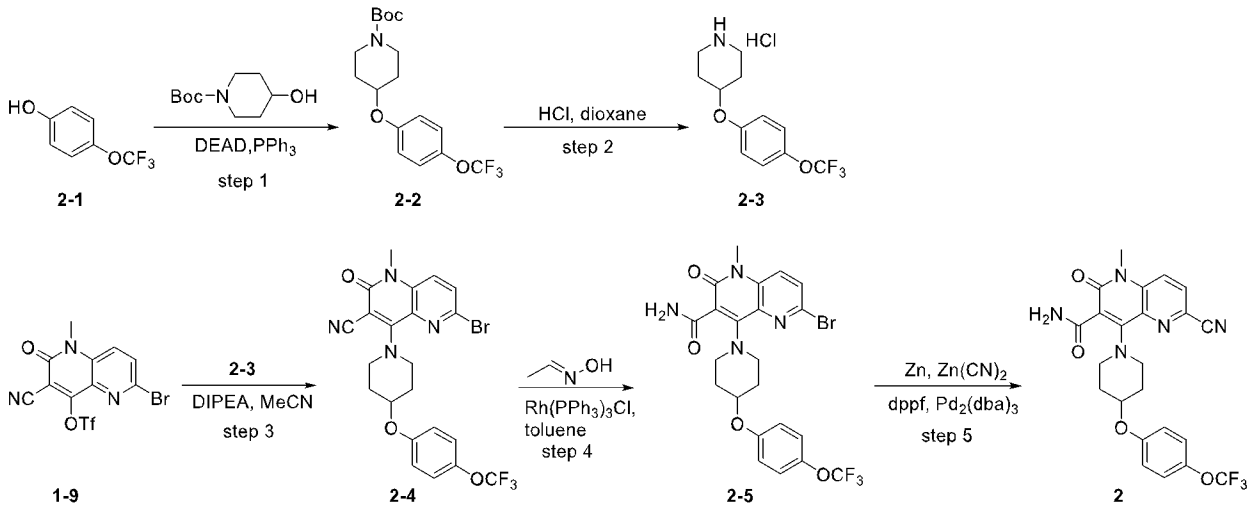
[0183] Step 7: To a solution of **1-8** (17.3 g, 61.8 mmol), triethylamine (25.8 mL, 185.3 mmol) and DMAP (0.8 g, 6.2 mmol) in dichloromethane (200 mL) was added Tf_2O (34.9 g, 123.5 mmol) at 0 ℃. The mixture was stirred at 0 ℃ for 0.5 h, then quenched with H_2O and extracted with dichloromethane. The combined organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate= 1/0 to 2/1) to afford **1-9**.

[0184] Step 8: To a mixture of **1-9** (300 mg, 0.73 mmol) and **1-3** (327.9 mg, 1.1 mmol) in acetonitrile (10 mL) was added DIPEA (0.36 mL, 2.18 mmol). The mixture was stirred at 85 ℃ for 2 h. The reaction was quenched by H_2O. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layers were combined and washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4, filtered and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate =1/1) to afford **1-10**.

[0185] Step 9: To a solution of **1-10** (210 mg, 0.37 mmol) in NMP (8 mL) were added $Zn(CN)_2$ (87.7 mg, 0.75 mmol), Zn (4.9 mg, 0.075 mmol), $Pd_2(dba)_3$ (34.2 mg, 0.037 mmol) and dppf (12.6 mg, 0.022 mmol) under N_2. The reaction mixture was stirred at 80 ℃ for 1 h. The reaction was quenched by H_2O. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4, filtered and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was purified by reverse phase HPLC (Reverse phase HPLC (acetonitrile/water: 5-95%) to afford **1**. LCMS (ESI, m/z): $[M+H]^+$ = 509.4; ^1H NMR (400 MHz,

DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.25 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.14 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.12 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.58 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 3.90-3.85 (m, 4H), 3.52 (s, 3H), 3.38-3.34 (m, 2H), 3.25 (s, 2H), 1.99 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 1.86-1.80 (m, 4H).

Example 2 Synthesis of Compound **2**



[0186] Step 1: To a solution of **2-1** (19 g, 106.7 mmol), tert-butyl 4-hydroxypiperidine-1-carboxylate (21.5 g, 106.7 mmol) and PPh_3 (30.8 g, 117.3 mmol) in THF (85 mL) was added DEAD (18.6 mL, 117.3 mmol) at 0 ℃ under N_2. The mixture was stirred at 20 ℃ under N_2 for 16 h. The mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate =1/0 to 4/1) to afford **2-2**.

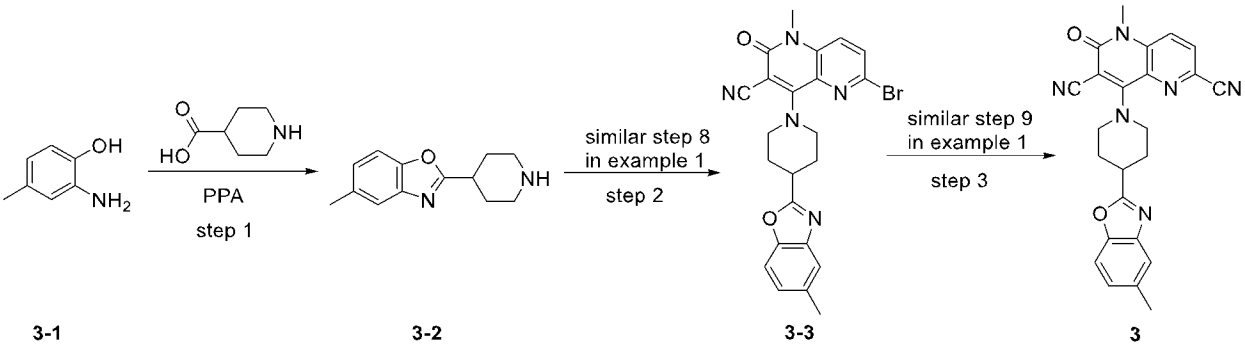
[0187] Step 2: To a solution of **2-2** (22.1 g, 61.2 mmol) in dichloromethane (20 mL) was added a solution of HCl in dioxane (4M, 61.2 mL, 244.8 mmol) at 20 ℃. The mixture was stirred at 20 ℃ for 16 h. The mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure to afford **2-3**.

[0188] Step 3: To a mixture of **1-9** (600 mg, 1.46 mmol) and **2-3** (456.4 mg, 1.75 mmol) in acetonitrile (10 mL) was added DIPEA (564.4 mg, 4.37 mmol) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred at 85 ℃ for 1 h. This mixture was concentrated and the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate =1/0 to 10/1) to afford **2-4**.

[0189] Step 4: To a solution of **2-4** (300 mg, 0.57 mmol) and acetaldoxime (609.5 mg, 10.3 mmol) in toluene (15 mL) was added $Rh(PPh_3)_3Cl$ (53.0 mg, 0.057 mmol) at room temperature. Then the mixture was heated at 110 ℃ for 12 h. The mixture was concentrated and the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate =1/0 to 10/1) to afford **2-5**.

[0190] Step 5: To a mixture of **2-5** (250 mg, 0.46 mmol), Zn (6.0 mg, 0.09 mmol) and $Zn(CN)_2$ (108.5 mg, 0.92 mmol) in NMP (4 mL) were added $Pd_2(dba)_3$ (42.3 mg, 0.046 mmol) and dppf (12.8 mg, 0.023 mmol) at room temperature. Then the mixture was stirred at 90 ℃ for 1 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with H_2O and extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was purified by reverse phase HPLC (acetonitrile/0.05% TFA in water: 5%-80%) to afford **2** as 0.2 eq of TFA salt. LCMS (ESI, *m/z*): $[M+H]^+ = 488.4$; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.17 (d, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 1H), 8.08 (d, $J = 8.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.65 (s, 1H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 7.27 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.13 – 7.08 (m, 2H), 4.73 – 4.65 (m, 1H), 3.63 (s, 2H), 3.55 (s, 3H), 3.34 – 3.29 (m, 2H), 2.13 – 2.10 (m, 2H), 1.86 – 1.83 (m, 2H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -57.25 (3F), -74.58 (0.6F, TFA).

Example 3 Synthesis of Compound **3**



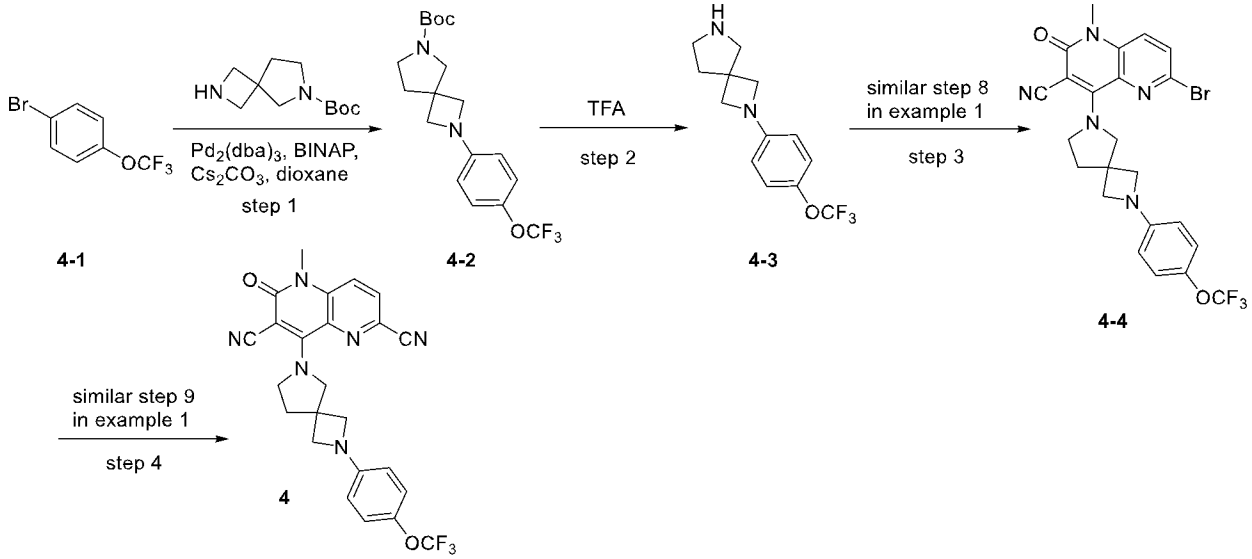
3-1 3-2 3-3 3

[0191] Step 1: **3-1** (10 g, 81.2 mmol) and piperidine-4-carboxylic acid (10.5 g, 81.2 mmol) were added to PPA (53.4 g, 81.2 mmol) and the mixture was stirred at 180 ℃ for 2 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to 90 °C, then H_2O was added to quench the reaction. The pH of the mixture was adjusted to 12 with 50% KOH. The mixture was extracted with CH_2Cl_2. The organic layer was dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated to afford **3-2**.

[0192] Step 2: Compound **3-3** was prepared from compound **3-2** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **1-10** in example 1.

[0193] Step 3: Compound **3** was prepared from compound **3-3** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **1** in example 1. LCMS (ESI, *m/z*): $[M+H]^+ = 425.2$; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.27-8.24 (m, 1H), 8.16-8.13 (m, 1H), 7.54-7.56 (m, 1H), 7.51 (s, 1H), 7.17-7.15 (m, 1H), 4.28-4.24 (m, 2H), 3.67 (t, $J = 11.2$ Hz, 2H), 3.53 (s, 3H), 3.50-3.46 (m, 1H), 2.40 (s, 3H), 2.30-2.28 (m, 2H), 2.16 – 2.08 (m, 2H).

Example 4 Synthesis of Compound **4**



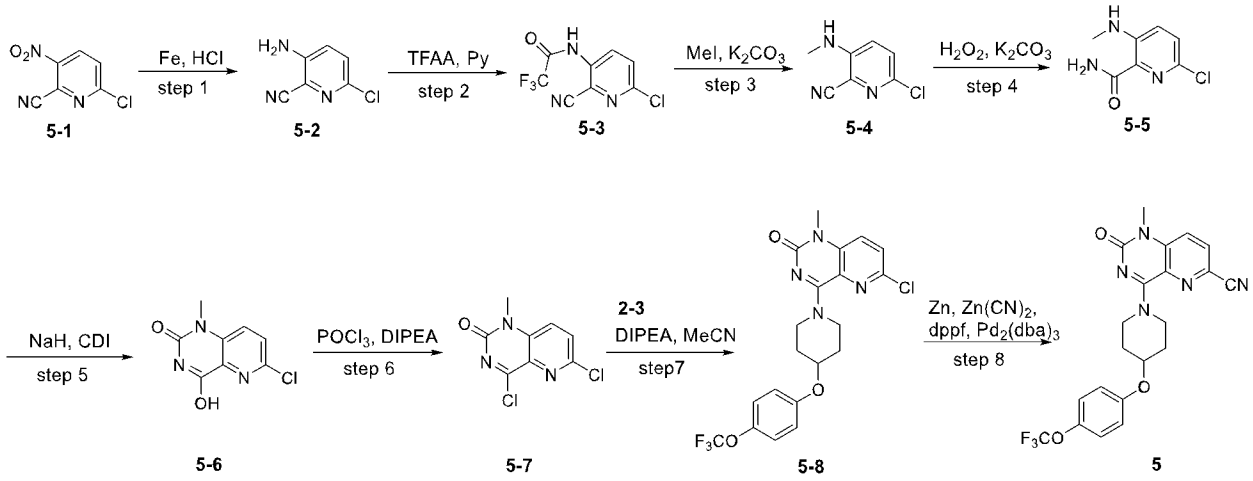
[0194] Step 1: To a solution of **4-1** (2.5 g, 10.37 mmol) in dioxane (20 mL) was added Cs_2CO_3 (6.8 g, 20.75 mmol), $Pd_2(dba)_3$ (0.9 g, 1.04 mmol), BINAP (1.3 g, 2.08 mmol) and tert-butyl 2,6-diazaspiro[3.4]octane-6-carboxylate (2.64 g, 12.45 mmol). The resulting mixture was degassed for 10 minutes, then stirred for 4 h at 120 °C. The mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 3/1) to afford **4-2**.

[0195] Step 2: To a solution of **4-2** (2.9 g, 7.8 mmol) in dichloromethane (20 mL) was added TFA (5 mL, 805.6 mmol). Then the reaction mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 3 h. The pH was adjusted to 6 by aqueous solution of $NaHCO_3$ and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated to afford **4-3**.

[0196] Step 3: Compound **4-4** was prepared from compound **4-3** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **1-10** in example 1.

[0197] Step 4: Compound **4** was prepared as a 0.33 eq of TFA salt from compound **4-4** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **1** in example 1. LCMS (ESI, *m/z*): $[M+H]^+ = 481.2$; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.24-8.22 (m, 1H), 8.08-8.05 (m, 1H), 7.16-7.13 (m, 2H), 6.49-6.47 (m, 2H), 4.40 (s, 2H), 4.24 (t, J = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 3.87-3.81 (m, 4H), 3.49 (s, 3H), 2.24 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -57.34 (3F), -73.62 (1F, TFA).

Example 5 Synthesis of Compound **5**



[0198] Step 1: To a solution of **5-1** (46 g, 250.6 mmol) in con. HCl (170 mL) and EtOH (510 mL) was added Fe powder (42.0 g, 751.8 mmol) at 40 ℃ in portions. Then the mixture was stirred at 80 ℃ for 1 h. The mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated. The pH of the mixture was adjusted to 8 with ammonia. Then the mixture was filtered and the filtrate was extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and the filtrate was concentrated to afford **5-2**.

[0199] Step 2: To a solution of **5-2** (36 g, crude) in THF (400 mL) was added pyridine (56.6 mL, 703.3 mmol), DMAP (2.9 g, 23.4 mmol) and TFAA (73.9 g, 351.6 mmol) at 0 ℃ slowly. Then the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 0.5 h. The mixture was concentrated. H_2O was added to the residue. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 2/1) to afford **5-3**.

[0200] Step 3: To a solution of **5-3** (47 g, 188.3 mmol) in DMF (450 mL) was added K_2CO_3 (78.1 g, 565 mmol) and CH_3I (35.2 mL, 565 mmol) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h, then quenched with H_2O. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 2/1) to afford **5-4**.

[0201] Step 4: To a mixture of **5-4** (49.0 g, 175.4 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (72.7 g, 526.3 mmol) in DMSO (500 mL) was added H_2O_2 (30%, 59.7 g, 526.3 mmol) at 0 ℃ slowly. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. H_2O was added to the mixture, the mixture was

extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 2/1) to afford **5-5**.

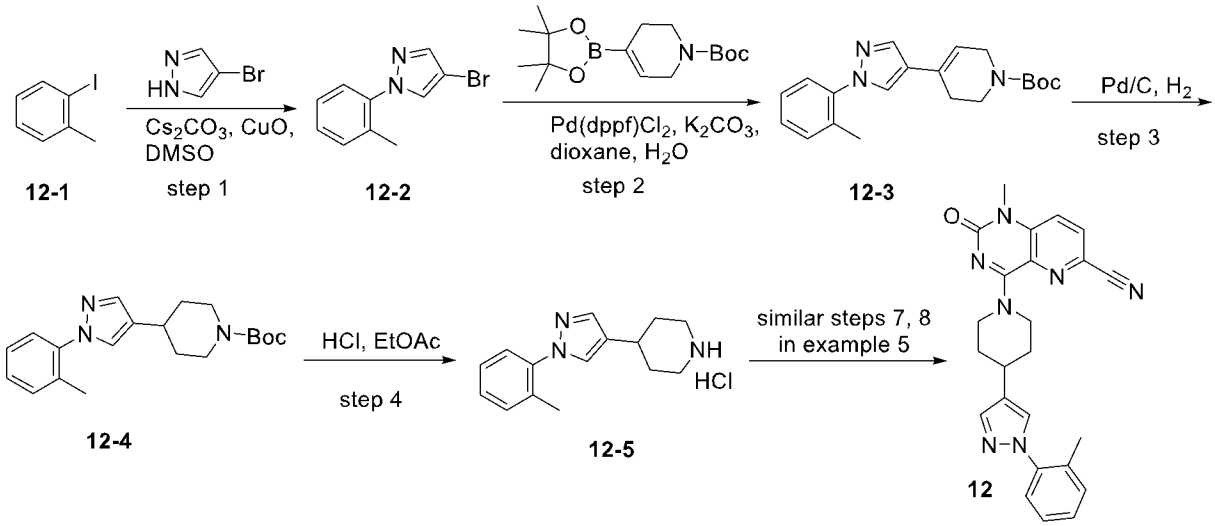
[0202] Step 5: To a solution of **5-5** (27 g, 87.3 mmol) in DMF (300 mL) was added NaH (60%, 7.0 g, 174.6 mmol) at 0 ℃ in portions. After the mixture was stirred at 0 ℃ for 1 h, CDI (21.2 g, 130.9 mmol) was added to the reaction mixture. Then the mixture was stirred at 70 ℃ for 2 h. The solid was collected by filtration and washed with ethyl acetate and methanol to afford **5-6**.

[0203] Step 6: To a solution of **5-6** (1.5 g, 7.09 mmol) in toluene (15 mL) were added $POCl_3$ (5.27 mL, 56.71 mmol) and DIPEA (2.93 mL, 17.72 mmol) at room temperature. Then the mixture was stirred at 110 ℃ for 12 h. The mixture was concentrated to afford **5-7** which was used for the next step directly without further purification.

[0204] Step 7: To a solution of **5-7** (crude, 1.2 g) and DIPEA (2.5 mL, 15.1 mmol) in acetonitrile (10 mL) was added **2-3** (500 mg, 1.68 mmol) at room temperature. Then the mixture was stirred at 80 ℃ for 1 h. The mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 1/4) to afford **5-8**.

[0205] Step 8: To a solution of **5-8** (98 mg, 0.22 mmol) in NMP (6 mL) were added dppf (11.9 mg, 0.022 mmol), Zn (5.6 mg, 0.088 mmol), $Zn(CN)_2$ (50.6 mg, 0.43 mmol) and $Pd_2(dba)_3$ (19.7 mg, 0.022 mmol) at room temperature. Then the mixture was stirred at 90 ℃ for 3 h. The mixture was quenched with H_2O and extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and the filtrate was concentrated under vacuum. The residue was purified by reverse phase HPLC (acetonitrile/0.05% TFA in water: 5%-90%) to afford **5** as a 0.4 eq of TFA salt. LCMS (ESI, *m/z*): $[M+H]^+$ = 446.4; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.26 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 8.02 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 7.35 – 7.26 (m, 2H), 7.18 – 7.06 (m, 2H), 4.82 – 4.71 (m, 1H), 3.96 – 3.79 (m, 4H), 3.46 (s, 3H), 2.20 – 2.05 (m, 2H), 1.86 – 1.70 (m, 2H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -57.23 (3F), -74.35 (1.2F, TFA).

Example 6 Synthesis of Compound **12**



[0206] Step 1: To a solution of **12-1** (7.4 g, 34 mmol) in DMSO (100 mL) was added 4-bromo-1H-pyrazole (5.0 g, 34 mmol), K_3PO_4 (21.7 g, 102 mmol), CuO (0.2 g, 1.7 mmol) and N1,N2-bis(furan-2-ylmethyl)oxalamide (0.4 g, 1.7 mmol). The reaction mixture was degassed with nitrogen 3 times, then the reaction mixture was stirred for 14 h at 120 ℃. The reaction mixture was diluted with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were washed with water and brine, dried and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 5/1) to afford **12-2**.

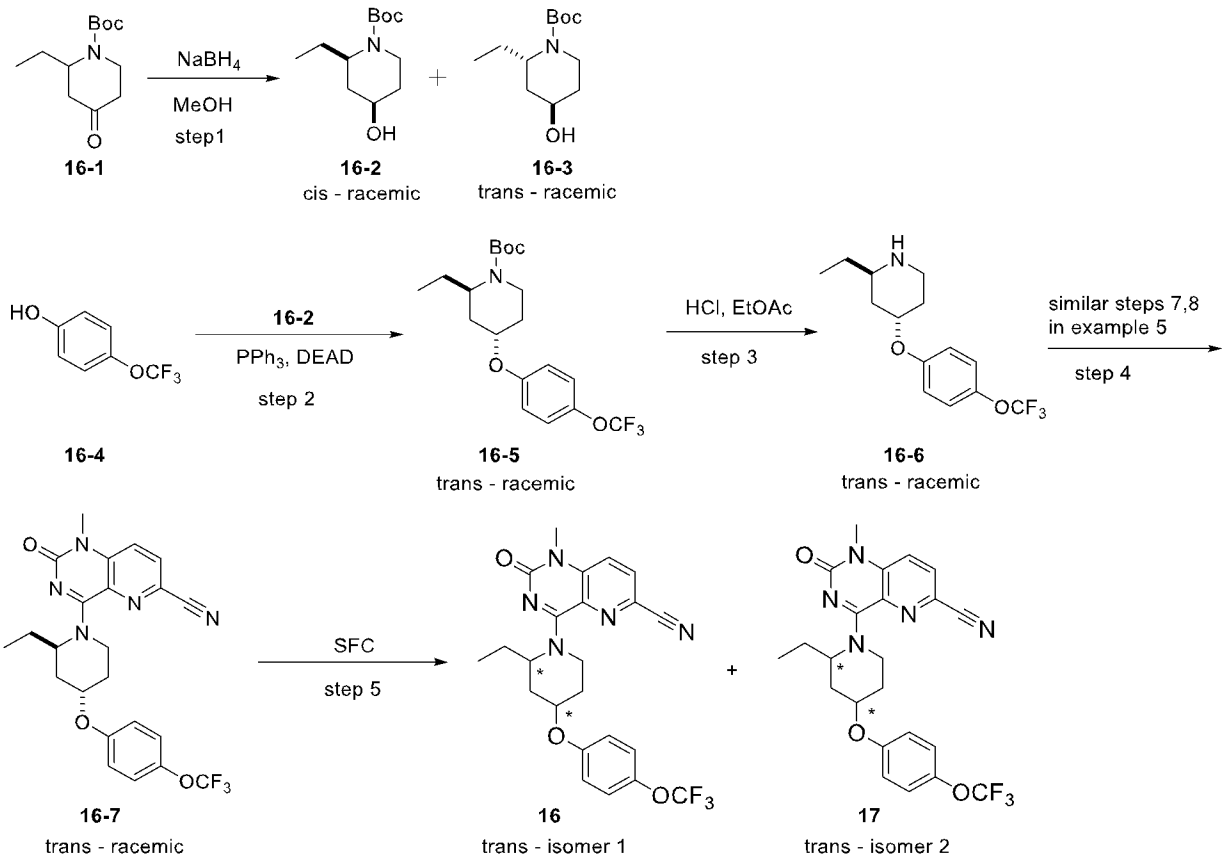
[0207] Step 2: To a solution of tert-butyl 4-(tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1,2,3,6-tetrahydropyridine- 1-carboxylate (4.7 g, 15.2 mmol) in dioxane (60 mL) was added **12-2** (3 g, 12.7 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (5.2 g, 38 mmol). The reaction mixture was degassed with nitrogen 3 times, then $Pd(dppf)Cl_2$ (0.9 g, 1.27 mmol) and H_2O (20 mL) were added to the reaction mixture. The reaction mixture was stirred for 14 h at 80 ℃. The reaction mixture was diluted with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were washed with water and brine, dried over Na_2SO_4, and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 5/1) to afford **12-3**.

[0208] Step 3: To a solution of **12-3** (973 mg, 2.9 mmol) in dichloromethane (10 mL) was added Pd/C (10%, 97.6 mg). The reaction mixture was degassed with H_2 3 times. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 14 h under H_2 atmosphere. The reaction mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 5/1) to afford **12-4**.

[0209] Step 4: To a solution of **12-4** (826 mg, 2.4 mmol) in dichloromethane (5 mL) was added HCl in ethyl acetate (4M, 5 mL, 20 mmol) and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure to afford **12-5** which was used for the next step directly without further purification.

[0210] Compound **12** was prepared from compound **12-5** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **5** in example 5. LCMS (ESI, *m/z*): $[M+H]^+$ =426.2; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm) δ 8.11 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 8.03 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 7.74 (s, 1H), 7.68 (s, 1H), 7.39 - 7.36 (m, 2H), 7.33 - 7.30 (m, 2H), 3.61 (s, 3H), 3.36 - 3.34 (m, 2H), 3.32 – 3.29 (m, 2H), 3.17 – 3.11 (m, 1H), 2.28 - 2.21 (m, 2H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 1.94 - 1.81 (m, 2H).

Example 7 Synthesis of Compounds **16** and **17**



[0211] Step 1: To a solution of **16-1** (1.9 g, 8.36 mmol) in methanol (12 mL) was added $NaBH_4$ (0.2 g, 10.87 mmol) at 0 ℃. The mixture was stirred at 20 ℃ for 16 h. The mixture was quenched with water and concentrated. The reside was diluted with H_2O and extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated. The

residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 2/1) to afford **16-2** and **16-3**.

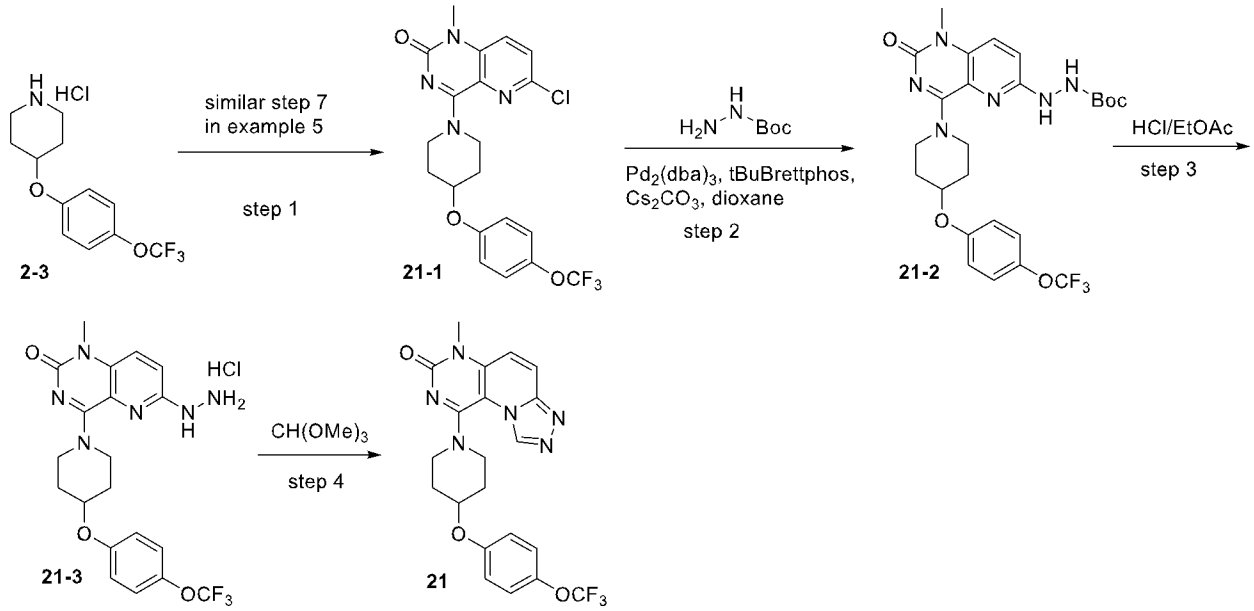
[0212] Step 2: To a solution of **16-2** (604 mg, 2.63 mmol), **16-4** (563 mg, 3.16 mmol) and PPh_3 (1.04 g, 3.95 mmol) in toluene (6 mL) was added DIAD (0.78 mL, 3.95 mmol) at 0℃ under N_2. The mixture was stirred at 110 ℃ under N_2 for 5 h. The mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 5/1) to afford **16-5**.

[0213] Step 3: To a solution of **16-5** (923 mg, 2.37 mmol) in dichloromethane (5 mL) was added HCl in ethyl acetate (4M, 2.37 mL, 9.5 mmol) at 25 ℃. The mixture was stirred at 25 ℃ for 3 h. The mixture was concentrated to afford **16-6** which was used for the next step directly without further purification.

[0214] Step 4: Compound **16-7** was prepared from compound **16-6** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **5** in example 5.

[0215] Step 5: **16-7** (70 mg) was purified by SFC (column: DAICELCHIRALCEL®OZ, methanol (+0.1% 7.0mol/l Ammonia in methanol)/ Supercritical CO_2 = 40/60) to afford **16** (31.8 mg) and **17** (7.02 mg). respectively. **16**: SFC analysis: 99.52% ee; retention time: 1.87 min; column: DAICELCHIRALPAK®OZ, methanol (0.1% DEA) in CO_2, 40%; pressure: 1800 psi; flow rate: 1.5 mL/min. LCMS (ESI, m/z): $[M+H]^+$ = 474.2; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.28 – 8.23 (m, 1H), 8.04 - 7.99 (m, 1H), 7.33 -7.29 (m, 2H), 7.11 – 7.07 (m, 2H), 4.85 – 4.77 (m, 1H), 3.47 – 3.43 (m, 4H), 3.37 – 3.29 (m, 2H), 2.17 - 2.02 (m, 3H), 2.01 – 1.89 (m, 3H), 0.87 – 0.79 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -57.23 (3F). **17**： SFC analysis: 96.6% ee; retention time: 2.14 min; column: DAICELCHIRALPAK®OZ, methanol (0.1% DEA) in CO_2, 40%; pressure: 1800 psi; flow rate: 1.5 mL/min. LCMS (ESI, m/z): $[M+H]^+$ = 474.2; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.23 – 8.17 (m, 1H), 7.99 – 7.92 (m, 1H), 7.30 7.22 (m, 2H), 7.10 – 6.98 (m, 2H), 4.81 - 4.71 (m, 1H), 3.40 (s, 3H), 3.34 – 3.32 (m, 3H), 2.13 - 1.83 (m, 6H), 0.83 – 0.73 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -57.23 (3F).

Example 8 Synthesis of Compound **21**



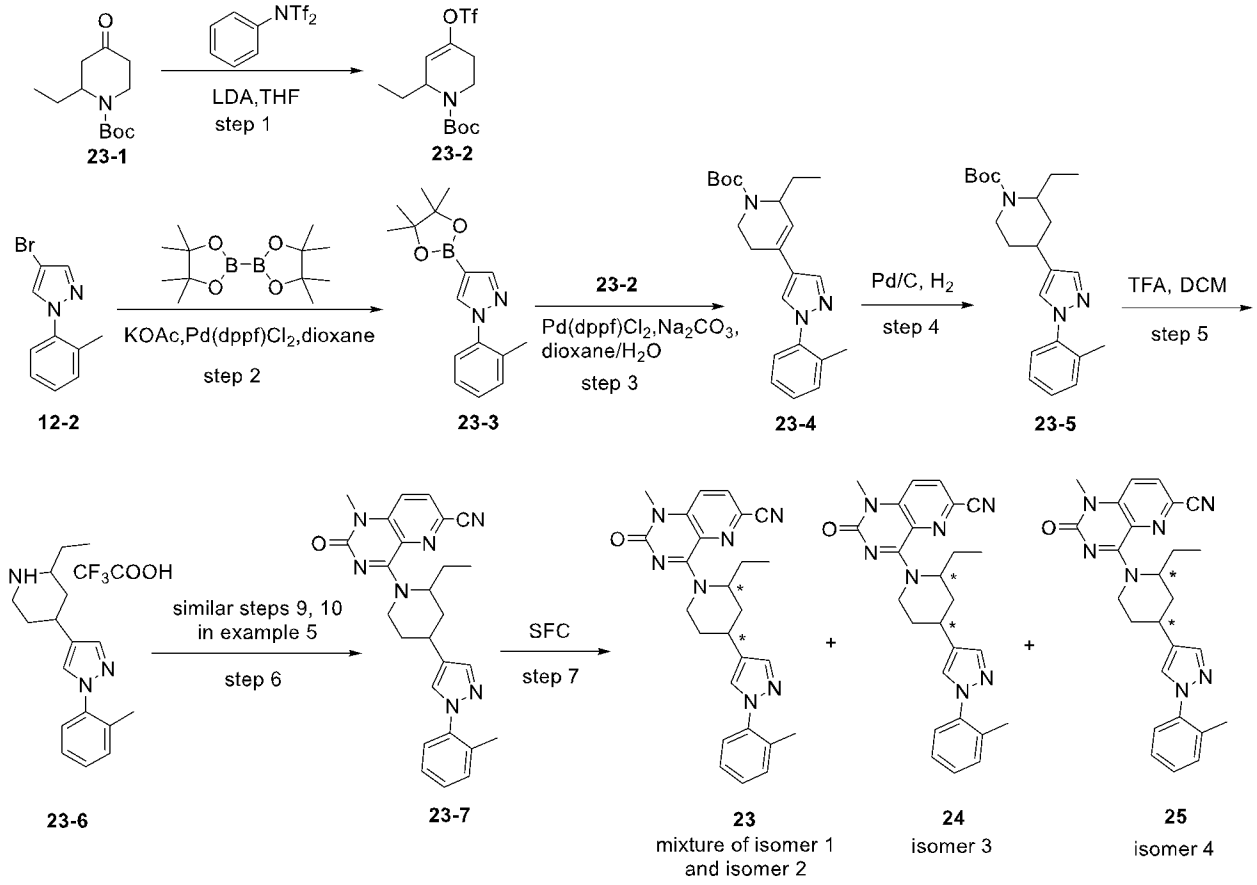
[0216] Step 1: Compound **21-1** was prepared from compound **2-3** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **5-8** in example 5.

[0217] Step 2: To a mixture of **21-1** (730 mg, 1.61 mmol) and (tert-butoxy)carbohydrazide (640 mg, 4.8 mmol) in dioxane (10 mL) were added $Pd_2(dba)_3$ (147.0 mg, 0.16 mmol), Cs_2CO_3 (1.57 g, 4.8 mmol) and t-BuBrettPhos (77.8 mg, 0.16 mmol) at room temperature. Then the mixture was stirred at 80 ℃ for 1 h. This mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (dichloromethane/methanol = 1/0 to 10/1) to afford **21-2**.

[0218] Step 3: To a solution of **21-2** (310 mg, 0.56 mmol) in methanol (5 mL) was added HCl in ethyl acetate (4M, 3 mL) at room temperature. Then the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 0.5 h. The mixture was concentrated to afford **21-3**.

[0219] Step 4: To a solution of **21-3** (250 mg, crude) in methanol (6 mL) was added $CH(OCH_3)_3$ (3 mL, 0.56 mmol) at room temperature. Then the mixture was heated at 100 ℃ for 12 h. The mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (dichloromethane/methanol = 1/0 to 10/1) to afford **21**. LCMS (ESI, *m/z*): $[M+H]^+$ =461.4; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 9.49 (d, J = 3.3 Hz, 1H), 8.26 (d, J = 10.1 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (d, J = 10.1 Hz, 1H), 7.33 – 7.26 (m, 2H), 7.15 – 7.08 (m, 2H), 4.73 - 4.65 (m, 1H), 3.68 – 3.50 (m, 5H), 3.44 - 3.36 (m,1H), 3.29 - 3.22 (m, 1H), 2.17 – 1.87 (m, 3H), 1.78 – 1.65 (m, 1H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ-57.23 (3F).

Example 9 Synthesis of Compounds **23, 24** and **25**



[0220] Step 1: To a solution of LDA (2M in THF, 1.57 mL, 3.15 mmol) in THF (20 mL) was added dropwise **23-1** (550 mg, 2.42 mmol) at -68 °C. After 30 minutes, a solution of 1,1,1-trifluoro-N-phenyl-N-trifluoromethanesulfonylmethanesulfonamide (864.44 mg, 2.42 mmol) in THF (5 mL) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 h. The mixture was quenched with saturated NH_4Cl and extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 1/1) to afford **23-2**.

[0221] Step 2: To a solution of **12-2** (1.0 g, 4.22 mmol), 4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-2-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-1,3,2-dioxaborolane (1.39 g, 5.48 mmol) in dioxane (20 mL) was added KOAc (0.8 g, 8.44 mmol) and $Pd(dppf)Cl_2$ (0.3 g, 0.42 mmol). The mixture was stirred at 100 °C for 16 h under N_2 atmosphere. The mixture was quenched with H_2O and extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 1/1) to afford **23-3**.

[0222] Step 3: To a solution of **23-2** (500 mg, 1.39 mmol), **23-3** (395.4 mg, 1.39 mmol) in dioxane (20 mL) and H_2O (5 mL) was added $Pd(dppf)Cl_2$ (113.6 mg, 0.14 mmol) and Na_2CO_3 (295 mg, 2.78 mmol). The mixture was stirred at 90 °C for16 h under N_2 atmosphere. The mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 1/1) to afford **23-4**.

[0223] Step 4: To a solution of **23-4** (310 mg, 0.84 mmol) in methanol (10 mL) was added 10% Pd/C (179.5 mg). The mixture was degassed with H_2 several times. Then the mixture was stirred at 25 °C under H_2 atmosphere (1 atm) for 16 h. The mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated to afford **23-5** which was used for the next step directly without further purification.

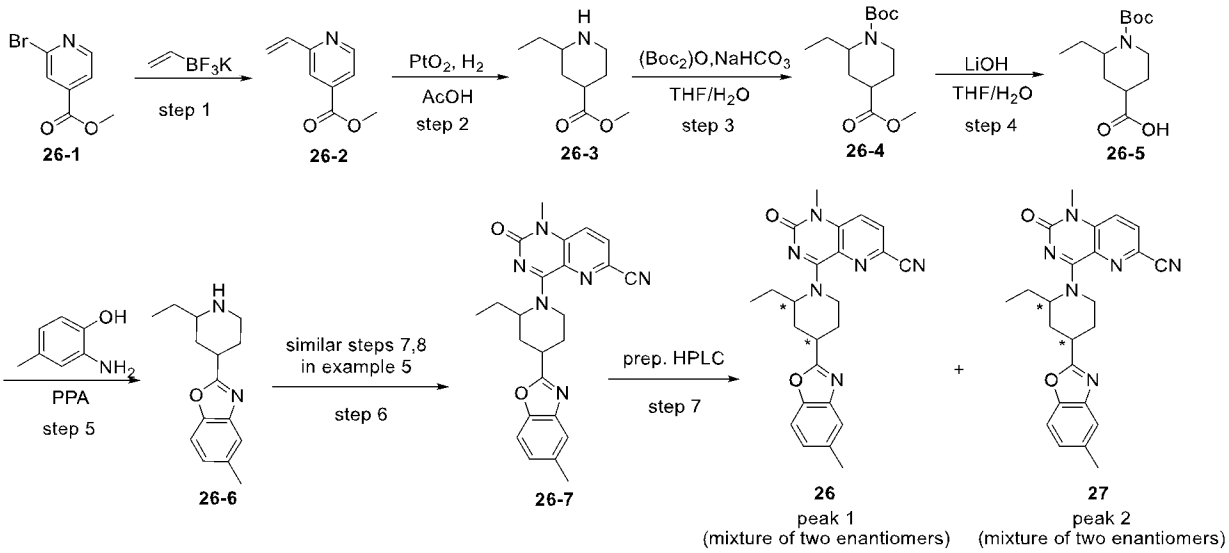
[0224] Step 5: To a solution of **23-5** (240 mg, crude) in dichloromethane (4 mL) was added TFA (1 mL). The mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 1 h. The mixture was concentrated to afford **23-6** which was used for the next step directly without further purification.

[0225] Step 6: Compound **23-7** was prepared from compound **23-6** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **5** in example 5.

[0226] Step 7: **23-7** (120 mg, 0.26 mmol) was purified by prep-SFC (column: DAICELCHIRALCEL®AS, methanol (+0.1% 7.0 mol/l Ammonia in methanol)/ Supercritical CO_2=40/60) to afford **23** (25.05 mg), **24** (3.11 mg) and **25** (9.99 mg). **23:** SFC analysis: retention time: 1.795 min; column: DAICELCHIRALPAK®AS, methanol (0.1% of DEA) in CO_2, 40%; pressure: 1800psi; flow rate: 1.5 mL/min; LCMS (ESI, *m/z*): $[M+H]^+$ = 454.4 , ^1H NMR (400 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm): δ 8.13 – 8.06 (m, 1H), 8.06 – 7.98 (m, 1H), 7.76 – 7.69 (m, 1H), 7.69 – 7.63 (m,1H), 7.39 – 7.33 (m, 2H), 7.33 – 7.25 (m, 2H), 6.12 – 5.00 (m, 2H), 3.72 – 3.35 (m, 4H), 3.00 – 2.48 (m, 1H), 2.35 – 1.69 (m, 9H), 1.16 – 0.94 (m, 3H). **24:** SFC analysis: 99.76% de; retention time: 2.300 min; column: DAICELCHIRALPAK®AS, methanol (0.1% of DEA) in CO_2, 40%; pressure: 1800psi; flow rate: 1.5 mL/min; LCMS (ESI, *m/z*): $[M+H]^+$ = 454.4 , ^1H NMR (400 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm): δ 8.16 – 8.05 (m, 1H), 8.05 – 7.96 (m, 1H), 7.70 (s, 1H), 7.65 (s, 1H), 7.39 – 7.33 (m, 2H), 7.33 – 7.25 (m, 2H), 6.05 – 5.03 (m, 2H), 3.58 (s, 3H), 3.36 (s, 1H), 2.28 – 2.10 (m, 6H), 2.11 – 1.99 (m, 1H), 1.95 – 1.86 (m, 1H), 1.85 – 1.72 (m, 1H), 1.36 – 1.27 (m, 1H), 1.11 – 0.97 (m, 3H). **25:** SFC analysis: 100% de; retention time: 2.422 min; column: DAICELCHIRALPAK®AS, methanol (0.1% of DEA) in CO_2, 40%; pressure: 1800psi; flow rate: 1.5 mL/min; LCMS (ESI, *m/z*): $[M+H]^+$ = 454.4 , ^1H NMR (400 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm): δ 8.19 – 8.06 (m, 1H), 8.05 – 7.96 (m, 1H), 7.75 – 7.70 (m, 1H), 7.67 (s, 1H), 7.40 – 7.34 (m, 2H), 7.34 – 7.27 (m, 2H), 5.17 (s, 2H), 3.61 – 3.55 (m, 3H), 3.55 – 3.44 (m, 1H), 3.00 – 2.81 (m, 1H),

2.65 – 2.51 (m, 1H), 2.36 – 2.22 (m, 1H), 2.22 – 2.16 (m, 3H), 2.14 – 1.98 (m, 1H), 2.01 – 1.85 (m, 2H), 1.78 (s, 1H), 1.13 – 0.97 (m, 3H).

Example 10 Synthesis of Compounds **26** and **27**



[0227] Step 1: To a mixture of **26-1** (10 g, 46.29 mmol) and potassium trifluoro(vinyl)borate (7.44 g, 55.55 mmol) in THF (160 mL) and H_2O (40 mL) was added 1,1'-bis (di-t-butylphosphino)ferrocene palladium dichloride (3.0 g, 4.63 mmol) and K_3PO_4 (24.6 g, 115.73 mmol) under N_2.Then the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 h.

The mixture quenched by addition of water. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layers were combined, washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 5/1) to afford **26-2**.

[0228] Step 2: To a mixture of methyl **26-2** (7.8 g, 47.8 mmol) in AcOH (100 mL) was added PtO_2 (2.2 g, 9.56 mmol). The mixture was degassed with H_2 several times, then the mixture was stirred at 80 ℃ for 16 h under H_2 (1 atm) atmosphere. The mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated to afford **26-3** which was used for the next step directly without further purification.

[0229] Step 3: To a mixture of **26-3** (8 g, 46.72 mmol) in THF (80 mL) and H_2O (80 mL) was added $NaHCO_3$ (39.2 g, 467.18 mmol) and $(Boc)_2O$ (21.47 mL, 93.44 mmol). Then the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 h. The mixture quenched by addition of water, and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layers were combined, washed with

brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 5/1) to afford **26-4**.

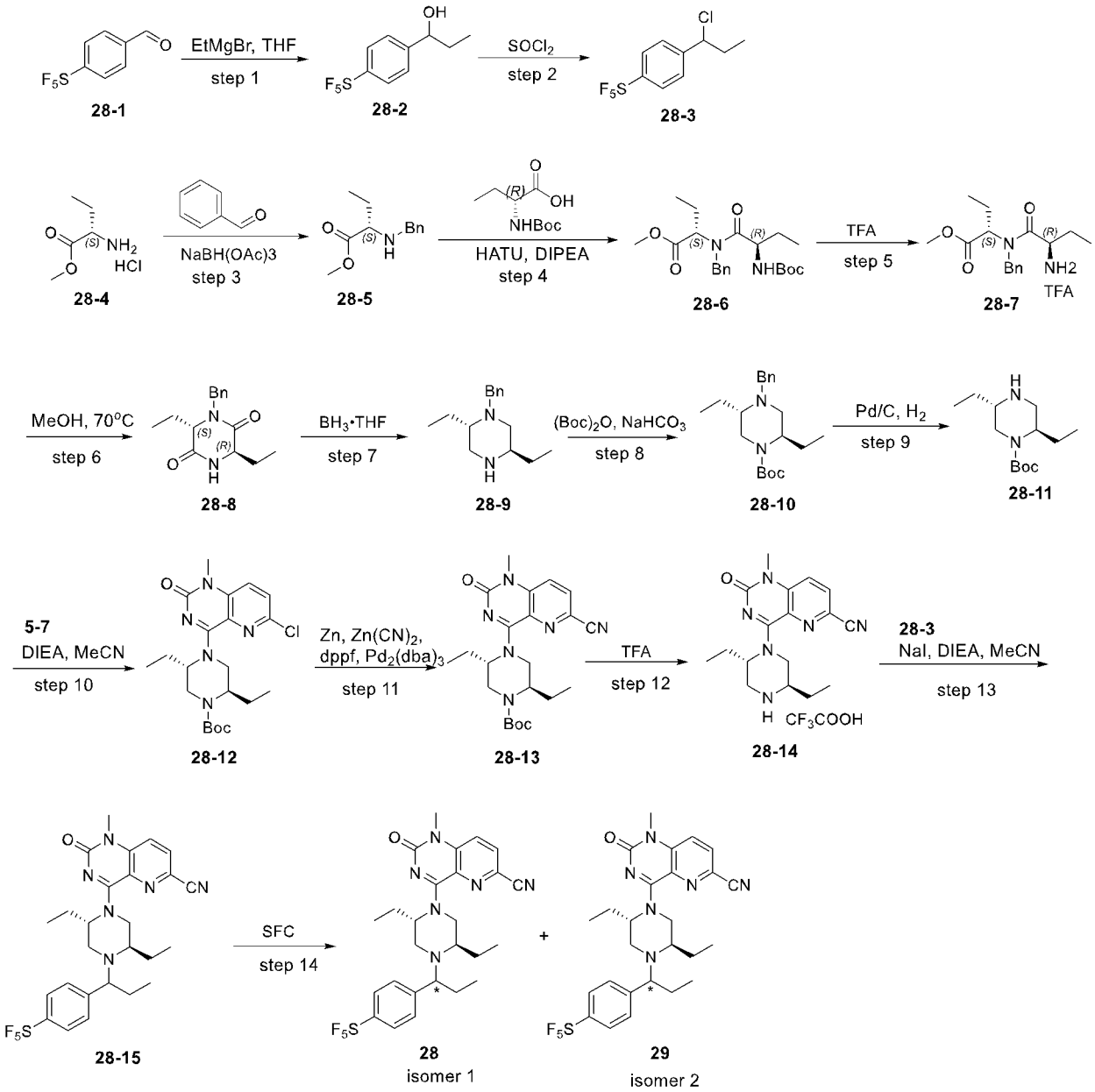
[0230] Step 4: To a mixture of **26-4** (9.6 g, 35.38 mmol) in THF (60 mL) and H_2O (60 mL) was added LiOH (7.4 g, 176.89 mmol). Then the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 h. The pH of mixture was adjusted to 4 with 1N HCl and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic extracts were combined, washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and concentrated to afford **26-5** which was used for the next step directly without further purification.

[0231] Step 5: A mixture of **26-5** (4.55 g, crude) and PPA (100 mL) was stirred at 180 ℃ for 2 h. After being cooled to 90 °C, the reaction was quenched by water. The filtrate was adjusted pH to about 12 with 50% potassium hydroxide aqueous solution and then extracted with methylene chloride. The organic layer was dried by Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated to afford **26-6** which was used for the next step directly without further purification.

[0232] Step 6: Compound **26-7** was prepared from compound **26-6** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **5** in example 5.

[0233] Step 7: **26-7** (150 mg, 0.35 mmol) was separated by reverse phase HPLC (acetonitrile/H_2O, 5-95%) to afford **26** (24.47 mg) and **27** (54.71 mg). **26**: Analytical HPLC: retention time: 1.85 min; column: Waters ACQUITY BEH C18 2.1*50mm,1.7um; Mobile phase A: H_2O (0.05%TFA); Mobile phase B: Acetonitrile (0.05%TFA); flow rate: 1.0 mL/min; Run time: 5 min; 95 to 5%A in 3min, 5%A for 2 min. LCMS (ESI, m/z): $[M+H]^+$ = 429.4; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.27-8.23 (m, 1H), 8.01 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 7.54 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.47 (s, 1H), 7.18-7.15 (m, 1H), 5.77-5.44 (m, 1H), 5.34-4.80 (m, 1H), 3.68-3.61 (m, 2H), 3.45 (s, 3H), 2.40 (s, 3H), 2.29-2.16 (m, 2H), 2.05-1.78 (m, 4H), 1.00-0.89 (m, 3H). **27**: Analytical HPLC: retention time: 1.85 min; column: Waters ACQUITY BEH C18 2.1*50mm,1.7um; Mobile phase A: H_2O (0.05%TFA); Mobile phase B: Acetonitrile (0.05% TFA); flow rate: 1.0 mL/min; Run time: 5 min; 95 to 5%A in 3min, 5%A for 2 min. LCMS (ESI, m/z): $[M+H]^+$ = 429.4; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.26 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.00 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 7.57 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.47 (s, 1H), 7.18-7.15 (m, 1H), 5.37-4.81 (m, 2H), 3.49-3.46 (m, 2H), 3.45 (s, 3H), 2.42 (s, 3H), 2.37-2.25 (m, 3H), 2.24-2.15 (m, 1H), 1.79-1.64 (m, 1H), 1.53-1.45 (m, 1H), 0.92-0.81 (m, 3H).

Example 11 Synthesis of Compounds **28** and **29**



[0234] Step 1: A solution of **28-1** (4.5 g, 19.38 mmol) in THF (30 mL) at -30℃ was added C_2H_5MgBr (29.07 mL, 29.07 mmol, 1M in THF). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. The reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous ammonium chloride. The organic phase was separated, dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 4/1) to afford **28-2**.

[0235] Step 2: To a solution of **28-2** (1 g, 3.81 mmol) in dichloromethane (10 mL) at 0℃ was added DMF (0.029 mL, 0.38 mmol) and $SOCl_2$ (0.42 mL, 5.72 mmol). The reaction was stirred

at room temperature for 18 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated, and the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether) to afford **28-3**.

[0236] Step 3: To a stirred solution of **28-4** (100 g, 651 mmol) in dry CH_2Cl_2 (1.5 L) were added benzaldehyde (67.5 mL, 664 mmol), K_2CO_3 (90.0 g, 651 mmol) and Na_2SO_4 (92.5 g, 651 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 h. The reaction mixture was cooled with an ice water bath and $NaBH(OAc)_3$ (207.0 g, 976 mmol) was added in portions over 30 minutes. Then the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 h. The solid was filtered and the filtration was concentrated. The residue was washed with 1 N HCl and extracted with ethyl acetate. The aqueous layer was adjusted to pH = 8.0 with $NaHCO_3$. Then the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated to afford **28-5** which was used in the next step directly without further purification.

[0237] Step 4: To a solution of (2R)-2-{[(tert-butoxy)carbonyl]amino}butanoic acid (124 g, crude) in DMF (1 L) were added DIPEA (137 mL, 832 mmol) and HATU (253 g, 666 mmol). The reaction was stirred at 0 ℃ for 10 minutes, then **28-5** (115 g, 555 mmol) was added to the mixture. The resulting mixture was stirred for 16 h at room temperature. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate and washed with water. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4, filtered and evaporated to afford **28-6** which was used for next step directly without further purification.

[0238] Step 5: To a solution of **28-6** (300 g, crude) in dichloromethane (1 L) was added TFA (500 mL, 764 mmol), the reaction was stirred at room temperature for 16 h. The solvent was removed to afford **28-7** which was used for next step directly without further purification.

[0239] Step 6: **28-7** (500 g, crude) was dissolved in methanol (1.5 L) and the reaction mixture was heated at 70 ℃ for 16 h. The solvent was removed, the residue was dissolved in dichloromethane and washed with saturated aqueous $NaHCO_3$ solution. The combined organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated. The residue was dissolved in propan-2-ol (500 mL) and heated at 70 ℃ for 1 h. The mixture was filtered, the solution was cooled to -10 ℃, the solid was filtered and dried to afford **28-8**.

[0240] Step 7: To a stirred solution of **28-8** (20 g, 76.82 mmol) in dry THF (500 mL) was slowly added BH_3.THF (1M, 768 mL, 768 mmol) at 0 ℃. The reaction mixture heated at 70 ℃ for 16 h. The reaction was quenched with methanol and 1.5 N HCl. The solvent was removed, the residue was dissolved in dichloromethane and washed with saturated aqueous $NaHCO_3$ solution. The

organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated to afford **28-9** which was used in the next step directly.

[0241] Step 8: To a stirred solution of **28-9** (23 g, crude) in THF (100 mL) and H_2O (100 mL) was added $NaHCO_3$ (16.6 g, 198 mmol) and $(Boc)_2O$ (34.1 mL, 148.5 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 h. The mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate and washed with water and brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 20/1 to 10/1) to afford **28-10**.

[0242] Step 9: To a stirred solution of **28-10** (20 g, 60.15 mmol) in ethanol (200 mL) was added Pd/C (10%, 10 g). The reaction mixture was stirred under H_2 atmosphere for 18 h at room temperature. The reaction mixture was filtered, the solvent was removed. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (dichloromethane/methanol = 1/0 to 10/1) to afford **28-11**.

[0243] Step 10: To a solution of **5-7** (1.63 g, crude) and DIPEA (7 mL, 42.5 mmol) in acetonitrile (40 mL) was added **28-11** (1.37 g, 5.66 mmol) at room temperature and the mixture was stirred at 80 ℃ for 1 h. Then the mixture was concentrated, the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 1/4) to afford **28-12**.

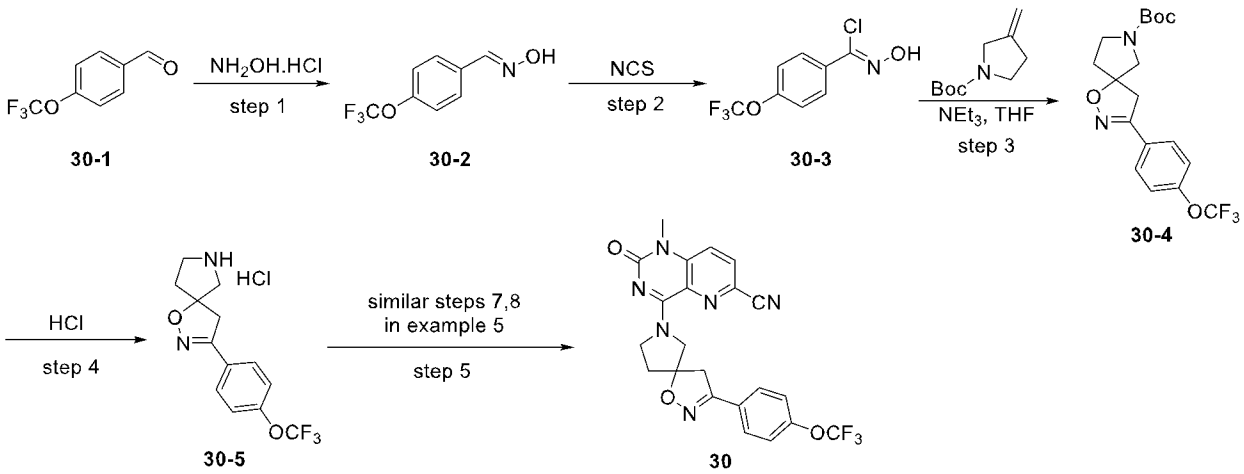
[0244] Step 11: To a solution of **28-12** (800 mg, 1.84 mmol) in NMP (8 mL) was added dppf (207.2 mg, 0.37 mmol), Zn (120.0 mg, 1.84 mmol), $Zn(CN)_2$ (431.0 mg, 3.67 mmol) and $Pd_2(dba)_3$ (168.0 mg, 0.18 mmol) at room temperature. Then the mixture was heated at 90 ℃ for 12 h. The mixture was quenched with H_2O and extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 1/4) to afford **28-13**.

[0245] Step 12: To a solution of **28-13** (570 mg, 1.34 mmol) in dichloromethane (5 mL) was added TFA (2 mL, 1.34 mmol) at room temperature. Then the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. The mixture was concentrated to **28-14** which was used in the next step directly without further purification.

[0246] Step 13: The mixture of **28-14** (220 mg, 0.67 mmol), **28-3** (283.8 mg, 1.01 mmol), DIPEA (1.11 mL, 6.74 mmol) and NaI (151.5 mg, 1.01 mmol) in acetonitrile (10 mL) was stirred at 90 °C for 24 h. The solvent was removed, and the residue was purified by Reverse phase HPLC (acetonitrile with 0.05% of TFA in water: 10% to 70%) to afford **28-15**.

[0247] Step 14: **28-15** (170 mg) was purified by SFC (column: DAICELCHIRALPAK®IG, methanol (+0.1% 7.0 mol/l Ammonia in methanol)/ Supercritical CO_2 = 40/60) to afford **28** (28 mg) and **29** (18 mg) respectively. **28**: SFC analysis: 96.44% de; retention time: 4.29 min; column: DAICELCHIRALPAK®IB, methanol (0.1% of DEA) in CO_2, 5% to 40%; pressure: 1800psi; flow rate: 1.5 mL/min. LCMS (ESI, *m/z): [M+H]*$^+$ = 571.5. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.23 (d, *J* = 8.32 Hz, 1H), 7.98 (d, *J* = 8.86 Hz, 1H), 7.89 (d, *J* = 8.52 Hz, 2H), 7.56 (d, *J* = 6.04 Hz, 2H), 5.85-5.47 (m, 1H), 4.97-4.85 (m, 1H), 3.71-3.62 (m, 1H), 3.66 (s, 3H), 3.09 (d, *J* = 12.24 Hz, 1H), 2.93-2.76 (m, 2H), 2.44-2.24 (m, 1H), 2.22-2.06 (m, 1H), 2.05-1.80 (m, 3H), 1.62-1.54 (m, 1H), 1.53-1.39 (m, 1H), 0.97-0.91 (m, 3H), 0.70-0.52 (m, 6H); ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 87.99 (1F), 64.42 (4F) **29**: SFC analysis: 97.86% de; retention time: 4.44 min; column: DAICELCHIRALPAK®IB, methanol (0.1% of DEA) in CO_2, 5% to 40%; pressure: 1800psi; flow rate: 1.5 mL/min. LCMS (ESI, *m/z*): [M+H]$^+$ = 571.5. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.27-8.19 (m, 1H), 8.01-7.95 (m, 1H), 7.87 (d, *J* = 7.88 Hz, 2H), 7.58 (d, *J* = 8.28 Hz, 2H), 6.05-5.28 (m, 1H), 5.09-4.75 (m, 1H), 3.64-3.50 (m, 2H), 3.43 (s, 3H), 3.18-3.07 (m, 1H), 2.21-2.12 (m, 1H), 2.04-1.95 (m, 1H), 1.83-1.39 (m, 6H), 1.00-0.91 (m, 3H), 0.65-0.54 (m, 6H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 88.00 (1F), 64.37 (4F).

Example 12 Synthesis of Compound **30**



[0248] Step 1: To a solution of **30-1** (5 g, 26.3 mmol) and NaOH (1.6 g, 39.5 mmol) in EtOH (30 mL) and H_2O (15 mL) was added hydroxylamine hydrochloride (2.2 g, 31.6 mmol) at 25 ℃. The mixture was stirred at 25 ℃ for 16 h. Ice was added to the reaction mixture, the solid was filtered, the filter cake was washed with H_2O and dried to afford **30-2**.

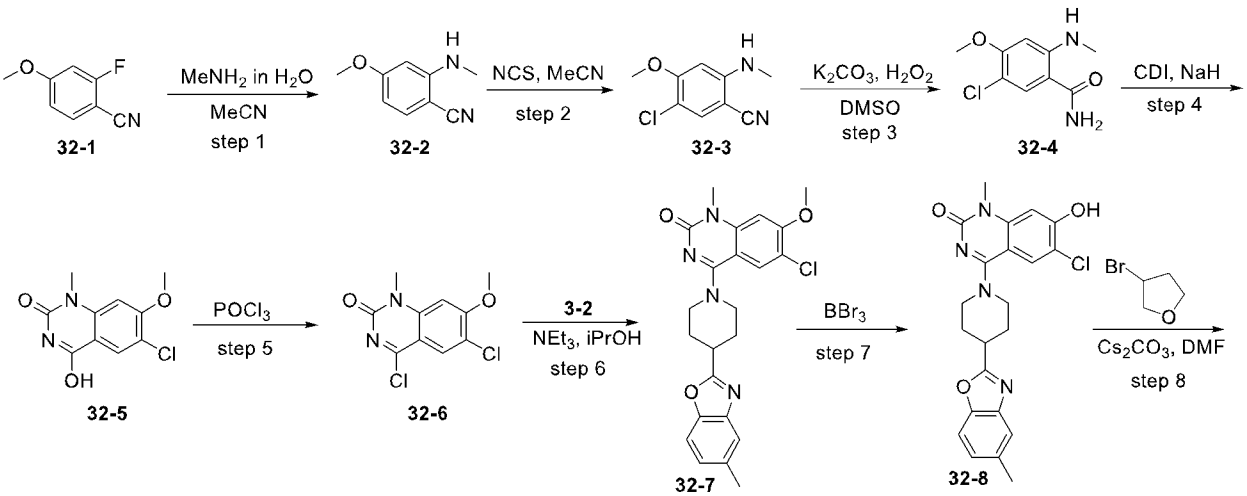
[0249] Step 2: A solution of **30-2** (1.6 g, 7.8 mmol) and NCS (1.1 g, 8.6 mmol) in DMF (15 mL) was stirred at 25 ℃ for 16 h. The mixture was concentrated, the residue was diluted with ethyl acetate, washed with H_2O. The organic layer was dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated to afford **30-3**.

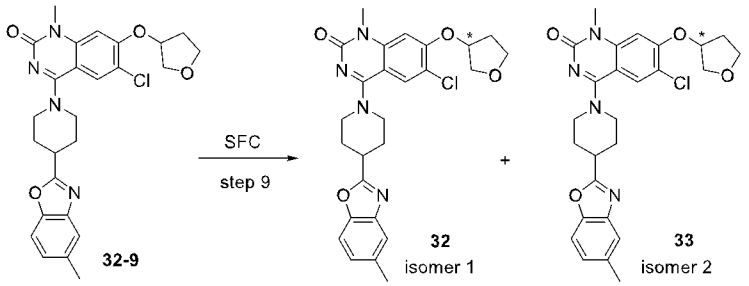
[0250] Step 3: To a solution of **30-3** (800 mg, 3.3 mmol) and tert-butyl 3-ethylidenepyrrolidine-1-carboxylate (795.5 mg, 4.3 mmol) in THF (20 mL) was added triethylamine (0.93 mL, 6.7 mmol) at 25 ℃. The mixture was stirred at 25 ℃ for 4 h. The mixture was concentrated, the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 4/1) to afford **30-4**.

[0251] Step 4: To a solution of **30-4** (300 mg, 0.78 mmol) in dichloromethane (5 mL) was added HCl (4 M in ethyl acetate, 2.0 mL) at 25℃. The mixture was stirred at 25℃ for 2 h. The mixture was concentrated to afford **30-5**.

[0252] Step 5: Compound **30** was prepared from compound **30-5** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **5** in example 5. LCMS (ESI, *m/z*): $[M+H]^+$ = 471.2; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.33 - 8.20 (m, 1H), 8.06 - 7.94 (m, 1H), 7.88 - 7.76 (m, 2H), 7.55 - 7.43 (m, 2H), 4.69 – 4.49 (m, 1H), 4.44 – 4.19 (m, 1H), 4.12 – 3.93 (m, 1H), 3.90 – 3.68 (m, 2H), 3.64 – 3.52 (m, 1H), 3.46 (s, 3H), 2.45 - 2.15 (m, 2H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -56.74 (3F).

Example 13 Synthesis of Compounds **32** and **33**





[0253] Step 1: To a solution of **32-1** (15 g, 99.25 mmol) in acetonitrile (100 mL) was added CH_3NH_2 (200 mL, 3.56 mmol, 40% in H_2O). Then the reaction mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 16 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with H_2O. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were washed with H_2O. The organic layer was dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated to afford **32-2**.

[0254] Step 2: To a solution of **32-2** (8.2 g, 50.56 mmol) in acetonitrile (150 mL) was added NCS (7.4 g, 55.61 mmol), then the reaction mixture was stirred at 60 °C for 70 minutes. The mixture was quenched by addition of water. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was combined, washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 5/1) to afford **32-3**.

[0255] Step 3: To a solution of **32-3** (5.0 g, 25.43 mmol) in DMSO (60 mL) were added K_2CO_3 (5.3 g, 38.14 mmol) and H_2O_2 (17.3 g, 30%, 152.6 mmol). Then the reaction mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 16 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with H_2O. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were washed with H_2O. The organic layer was dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and the filtrate was concentrated to afford **32-4**.

[0256] Step 4: To a stirred 0 °C solution of **32-4** (5 g, 23.29 mmol) in DMF (70 mL) was in portions added NaH (1.9 g, 46.59 mmol). After stirred at 0 °C for 0.5 h, CDI (5.7 g, 34.94 mmol) was added to the mixture, then the mixture was stirred at 60 °C for 16 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with H_2O. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layer was washed with H_2O. The organic layer was dried by Na_2SO_4, filtered and the filtrate was concentrated to afford **32-5**.

[0257] Step 5: To a solution of **32-5** (1 g, 4.16 mmol) in toluene (10 mL) was added DIPEA (1.2 g, 9.14 mmol) and $POCl_3$ (3.2 g, 20.78 mmol). The mixture was stirred at 90 °C for 3h. The reaction mixture was concentrated to afford **32-6**.

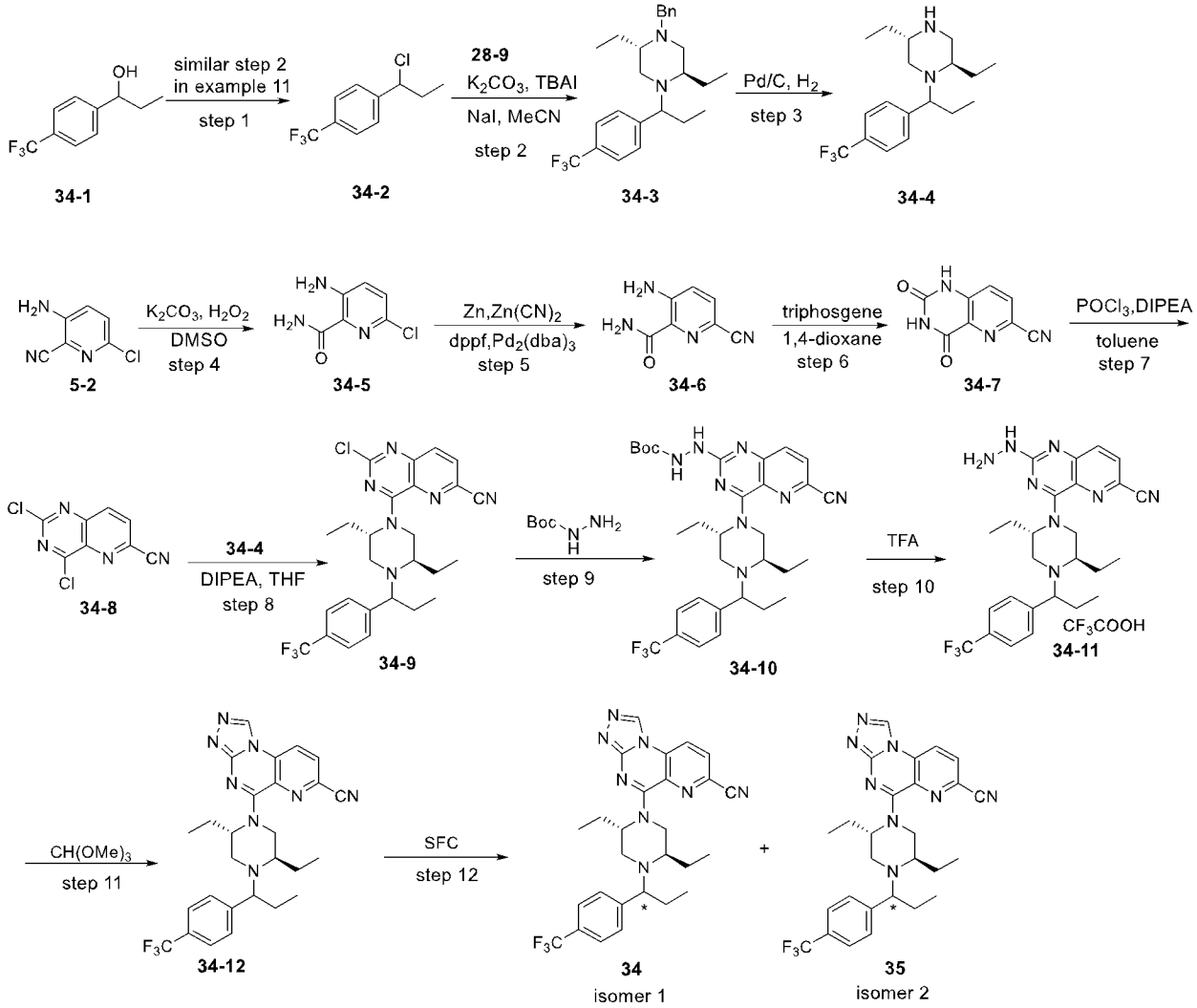
[0258] Step 6: A mixture of **32-6** (1.0 g, 3.86 mmol), **3-2** (1.00 g, 4.63 mmol) and DIPEA (7.5 g, 57.9 mmol) in propan-2-ol (15 mL) was stirred at 90 °C for 5 h. The mixture was cooled to room temperature. The precipitate was collected by filtration to afford **32-7**.

[0259] Step 7: To a solution of **32-7** (1.0 g, 2.28 mmol) in dichloromethane (10 mL) under N_2 at -78 ℃ was added dropwise BBr_3 (5.7 g, 22.8 mmol). After the addition was completed, the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 h. Ice water was added to the reaction mixture and the precipitate was collected by filtration, washed with H_2O and dried to afford **32-8**.

[0260] Step 8: To a mixture of **32-8** (300 mg, 0.71 mmol) in DMF (10 mL) were added Cs_2CO_3 (690 mg, 2.12 mmol) and 3-bromooxolane (213.2 mg, 1.41 mmol). Then the mixture was stirred at 85 °C for 1 h. The solvent was removed under vacuum. The residue was purified by reverse phase HPLC (acetonitrile/H_2O: 5%~42%) to afford **32-9**.

[0261] Step 9: **32-9** (100 mg) was purified by SFC (column: DAICELCHIRALPAK®IC, ETOH (+0.1% 7.0mol/l Ammonia in methanol) to afford **32** (14.80 mg) and **33** (15.23 mg) respectively. **32**: SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 9.164 min; column: DAICELCHIRALPAK®IC, ETOH (+0.1% 7.0mol/l Ammonia in methanol) in CO_2, 40% to 60%; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 1.0 mL/min; LCMS (ESI, *m/z*): $[M+H]^+$ = 495.4; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 7.79 (s, 1H), 7.56 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 7.20-7.16 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.91 (s, 1H), 5.44-5.42 (m, 1H), 4.22-4.15 (m, 2H), 4.05-3.95 (m, 1H), 3.95-3.78 (m, 3H), 3.51-3.49 (m, 3H), 3.49-3.38 (m, 2H), 2.41 (s, 3H), 2.39-2.30 (m, 2H), 2.22-2.18 (m, 2H), 2.09-1.94 (m, 3H). **33**: SFC analysis: 98.89% ee; retention time: 10.858 min; column: DAICELCHIRALPAK®IC, ETOH (+0.1% 7.0mol/l Ammonia in methanol) in CO_2, 40% to 60%; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 1.0 mL/min; LCMS (ESI, *m/z*): $[M+H]^+$ = 495.4; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 7.79 (s, 1H), 7.56 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 7.20-7.16 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.91 (s, 1H), 5.44-5.41 (m, 1H), 4.23-4.15 (m, 2H), 4.01-3.95 (m, 1H), 3.91-3.86 (m, 2H), 3.83-3.78 (m, 1H), 3.51-3.49 (m, 3H), 3.41-3.95 (m, 2H), 2.41 (s, 3H), 2.39-2.30 (m, 2H), 2.22-2.18 (m, 2H), 2.07-1.96 (m, 3H).

Example 14 Synthesis of Compounds **34** and **35**



[0262] Step 1: Compound **34-2** was prepared from compound **34-1** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **28-3** in example 11.

[0263] Step 2: A mixture of **34-2** (3.2 g, 14.3 mmol), **28-9** (4.0 g, 17.2 mmol), K_2CO_3 (5.9 g, 43.0 mmol), NaI (0.2 g, 1.4 mmol) and TBAI (0.5 g, 1.4 mmol) in acetonitrile (80 mL) was stirred at 90 ℃ for 66 h. The reaction mixture was filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 3/1) to afford **34-3**.

[0264] Step 3: To a stirred solution of **34-3** (450 mg, 1.1 mmol) in isopropanol (10 mL) was added Pd/C (10%, 45 mg) at 25 ℃. The mixture was degassed several times with H_2, then the

mixture was stirred at 25 ℃ under H_2 for 21 h. The reaction mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated to afford **34-4**.

[0265] Step 4: To a mixture of **5-2** (1.0 g, 6.54 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (2.7 g, 19.54 mmol) in DMSO (10 mL) was added H_2O_2 (2.2 g, 19.54 mmol) at 0 ℃ slowly. Then the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were washed with water and brine, dried and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 10/1 to 2/1) to afford **34-5**.

[0266] Step 5: To a solution of **34-5** (5.0 g, 29.2 mmol) in NMP (100 mL) were added Zn (0.4 g, 5.84 mmol), $Zn(CN)_2$ (6.9 g, 58.4 mmol), dppf (1.0 g, 1.75 mmol) and $Pd_2(dba)_3$ (2.7 g, 2.92 mmol) under N_2. The reaction mixture was stirred at 120 ℃ for 2 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were washed with water and brine, dried and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 10/1 to 0/1) to afford **34-6**.

[0267] Step 6: To a solution of **34-6** (0.5 g, 3.08 mmol) in dioxane (20 mL) was added triphosgene (457.5 mg, 1.54 mmol) under N_2. The reaction mixture was stirred at 100 ℃ for 3 h. The resulting mixture was cooled to room temperature, filtered and dried to afford **34-7**.

[0268] Step 7: To a solution of **34-7** (255 mg, 1.36 mmol) in toluene (10 mL) were added $POCl_3$ (1.26 mL, 13.6 mmol) and DIPEA (0.67 mL, 4.06 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at 100 ℃ for 16 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated to afford **34-8** which was used for the next step directly without further purification.

[0269] Step 8: To a solution of **34-8** (300 mg, crude) in THF (10 mL) were added DIPEA (2.2 mL, 13.3mmol) and **34-4** (437.8 mg, 1.33 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at 50 ℃ for 4 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were washed with water and brine, dried and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 10/1 to 0/1) to afford **34-9**.

[0270] Step 9: To a solution of **34-9** (240 mg, 0.46 mmol) in dioxane (15 mL) were added (tert-butoxy)carbohydrazide (184 mg, 1.39 mmol), Cs_2CO_3 (453.8 mg, 1.39 mmol), tBubrettphos (22.5 mg, 0.046 mmol) and $Pd_2(dba)_3$ (42.5 mg, 0.046 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at 80 ℃ for 2 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were washed with water and brine, dried and concentrated under

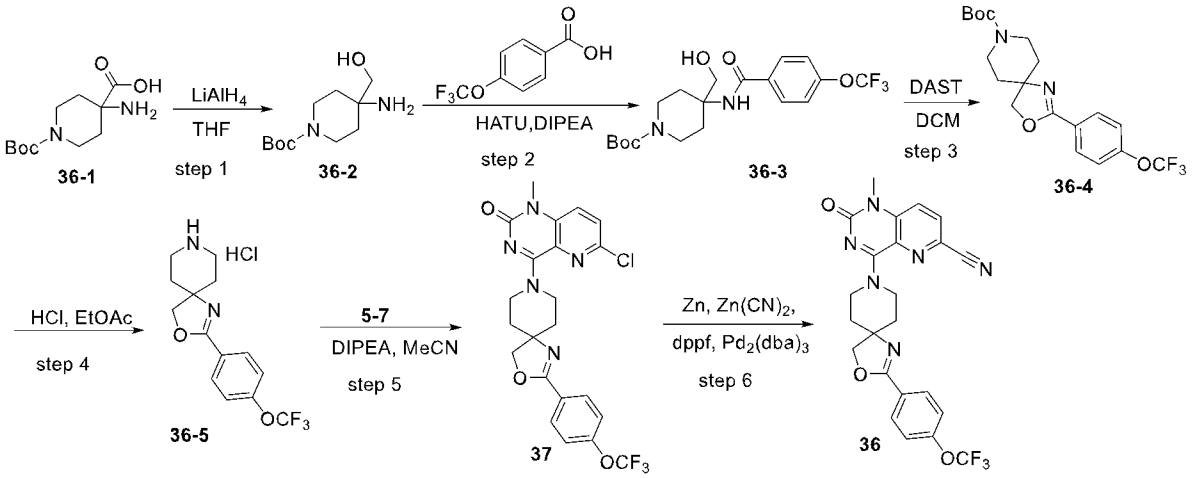
reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 10/1 to 0/1) to afford **34-10**.

[0271] Step 10: To a solution of **34-10** (240 mg, 0.39 mmol) in dichloromethane (6 mL) was added TFA (3 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at 25 ℃ for 1 h. The mixture was concentrated to afford **34-11** which was used in the next step directly without further purification.

[0272] Step 11: A mixture of **34-11** (180 mg, crude) and $CH(OCH_3)_3$ (5 mL) was stirred at 80 ℃ for 1 h. The mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 2/1 to 0/1) to afford **34-12**.

[0273] Step 12: **34-12** (90 mg) was purified by SFC (column: DAICELCHIRALCEL®AD, EtOH (+0.1% 7.0mol/l Ammonia in EtOH)/ Supercritical CO_2 = 40/60) to afford **34** (31.64 mg) and **35** (8.09 mg) respectively. **34**: SFC analysis: 100% de; retention time: 4.35 min; column: DAICELCHIRALPAK®AD, EtOH (0.1%DEA) in CO_2, 5% to 40%; pressure: 1800 psi; flow rate: 1.5 mL/min. LCMS (ESI, m/z): $[M+H]^+$ = 523.5. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm): δ 9.32 (s, 1H), 8.77–8.75 (m, 1H), 8.31–8.29 (m, 1H), 7.69–7.67 (m, 2H), 7.67–7.55 (m, 2H), 5.96-5.53 (m, 1H), 3.68-3.65 (m, 1H), 3.48–3.39 (m, 2H), 3.12-3.05 (m, 1H), 2.96–2.92 (m, 1H), 2.46 (s, 1H), 2.23 (s, 1H), 2.06–2.00 (m, 2H), 1.73–1.65 (m, 1H), 1.58–1.53 (m, 2H), 1.09–1.06 (m, 3H), 0.78–0.69 (m, 6H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm): δ-63.83 (3F). **35**: SFC analysis: 97.18% de; retention time: 4.94 min; column: DAICELCHIRALPAK®AD, EtOH (0.1%DEA) in CO_2, 5% to 40%; pressure: 1800 psi; flow rate: 1.5 mL/min. LCMS (ESI, m/z): $[M+H]^+$ = 523.5. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm): δ 9.32 (s, 1H), 8.77-8.75 (m, 1H), 8.30-8.28 (m, 1H), 7.65-7.63 (m, 2H), 7.60-7.58 (m, 2H), 5.32 (s, 1H), 3.66-3.47 (m, 3H), 2.70-2.66 (m, 1H), 2.37-2.33 (m, 1H), 2.20-2.16 (m, 1H), 2.07-1.90 (m, 3H), 1.70-1.56 (m, 3H), 1.13-1.03 (m, 3H), 0.71-0.65 (m, 6H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm): δ -63.82 (3F).

Example 15 Synthesis of Compounds **36** and **37**



[0274] Step 1: A mixture of $LiAlH_4$ (0.30 g, 8.2 mmol) in THF (20 mL) was stirred at 0℃ under N_2 for 0.5 h. Then **36-1** (1 g, 4.1 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred at 25℃ for 16 h. The mixture was diluted with THF, quenched with saturated Na_2SO_4 (1.5 mL) and filtered. The filtrate was concentrated to afford **36-2** which was used for the next step directly without further purification.

[0275] Step 2: A solution of **36-2** (700 mg, crude), 4-(trifluoromethoxy)benzoic acid (626.5 mg, 3.04 mmol), HATU (1733.5 mg, 4.56 mmol) and DIPEA(0.75 mL, 4.56 mmol) in DMF (12 mL) was stirred at 25℃ for 3 h. The mixture was diluted with H_2O and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic phase was washed with H_2O and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 2/1) to afford **36-3**.

[0276] Step 3: To a solution of **36-3** (580 mg, 1.39 mmol) in dichloromethane (8 mL) was added DAST (0.28 mL, 2.08 mmol) at 0℃. Then the mixture was stirred at 20℃ for 1 h. The mixture was quenched with $NaHCO_3$ aqueous, extracted with dichloromethane. The organic phase was concentrated, the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 3/1) to afford **36-4**.

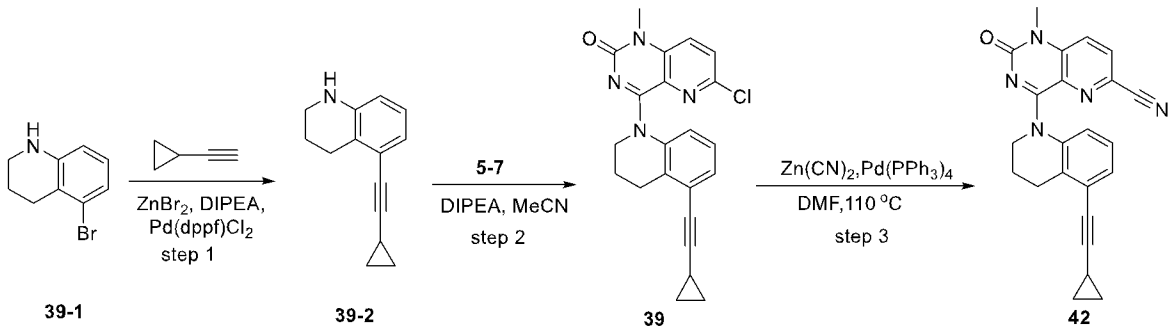
[0277] Step 4: To a solution of **36-4** (588 mg, 1.47 mmol) in dichloromethane (6 mL) was added HCl in ethyl acetate (4M, 2.5 mL) at 20 ℃. The mixture was stirred at 20 ℃ for 1.5 h. The mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure to afford **36-5**.

[0278] Step 5: A solution of **5-7** (250 mg, 0.87 mmol), **36-5** (208.9 mg, 0.67 mmol) and DIPEA (1.50 mL, 9.1 mmol) in acetonitrile (10 mL) was stirred at 85℃ for 3 h under N_2. The mixture was concentrated. The residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate and washed with H_2O. The organic

phase was concentrated. The residue was purified by reverse phase HPLC (acetonitrile/H_2O: 5%-80%) to afford **37**. LCMS (ESI, m/z): $[M+H]^+$ = 494.2. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.28 – 8.23 (m, 1H), 8.09 – 7.92 (m, 3H), 7.55 - 7.42 (m, 2H), 4.75 - 3.90 (m, 6H), 3.46 (s, 3H), 1.98 - 1.78 (m, 4H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -56.68 (3F).

[0279] Step 6: A solution of **37** (100 mg, 0.20 mmol), dppf (22.5 mg, 0.040 mmol), Zn (13.2 mg, 0.20 mmol), $Zn(CN)_2$ (47.6 mg, 0.41 mmol) and $Pd_2(dba)_3$ (18.5 mg, 0.02 mmol) in NMP (8 mL) was stirred at 90℃ for 16 h under N_2. The mixture was diluted with H_2O and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic phase was washed with H_2O and concentrated. The residue was purified by reverse phase HPLC (acetonitrile/H_2O: 5%-80%) to afford **36**. LCMS (ESI, m/z): $[M+H]^+$ = 485.2. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.13 – 7.89 (m, 3H), 7.85 - 7.78 (m, 1H), 7.54 - 7.43 (m, 2H), 4.80 - 3.90 (m, 6H), 3.45 (s, 3H), 1.94 - 1.75 (m, 4H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -56.68 (3F).

Example 16 Synthesis of Compounds **39** and **42**



39-1 39-2 39 42

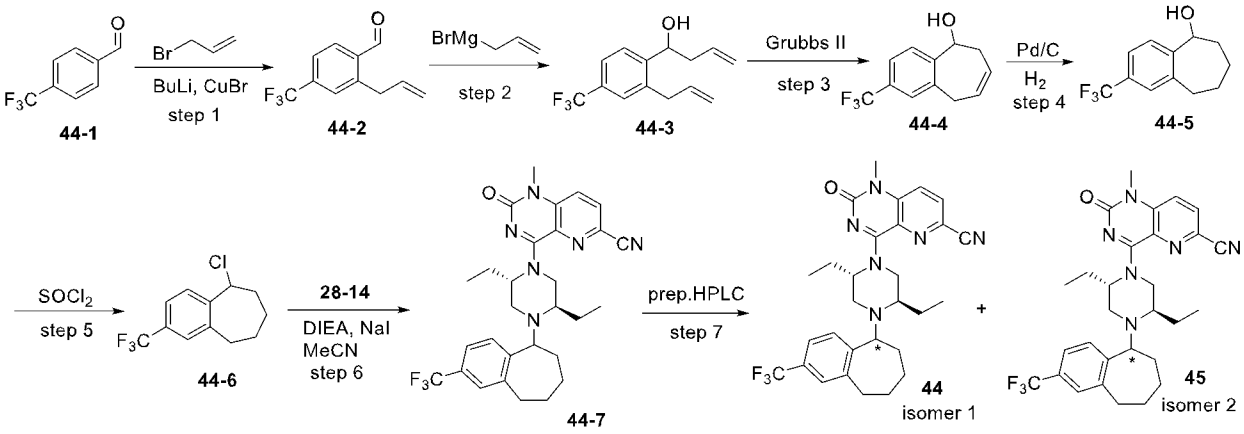
[0280] Step 1: To a stirred solution of **39-1** (1 g, 4.71 mmol) in NMP (10 mL) were added $ZnBr_2$ (10.6 g, 47.15 mmol), $Pd(dppf)Cl_2$ (0.3 g, 0.47 mmol), DIPEA (15.59 mL, 94.3 mmol) and ethynylcyclopropane (3.12 g, 47.15 mmol) under N_2. The reaction mixture was stirred at 120 °C for 2 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with H_2O and extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layer was washed with brine. The organic layer was dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 20/1) to afford **39-2**.

[0281] Step 2: To a solution of **5-7** (583 mg, 2.53 mmol) in acetonitrile (5 mL) were added **39-2** (500 mg, 2.53 mmol) and DIPEA (983 mg, 7.6 mmol). The reaction was stirred at room temperature for 3 h under N_2. The reaction mixture was concentrated, the residue was purified by reverse phase HPLC (acetonitrile/H_2O, 5%~50%) to afford **39**. LCMS (ESI, m/z): $[M+H]^+$ = 391.2; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 7.98 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.75 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H),

7.14-7.10 (m, 1H), 6.97-6.90 (m, 2H), 4.06-4.02 (m, 2H), 3.50 (s, 3H), 2.84-2.80 (m, 2H), 1.99-1.93 (m, 2H), 1.63-1.56 (m, 1H), 0.96-0.94 (m, 2H), 0.93-0.91 (m, 2H).

[0282] Step 3: To a solution of **39** (140 mg, 0.36 mmol) in DMF (1.5 mL) were added $Zn(CN)_2$ (420 mg, 3.58 mmol) and $Pd(PPh_3)_4$ (206.8 mg, 0.18 mmol). Then the reaction mixture was stirred at 110 °C for 1 h under N_2. The reaction mixture was concentrated, the residue was purified by reverse phase HPLC (acetonitrile/H_2O: 5%~50%) to afford **42**. LCMS (ESI, m/z): $[M+H]^+$ = 382.2; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.19 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.05 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.17-7.13 (m, 1H), 6.96-6.94 (m, 2H), 4.08-4.03 (m, 2H), 3.50 (s, 3H), 2.85-2.82 (m, 2H), 2.01-1.95 (m, 2H), 1.62-1.58 (m, 1H), 0.95-0.93 (m, 2H), 0.92-0.91 (m, 2H).

Example 17 Synthesis of Compounds **44** and **45**



[0283] Step 1: To a solution of N1,N1,N2,N2-tetramethylethane-1,2-diamine (5.8 g, 56.28 mmol) in THF (80 mL) was added n-BuLi (40 mL, 64 mmol, 1.6 mol/L in THF) dropwise at -40 ℃ under N_2. The reaction was stirred at -40 ℃ for 40 minutes. Then **44-1** (7 g, 40.2 mmol) was added to the mixture over 5 minutes. The mixture was stirred at -40 ℃ for 30 minutes. The second batch of n-BuLi (25.328 mL, 40.525 mmol, 1.6 mol/L in THF) was added dropwise over 5 minutes, then the reaction mixture was stirred at -40 ℃ for 2 h. Remove the cold bath, CuBr (7.5 g, 52.26 mmol) was added to the mixture, and the reaction mixture was stirred at 25 ℃ for another 1 h. The reaction was cooled to -30 ℃ and a solution of 3-bromoprop-1-ene (9.73 g, 80.4 mmol) in THF (10 mL) was added dropwise over 5 minutes, then the reaction mixture was stirred at -40 ℃ for 2 h. The reaction was quenched by addition of methanol. The pH of the mixture was adjusted to 6 with HCl (6M). The reaction mixture was filtered and the filter cake was washed with ethyl acetate. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layer was washed with brine. The combine organic layer was concentrated. The residue was purified

by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 3/1) to afford **44-2**.

[0284] Step 2: To a solution of **44-2** (5 g, 23.34 mmol) in THF (50 mL) was added allylmagnesium bromide (25.68 mL, 25.68 mmol), and the reaction was stirred at -40 ℃ for 1 h. The reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous NH_4Cl. The reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were washed with brine and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 2/1) to afford **44-3**.

[0285] Step 3: To a solution of **44-3** (2.0 g, 7.8 mmol) in dichloromethane (160 mL) was added Grubbs 2nd catalyst (331 mg, 0.39 mmol). The reaction was stirred at 20 ℃ for 18 h under N_2. The reaction mixture was diluted with water. The organic layer was separated, washed with brine and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 2/1) to afford **44-4**.

[0286] Step 4: To a solution of **44-4** (1.36 g, 5.96 mmol) in EtOH (25 mL) was added 10% Pd/C (0.1 g). The suspension was degassed under vacuum and purged with H_2 3 times, then the mixture was stirred at 25 ℃ for 1 h under H_2. The suspension was filtered, and the filter cake was washed with EtOH (20 mL). The combined filtrates were concentrated to afford **44-5**.

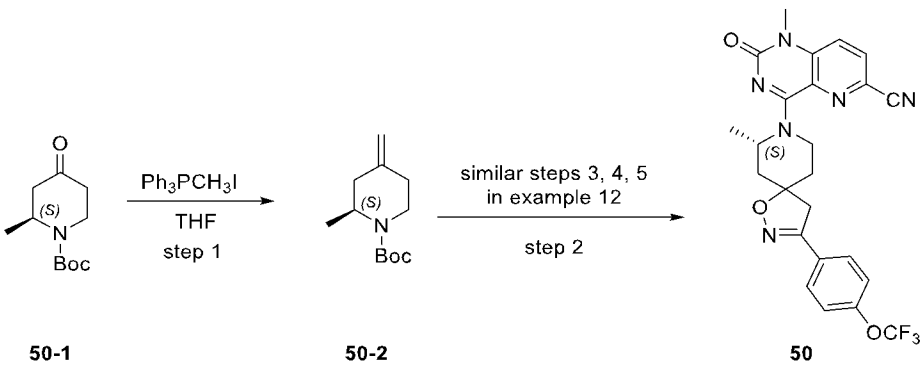
[0287] Step 5: To a solution of **44-5** (1 g, 4.34 mmol) in dichloromethane (25 mL) was added $SOCl_2$ (0.47 mL, 6.51 mmol), and the reaction was stirred at 0 ℃ for 1.5 h. The reaction was quenched with water. The aqueous layer was extracted with dichloromethane. The combined organic layers were washed with brine. The organic layer was dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 10/1) to afford **44-6**.

[0288] Step 6: To a solution of **28-14** (250 mg, 0.77 mmol) in acetonitrile (10 mL) were added DIPEA (0.25 mL, 1.53 mmol), NaI (344 mg, 2.3 mmol) and **44-6** (380 mg, 1.53 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at 80 ℃ for 24 h. Then another batch of **44-6** (190 mg, 0.76 mmol) was added to the reaction mixture, and reaction was stirred at 80 ℃ for another 24 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (dichloromethane/methanol = 1/0 to 10/1) to afford **44-7**.

[0289] Step 7: **44-7** (150 mg, 0.28 mmol) was purified by reverse phase HPLC (acetonitrile/0.1% TFA in water: 75%) to afford **44** (10.43 mg) and **45** (4.01mg). **44**: Analytical HPLC: retention time: 1.85 min; column: Waters ACQUITY BEH C18 2.1*50mm,1.7um; Mobile phase A: H_2O

(0.05%TFA); Mobile phase B: Acetonitrile (0.05%TFA); flow rate: 1.0 mL/min; Run time: 5 min; 95 to 5%A in 3min, 5%A for 2 min. LCMS (ESI, m/z): $[M+H]^+$ = 539.4; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 7.89 – 7.77 (m, 1H), 7.63 – 7.54 (m, 1H), 7.40 – 7.30 (m, 2H), 7.25 – 7.20 (m, 1H), 6.16 – 5.54 (m, 1H), 5.34 – 5.09 (m, 1H), 3.75 – 3.67 (m, 1H), 3.64 – 3.34 (m, 5H), 3.12 – 2.97 (m, 1H), 2.74 – 2.63 (m, 1H), 2.63 – 2.52 (m, 1H), 2.18 – 2.11 (m, 1H), 2.06 – 1.90 (m, 4H), 1.87 – 1.75 (m, 2H), 1.73 – 1.63 (m, 1H), 1.49 – 1.36 (m, 2H), 1.31 - 1.25 (m, 1H), 1.09 – 0.90 (m, 3H), 0.74 – 0.60 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm): δ-62.33 (3F). **45**: Analytical HPLC: retention time: 1.85 min; column: Waters ACQUITY BEH C18 2.1*50mm,1.7um; Mobile phase A: H_2O (0.05%TFA); Mobile phase B: Acetonitrile (0.05%TFA); flow rate: 1.0 mL/min; Run time: 5 min; 95 to 5%A in 3min, 5%A for 2 min. LCMS (ESI, m/z): $[M+H]^+$ = 539.4; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 7.89 – 7.77 (m, 1H), 7.64 – 7.54 (m, 1H), 7.46 – 7.29 (m, 2H), 7.24 – 7.16 (m, 1H), 6.03 – 4.80 (m, 2H), 3.77 – 3.07 (m, 6H), 2.95 – 2.80 (m, 1H), 2.78 – 2.53 (m, 2H), 2.30 – 2.10 (m, 4H), 2.08 – 1.90 (m, 2H), 1.74 – 1.67 (m, 2H), 1.41 – 1.29 (m, 3H), 1.05 – 0.96 (m, 3H), 0.69 – 0.37 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm): δ -62.34 (3F).

Example 18 Synthesis of Compound **50**



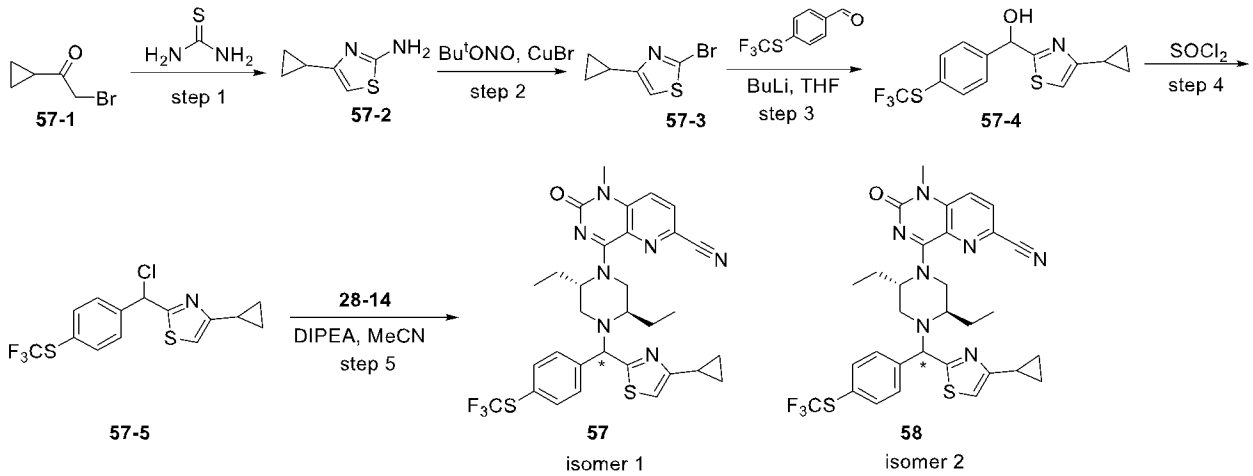
50-1 **50-2** **50**

[0290] Step 1: To a solution of methyltriphenylphosphonium bromide (4.4 g, 12.19 mmol) in THF (25 mL) was added potassium tert-butoxide (12.19 mL, 12.19 mmol) at 20 ℃. The mixture was stirred at 55 ℃ under N_2 for 2 h. Then **50-1** (1.3 g, 6.09 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred at 55 ℃ for 16 h. The mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 10/1) to afford **50-2**.

[0291] Step 2: Compound **50** was prepared from **50-2** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **30** in example 12. LCMS (ESI, m/z): $[M+H]^+$ = 499.2; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.30 – 8.23 (m, 1H), 8.06 – 7.98 (m, 1H), 7.88 – 7.72 (m, 2H), 7.53 - 7.42 (m,

2H), 5.60 - 5.35 (m, 1H), 5.25 - 4.80 (m, 1H), 3.70 – 3.60 (m, 1H), 3.46 (s, 3H), 3.42 - 3.35 (m, 1H), 3.34 - 3.30 (m, 1H), 2.24 - 2.10 (m, 1H), 2.07 – 1.79 (m, 3H), 1.56 – 1.36 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -56.75 (3F).

Example 19 Synthesis of Compounds **57** and **58**



[0292] Step 1: To a stirred solution of **57-1** (45 g, 276 mmol) in EtOH (450 mL) was added thiourea (22.06 g, 290 mmol) at room temperature. The resulting mixture was stirred at 80 ℃ for 15 h under N_2. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was diluted with H_2O and neutralized with $NaHCO_3$ until the pH is 8-9, then dichloromethane was added to the mixture. The mixture was extracted with dichloromethane. The combined organic layers were washed with saturated $NaHCO_3$ and brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and concentrated to afford **57-2**.

[0293] Step 2: To a stirred solution of **57-2** (6 g, 19.9 mmol) and CuBr (4.3 g, 29.9 mmol) in acetonitrile (80 mL) was added t-BuONO (3.59 mL, 29.9 mmol) at 0-5 ℃. The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 h. The reaction mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 6/1) to afford **57-3**.

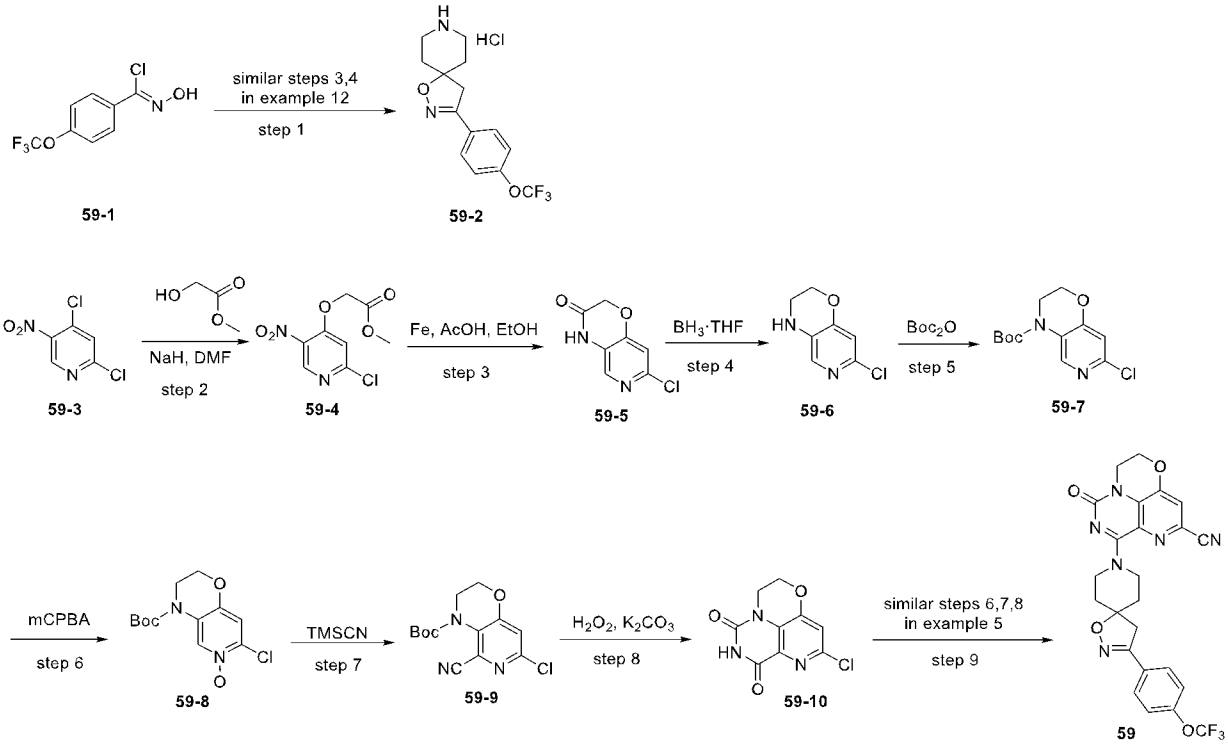
[0294] Step 3: To a stirred solution of **57-3** (1.0 g, 4.9 mmol) in THF (20 mL) was added n-BuLi (2.55 mL, 6.37 mmol) below -60 ℃ under N_2. The resulting mixture was stirred at this temperature for 1 h. A solution of 4-((trifluoromethyl)thio)benzaldehyde (1313.4 mg, 6.37 mmol) in THF (20 mL) was added into the above reaction mixture below -60 ℃. The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. The reaction mixture was quenched with saturated NH_4Cl and diluted with H_2O. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic

layer was combined, washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 5/1) to afford **57-4**.

[0295] Step 4: To a stirred solution of **57-4** (450 mg, 1.36 mmol) in dichloromethane (6 mL) was added $SOCl_2$ (0.15 mL, 2.04 mmol) at 25 ℃. The resulting mixture was stirred at 25 ℃ for 15 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated to afford **57-5** which was used for the next step directly without further purification.

[0296] Step 5: To a stirred solution of **57-5** (1.15 g, 2.63 mmol) and **28-14** (0.86 g, 2.63 mmol) in acetonitrile (10 mL) was added DIPEA (1.83 mL, 10.52 mmol) at 25 ℃. The resulting mixture was stirred at 90 ℃ for 15 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified by reverse phase HPLC (acetonitrile/0.05% TFA in H_2O, 0-60%) to afford **57** (11.65 mg) and **58** (6.24 mg). **57**: Analytical HPLC: retention time: 1.85 min; column: Waters ACQUITY BEH C18 2.1*50mm,1.7um; Mobile phase A: H_2O (0.05%TFA); Mobile phase B: Acetonitrile (0.05%TFA); flow rate: 1.0 mL/min; Run time: 5 min; 95 to 5%A in 3min, 5%A for 2 min. LCMS (ESI, *m/z*): $[M+H]^+$ = 640.2; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm): δ 8.09-8.03 (m, 1H), 8.02-7.95 (m, 1H), 7.75-7.66 (m, 4H), 7.06 (s, 1H), 6.19-5.51 (m, 1H), 5.22-5.12 (m, 1H), 3.68-3.33 (m, 1H), 3.56 (s, 3H), 2.93-2.82 (m, 1H), 2.76-2.64 (m, 2H), 2.46-2.31 (m, 1H), 2.12-1.97 (m, 3H), 1.55-1.40 (m, 2H), 0.98-0.84 (m, 6H), 0.80-0.73 (m, 2H), 0.69-0.65 (m, 1H), 0.58-0.54 (m, 1H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm): δ -44.64 (3F). **58**: Analytical HPLC: retention time: 1.85 min; column: Waters ACQUITY BEH C18 2.1*50mm,1.7um; Mobile phase A: H_2O (0.05%TFA); Mobile phase B: Acetonitrile (0.05%TFA); flow rate: 1.0 mL/min; Run time: 5 min; 95 to 5%A in 3min, 5%A for 2 min. LCMS (ESI, *m/z*): $[M+H]^+$ = 640.2; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm): δ 7.86-7.81 (m, 1H), 7.65-7.57 (m, 5H), 6.85 (s, 1H), 6.07-5.62 (m, 1H), 5.68-5.56 (m, 1H), 3.73-3.41 (m, 1H), 3.58 (s, 3H), 2.76-2.55 (m, 2H), 2.52-2.42 (m, 1H), 2.16-1.93 (m, 4H), 1.50-1.39 (m, 2H), 0.93-0.90 (m, 2H), 0.86-0.81 (m, 6H), 0.78-0.67 (m, 2H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm): δ -42.58 (3F).

Example 20 Synthesis of Compound **59**



[0297] Step 1: Compound **59-2** was prepared from **59-1** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **30-5** in example **12**.

[0298] Step 2: To a mixture of **59-3** (4.9 g, 25.4 mmol) and methyl 2-hydroxyacetate (2.74 g, 30.4 mmol) in DMF (50 mL) was added NaH (1.22 g, 60%, 30.5 mmol) at 0℃. Then the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. H_2O was added to the reaction mixture and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 2/1) to afford **59-4**.

[0299] Step 3: To a solution of **59-4** (4.9 g, 19.87 mmol) in EtOH (50 mL) and HOAc (20 mL) was added Fe (5.6 g, 100 mmol) at room temperature. Then the mixture was stirred at 80 ℃ for 2 h. The mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (dichloromethane/methanol =1/0 to 20/1) to afford **59-5**.

[0300] Step 4: To a solution of **59-5** (2.6 g, 14.09 mmol) in THF (20 mL) was added BH_3 ·THF (1M, 65 mL, 65 mmol) at room temperature. Then the mixture was stirred at 80 ℃ for 2 h. The mixture was quenched with methanol and stirred at 80℃ for 30 minutes. Then the mixture was concentrated to afford **59-6** which was used for the next step directly without further purification.

[0301] Step 5: To a solution of **59-6** (1.0 g, crude) and $(Boc)_2O$ (4.04 mL, 17.59 mmol) in THF (15 mL) was added DMAP (1.43 g, 11.72 mmol) and triethylamine (0.82 mL, 5.86 mmol) at room temperature. Then the mixture was stirred at 80℃ for 12 h. The mixture was concentrated, the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (dichloromethane/methanol =1/0 to 20/1) to afford **59-7**.

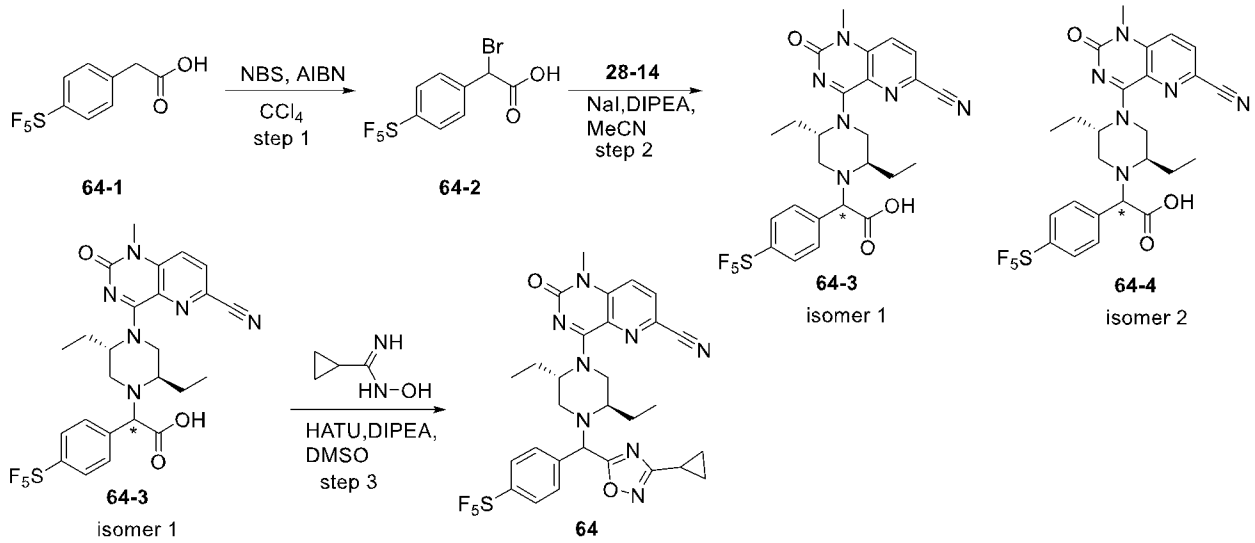
[0302] Step 6: To a solution of **59-7** (1.5 g, 5.54 mmol) in $CHCl_3$ (20 mL) was added mCPBA (2.25 g, 11.08 mmol) at room temperature. Then the mixture was stirred at 80 ℃ for 12 h. This mixture was concentrated and the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (dichloromethane/methanol =1/0 to 10/1) to afford **59-8**.

[0303] Step 7: To a solution of **59-8** (1.2 g, 4.19 mmol) in acetonitrile (20 mL) were added TMSCN (1.25 g, 12.56 mmol) and triethylamine (1.75 mL, 12.56 mmol) at room temperature. Then the mixture was stirred at 80 ℃ for 12 h. The mixture was concentrated and the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 4/1) to afford **59-9**.

[0304] Step 8: To a solution of **59-9** (620 mg, 2.1 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (870 mg, 6.29 mmol) in DMSO (10 mL) was added H_2O_2 (30%, 713.0 mg, 6.29 mmol) at 0 ℃. Then the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. The solid was collected by filtration and washed with dichloromethane. The solid was suspended in H_2O, then conc. HCl was added until the pH was 4-5. The solid was collected by filtration to afford **59-10**.

[0305] Step 9: Compound **59** was prepared from **59-10** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **5** in example **5**. LCMS (ESI, *m/z*): $[M+H]^+ = 513.2$; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 7.89 (s, 1H), 7.84 – 7.76 (m, 2H), 7.53 – 7.44 (m, 2H), 5.06 - 4.58 (m, 1H), 4.55 – 4.46 (m, 2H), 4.48 – 4.06 (m, 2H), 4.05 - 3.68 (m, 3H), 3.35 (s, 2H), 2.06 - 1.82 (m, 4H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -56.75 (3F).

Example 21 Synthesis of Compound **64**



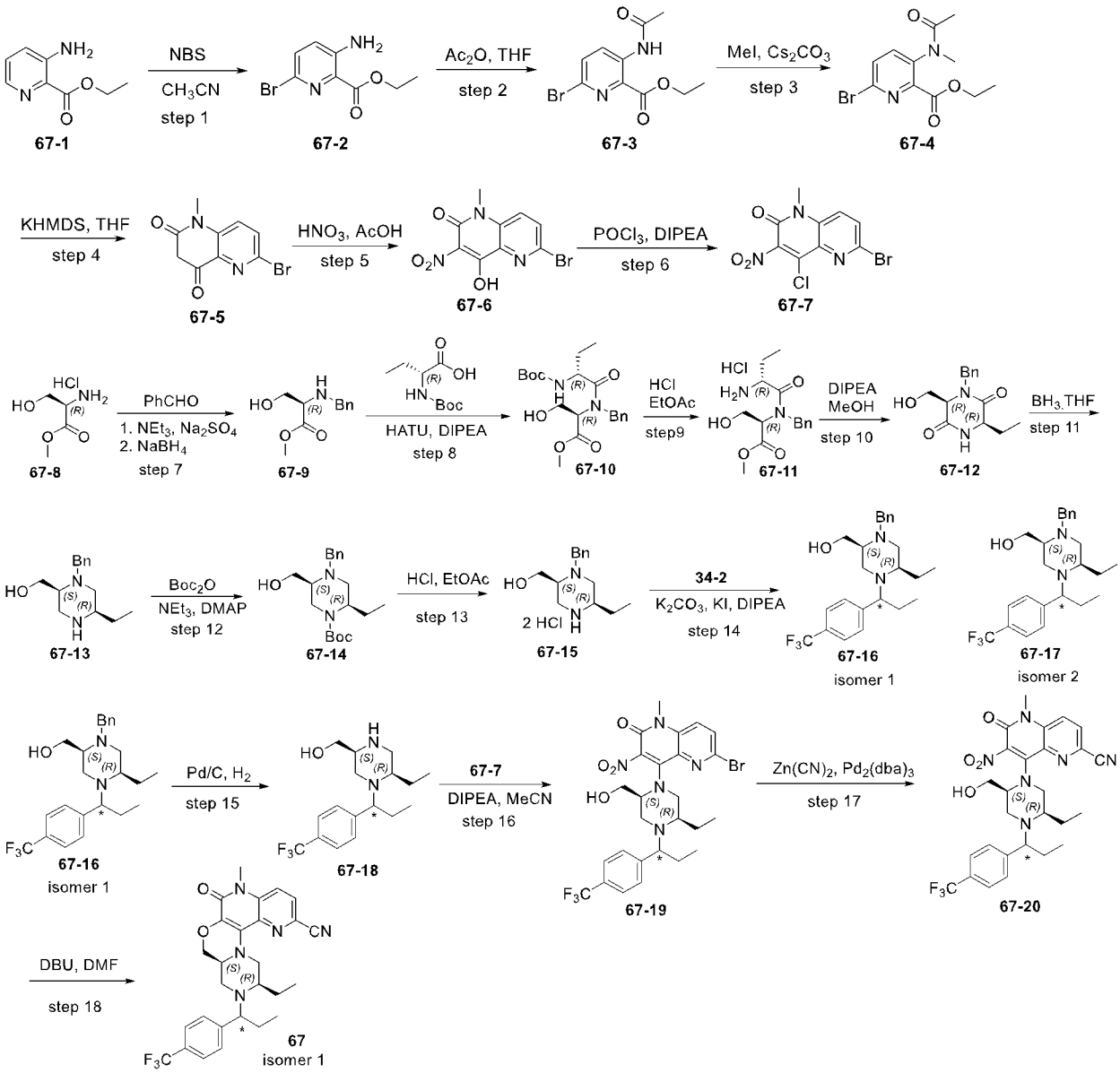
[0306] Step 1: To a suspension of **64-1** (950 mg, 3.62 mmol) in CCl_4 (20 mL) was added NBS (709.4 mg, 3.99 mmol) and AIBN (89.2 mg, 0.54 mmol). Then the mixture was stirred at 85 ℃ for 3 h. The mixture was concentrated and the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (dichloromethane/methanol =1/0 to 10/1) to afford **64-2**.

[0307] Step 2: To a mixture of **64-2** (500 mg, 1.17 mmol) and **28-14** (421.05 mg, 1.29 mmol) in acetonitrile (15 mL) was added DIPEA (0.97 mL, 5.86 mmol) and NaI (351.6 mg, 2.35 mmol). Then the mixture was stirred at 85 ℃ for 3 h. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with H_2O and brine (20 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by reverse phase HPLC (acetonitrile/0.05% TFA in water: 0-60%) to afford **64-3** and **64-4**.

[0308] Step 3: To a mixture of **64-3** (75 mg, 0.13 mmol) and N-[azanylidene (cyclopropyl)methyl]hydroxylamine (14.08 mg, 0.14 mmol) in DMSO (2 mL) was added DIPEA (58.3 mg, 0.15 mmol) and HATU (58.3 mg, 0.15 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes, then the mixture was heated to 90 ℃ and stirred for 30 minutes. The mixture was cooled and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with H_2O and brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and concentrated. The residue was purified by reverse phase HPLC (acetonitrile/0.05% TFA in water: 0-70%) to afford **64** as 3.3 eq of TFA salt. LCMS (ESI, *m/z*): $[M+H]^+ = 651.4$; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.24 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.02-7.98 (m, 3H), 7.88-7.81 (m, 2H), 6.00-5.37 (m, 2H), 4.98-4.91 (m, 1H), 3.65-3.56 (m, 0.5 H), 3.44 (s, 3H), 3.30-3.18 (m, 1H), 2.90-2.82 (m, 0.5 H), 2.2-2.57 (m, 1H), 2.40-2.21 (m, 2H), 2.17-

2.12 (m, 1H), 2.04-1.78 (m, 2H), 1.63-1.39 (m, 2H), 1.11-1.04 (m, 2H), 0.90-0.69 (m, 7H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 87.41-86.60 (1F), 64.20-63.80 (4F), -73.59 (9.9F, TFA).

Example 22 Synthesis of Compound **67**



[0309] Step 1: To a stirred solution of **67-1** (25 g, 150.4 mmol) in acetonitrile (250 mL) was added NBS (28.1 g, 158 mmol) in portions at 25-40 ℃. The reaction mixture was stirred at 25-40 ℃ for 2 h. The precipitate was filtered and the cake was washed with acetonitrile. The cake was collected and dried to afford **67-2**.

[0310] Step 2: To a stirred solution of **67-2** (20 g, 81.6 mmol) in THF (100 mL) was added dropwise acetyl acetate (24.14 mL, 257.06 mmol) at 25 ℃. The reaction mixture was

stirred at 75 ℃ for 19 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated. The residue was diluted with H_2O and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was combined, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and concentrated to afford **67-3**.

[0311] Step 3: To a solution of **67-3** (20.9 g, 72.8 mmol) and Cs_2CO_3 (52.2 g, 160.15 mmol) in DMF (150 mL) was added dropwise CH_3I (7.7 mL, 123.7 mmol) at 5-15 ℃. The reaction mixture was stirred at 25 ℃ for 67 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with H_2O and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was combined, washed with H_2O and brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 1/4) to afford **67-4**.

[0312] Step 4: KHMDS in THF (1M, 54.6 mL, 54.6 mmol) was added to THF (200 mL) at -10 ℃ under N_2, then **67-4** (13.7 g, 45.5 mmol) in THF (400 mL) was added to the solution at -60 °C to -50 ℃ under N_2. Then the reaction mixture was stirred at 20 ℃ for 1.5 h. The reaction was quenched with H_2O, and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The aqueous layer was acidified with HCl (2 N) to change the pH to 3-4. The precipitate was filtered, washed with H_2O and dried to afford **67-5**.

[0313] Step 5: To a stirred solution of **67-5** (2 g, 7.84 mmol) in AcOH (20 mL) was added HNO_3 (1.3 mL, 31.74 mmol) at 25 ℃. The reaction mixture was stirred at 80 ℃ for 15 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to 25 ℃ and diluted with H_2O. The mixture was stirred for 10 minutes and the precipitation was filtered and dried to afford **67-6**.

[0314] Step 6: To a stirred solution of **67-6** (1.4 g, 4.67 mmol) in toluene (28 mL) was added DIPEA (4.06 mL, 23.33 mmol) and $POCl_3$ (2.17 mL, 23.33 mmol) at 25 ℃. The reaction mixture was stirred at 110 ℃ for 3 h under N_2. The reaction mixture was concentrated to afford **67-7** which was used for the next step directly without further purification.

[0315] Step 7: To a stirred solution of **67-8** (34.9 g, 292.99 mmol) in methanol (250 mL) was added triethylamine (42.76 mL, 307.63 mmol) and benzaldehyde (31.27 mL, 307.63 mmol) at 5-10 ℃. The reaction mixture was stirred at this temperature for 3 h. Then the reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C and $NaBH_4$ (22.2 g, 585.964 mmol) was added into the reaction mixture in portions. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0-20 ℃ for 2.5 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with HCl (3 N) and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with HCl (3 N). The aqueous layer was combined and neutralized with $NaHCO_3$ powder. The aqueous layer was concentrated. The residue was dissolved in dichloromethane/methanol (10:1) and filtered. The organic layer was concentrated, the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (dichloromethane/methanol =1/0 to 10/1) to afford **67-9**.

[0316] Step 8: To a solution of **67-9** (32.86 g, 157.04 mmol) and (2R)-2-{[(tert-butoxy)carbonyl]amino}butanoic acid (31.92 g, 157.04 mmol) in DMF (350 mL) was added dropwise DIPEA (82.06 mL, 471.11 mmol) at 25 ℃, then HATU (89.6 g, 235.56 mmol) was added to the solution at 5-15 ℃. The reaction mixture was stirred at 25 ℃ for 48 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with H_2O and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was combined, washed with H_2O and brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate =1/0 to 0/1) to afford **67-10**.

[0317] Step 9: To a stirred solution of **67-10** (28.9 g, 73.26 mmol) in methanol (280 mL) was added HCl in ethyl acetate (4M, 50 mL) at 25-35 ℃. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated to afford **67-11**.

[0318] Step 10: A solution of **67-11** (25.4 g, 69.14 mmol) in DIPEA (35 mL, 200.93 mmol) and methanol (300 mL) was stirred at 70 ℃ for 15 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (dichloromethane/methanol =1/0 to 10/1) to afford **67-12**.

[0319] Step 11: To a stirred solution of **67-12** (21 g, 80.06 mmol) in THF (100 mL) was added BH_3·THF (1M in THF, 22.9 mL, 22.9 mmol) at 0 ℃ under N_2. The reaction mixture was stirred at 70 ℃ for 18 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to 0-10 ℃, then quenched with methanol and HCl (2 N). The resulting mixture was stirred at 70 ℃ for 2 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated. The residue was diluted with H_2O (100 mL) and basified with $NaHCO_3$ to pH = 8-9. The mixture was concentrated to dryness. The residue was dissolved in a mixture of 10% methanol in dichloromethane and the suspension was filtered. The filtrate was concentrated to afford **67-13** which was used for the next step directly without further purification.

[0320] Step 12: To a stirred solution of **67-13** (27.7 g, crude), DMAP (0.9 g, 7.09 mmol) and triethylamine (19.72 mL, 141.85 mmol) in dichloromethane (280 mL) was added $(Boc)_2O$ (14.66 mL, 63.83 mmol) at 0-10 ℃. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 15 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 2/1) to afford **67-14**.

[0321] Step 13: To a stirred solution of **67-14** (5 g, 14.95 mmol) in methanol (30 mL) was added HCl in ethyl acetate (4M, 30 mL) at 25 ℃, the reaction mixture was stirred at 25 ℃ for 15 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated to afford **67-15** which was used for the next step directly without further purification.

[0322] Step 14: A mixture of **67-15** (4.5 g, 14.61 mmol), **34-2** (8.13 g, 36.53 mmol), DIPEA (10.18 mL, 58.44 mmol), K_2CO_3 (8.1 g, 58.44 mmol) and KI (4.9 g, 29.22 mmol) in CH_3CN (100 mL) was stirred at 90 ℃ for 48 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate =1/0 to 2/3) to afford **67-16** and **67-17**.

[0323] Step 15: To a stirred solution of **67-16** (1.93 g, 4.59 mmol) in isopropanol (60 mL) was added Pd/C (5%, 450 mg) at 25 ℃. The reaction mixture was degassed with H_2 several times, then the mixture was stirred at 60 ℃ for 15 h under H_2 . The reaction mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated to afford **67-18**.

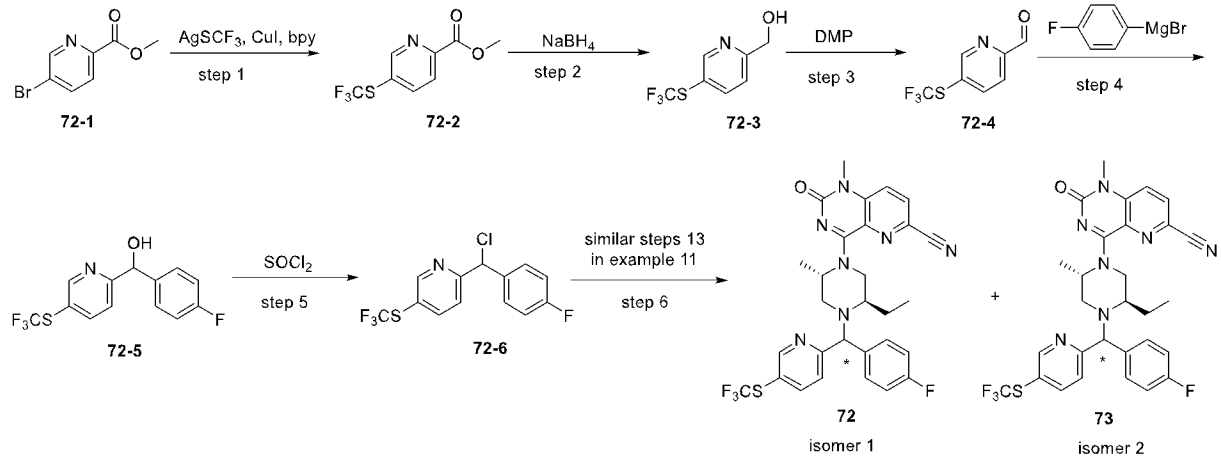
[0324] Step 16: A solution of **67-18** (1.6 g, 4.84 mmol), **67-7** (1.46 g, crude) and DIPEA (8.44 mL, 48.43 mmol) in CH_3CN (30 mL) was stirred at 90 ℃ for 15 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate =1/0 to 1/4) to afford **67-19**.

[0325] Step 17: To a stirred solution of **67-19** (700 mg, 1.14 mmol), $Zn(CN)_2$ (268.5 mg, 2.29 mmol), Zn (15.0 mg, 0.23 mmol) and dppf (38.0 mg, 0.069 mmol) in NMP (7 mL) was added $Pd_2(dba)_3$ (104.7 mg, 0.114 mmol) at 25 ℃. The reaction mixture was degassed through N_2 for a while and stirred at 90 ℃ for 15 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with H_2O and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was combined, washed with H_2O and brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate =1/0 to 1/4) to afford **67-20**.

[0326] Step 18: To a stirred solution of **67-20** (180 mg, 0.31 mmol) in DMF (1.8 mL) was added DBU (139.8 mg, 0.92 mmol) at 25 ℃. The reaction mixture was stirred at 130 ℃ for 15 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with H_2O and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was combined, washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate =1/0 to 0/1) and then by reverse phase HPLC (MeCN/0.1% TFA in water: 0-60%) to afford **67**. Analytical HPLC: retention time: 1.69 min; column: Waters ACQUITY BEH C18 2.1*50mm,1.7um; Mobile phase A: H_2O (0.05%TFA); Mobile phase B: Acetonitrile (0.05%TFA); flow rate: 1.0 mL/min; Run time: 5 min; 95 to 5%A in 3min, 5%A for 2 min. LCMS (ESI, *m/z*): $[M+H]^+$ = 512.2; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm): δ 8.06-7.99 (m, 1H), 7.89-7.85 (m, 1H), 7.68-7.62 (m, 2H), 7.59-7.53 (m, 2H), 5.13-5.08 (m, 1H), 4.41-4.35 (m, 1H), 4.08-4.04 (m, 1H), 3.82-3.74 (m, 1H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 3.63-3.52 (m, 1H), 3.16 – 3.09 (m, 1H), 3.09 – 3.02 (m, 1H), 2.74 –

2.65 (m, 1H), 2.52 – 2.43 (m, 1H), 2.12 – 2.01 (m, 1H), 1.81 – 1.59 (m, 3H), 0.81 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H), 0.69 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm): δ -63.86 (3F).

Example 23 Synthesis of Compounds **72** and **73**



[0327] Step 1: To a mixture of methyl **72-1** (500 mg, 2.31 mmol) in 2-methoxyethyl ether (10 mL) was added 2,2'-bipyridine (542 mg, 3.47 mmol), $AgSCF_3$ (725.4 mg, 3.47 mmol) and CuI (661 mg, 3.47 mmol). Then the mixture was stirred at 130°C for 24 h under N_2. The mixture was quenched by addition of water, the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic extracts were combined, washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4, the mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified by reverse phase HPLC (MeCN/H_2O (0.05% TFA), 5-95%) to afford **72-2**.

[0328] Step 2: To a solution of **72-2** (2.2 g, 9.28 mmol) in MeOH (2 mL) was added $NaBH_4$ (0.7 g, 18.55 mmol) at 0°C and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with DCM and saturated NH_4Cl solution. The organic layer was separated and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 10/1) to afford **72-3**.

[0329] Step 3: To a solution of **72-3** (1.12 g, 5.35 mmol) in DCM (15 mL) was added Dess-Martin periodinane (3.0 g, 6.96 mmol) at 0°C and the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. The reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 10/1) to afford **72-4**.

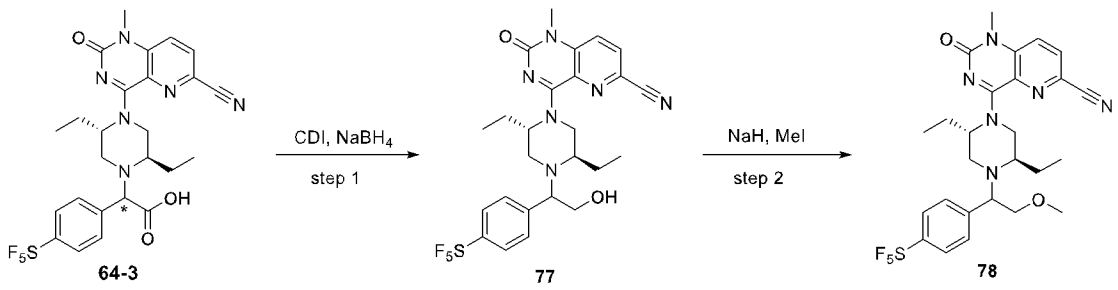
[0330] Step 4: To a solution of **72-4** (460 mg, 2.21 mmol) in THF (10 mL) was added 4-fluorophenylmagnesium bromide (0.32 mL, 0.32 mmol) at -78°C, then the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate

and saturated NH_4Cl solution. The organic layer was separated and washed with saturated NaCl solution, then organic layer was concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 4/1) to afford **72-5**.

[0331] Step 5: To a solution of **72-5** (580 mg, 1.91 mmol) in DCM (12 mL) were added DMF (0.01 mL, 0.13 mmol) and $SOCl_2$ (378 mg, 3.82 mmol) at 0°C, then the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. The reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo to afford **72-6** which was used for the next step directly without further purification.

[0332] Step 6: Compound **72** and **73** was prepared from compound **72-6** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **28-15** in example 11. The product was obtained by reverse phase HPLC (MeCN/water (0.05% TFA), 0-80%). **72**: 2.23 TFA salts, LCMS (ESI, *m/z*): $[M+H]^+$ = 598.4; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Methanol-d_4, ppm): δ 8.98 (s, 1H), 8.22 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 8.14-8.01 (m, 2H), 7.76-7.60 (m, 3H), 7.25 (t, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.43-5.91 (m, 2H), 5.42-5.32 (m, 1H), 4.10-3.99 (m, 1H), 3.60 (s, 3H), 3.20-3.02 (m, 2H), 1.91-1.59 (m, 5H), 1.39-1.28 (m, 1H), 0.85 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, Methanol-d_4, ppm): δ -44.15 (3F), -77.27(6.7F, TFA), -111.5(1F). **73**: 1.48 TFA salts, LCMS (ESI, *m/z*): $[M+H]^+$ = 598.4; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Methanol-d_4, ppm): δ 8.93 (s, 1H), 8.21 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 8.10 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.03 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.81-7.67 (m, 3H), 7.18 (t, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.34-5.96 (m, 1H), 5.55-5.23 (m, 2H), 4.10-3.85 (m, 1H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.28-3.15 (m, 1H), 3.10-2.90 (m, 1H), 1.65-1.28 (m, 6H), 0.78-0.64 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, Methanol-d_4, ppm): δ -4.24 (3F), -77.38 (4.45F, TFA), -111.5 (1F).

Example 24 Synthesis of Compounds **77** and **78**

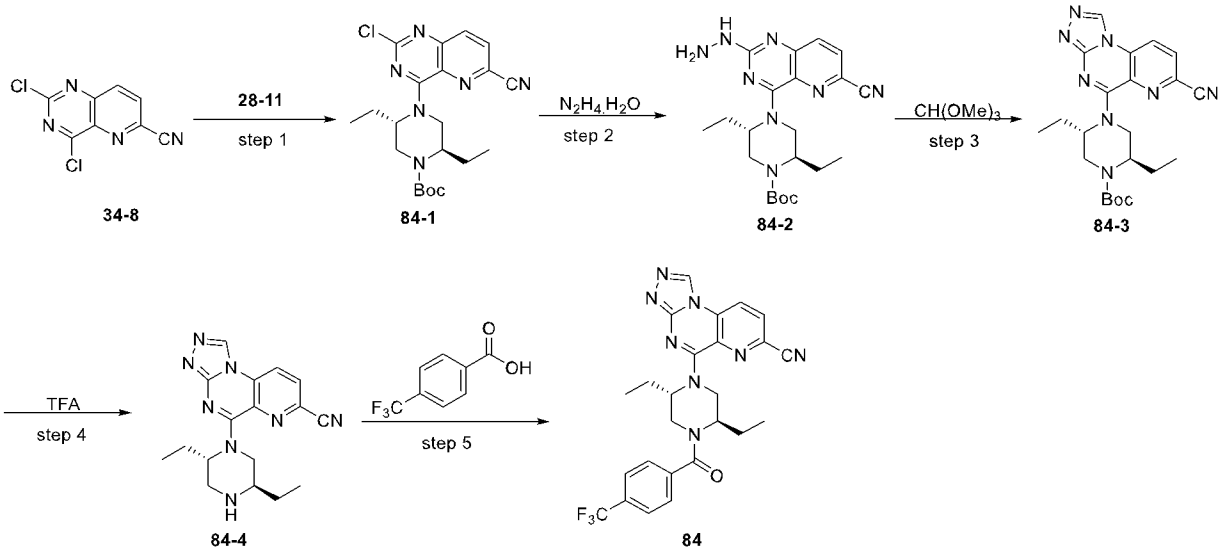


[0333] Step 1: To a mixture of **64-3** (80 mg, 0.14 mmol) in THF (10 mL) was added CDI (44.2 mg, 0.27 mmol). After stirred for 16 h at room temperature, $NaBH_4$ (5.2 mg, 0.14 mmol) was added to the mixture. Then the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 20 minutes. The mixture was quenched by addition of water, the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl

acetate. The organic layer was combined and washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4.The solvent was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (DCM/MeOH = 10/1) to afford **77**. LCMS (ESI, *m/z*): $[M+H]^+$=573.3; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.30-8.18 (m, 1H), 8.01-7.91 (m, 1H), 7.90-7.78 (m, 2H), 7.65-7.06 (m, 2H), 6.12-5.57 (m, 0.5H), 5.62-5.53 (m, 0.5H), 5.11-4.71 (m, 2H), 3.81-3.64 (m, 5H), 3.06-2.72 (m, 3H), 2.61-2.53 (m, 1H), 2.37-2.11 (m, 1H), 2.09-1.47 (m, 2H), 1.2-1.41 (m, 2H), 1.07-0.84 (m, 3H), 0.79-0.56 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 88.41 (1F), 64.39 (4F).

[0334] Step 2: To a mixture of **77** (50 mg, 0.087 mmol) in THF (2 mL) was added NaH (7.0 mg, 0.17 mmol) and iodomethane (37.0 mg, 0.26 mmol). Then the mixture was stirred at 0°C for 3 h. The reaction mixture was quenched by water, the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was combined and washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4. The solvent was concentrated. The residue was purified by reverse phase HPLC (MeCN /water from 1/0 to 2/3) to afford **78**. LCMS (ESI, m/z): $[M+H]^+$=587.3; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.31-8.17 (m, 1H), 8.03-7.94 (m, 1H), 7.96-7.83 (m, 2H), 7.70-7.58 (m, 2H), 6.09-5.78 (m, 0.5H), 5.53-5.26 (m, 0.5H), 5.09-4.75 (m, 1H), 3.98-3.80 (m, 1H), 3.69–3.48 (m, 3H), 3.43 (s, 3H), 3.20 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 3H), 3.14-2.81 (m, 2H), 2.37-2.16 (m, 1H), 2.13-1.70 (m, 2H), 1.56-1.31 (m, 2H), 1.01–0.83 (m, 3H), 0.77-0.55 (m 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 88.66 (1F), 64.36 (4F).

Example 25 Synthesis of Compound **84**



[0335] Step 1: To a solution of **34-8** (2.39 g, 10.62 mmol) in MeCN (50 mL) was added DIPEA (14.04 mL, 84.97 mmol) and **28-11** (2.57 g, 10.62 mmol) at room temperature. Then the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. The mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 10/1) to afford **84-1**.

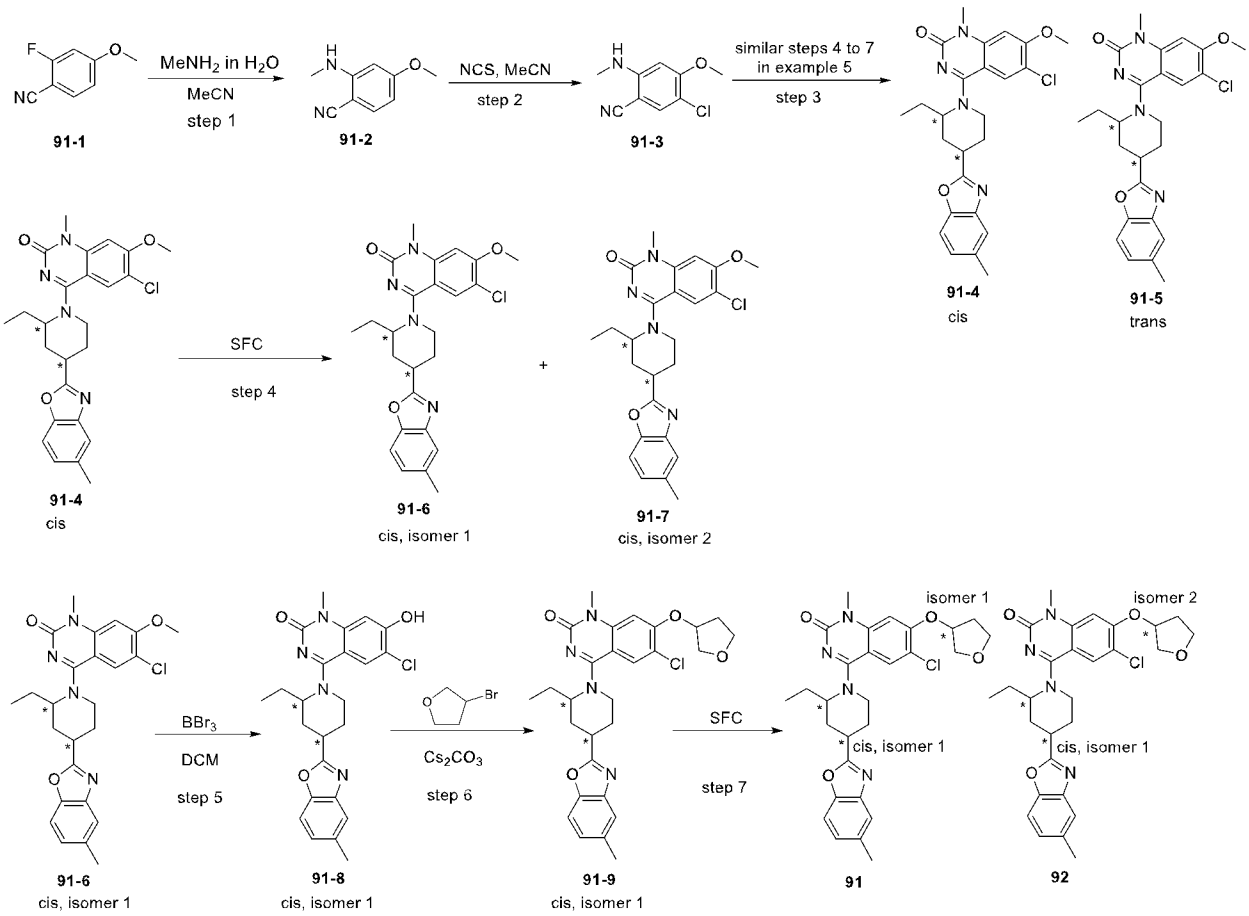
[0336] Step 2: To a solution of **84-1** (3.66 g, 8.49 mmol) in THF (30 mL) was added $N_2H_4.H_2O$ (5 mL), the mixture was stirred at 50°C for 1 h. The mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 10/0 to 0/1) to afford **84-2**.

[0337] Step 3: **84-2** (3.6 g, 8.44 mmol) was dissolved in trimethoxymethane (30 mL), the mixture was stirred at 100°C under N_2 for 16 h. The mixture concentrated under reduced pressure to afford product **84-3**.

[0338] Step 4: To a solution of **84-3** (3.65 g, 8.36 mmol) in DCM (30 mL) was added TFA (10 mL) at room temperature and stirred for 5 h. The mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure, the residue was dissolved in DCM and washed with saturated $NaHCO_3$. The combined organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated to afford **84-4**.

[0339] Step 5: To a solution of 4-(trifluoromethyl)benzoic acid (100 mg, 0.53 mmol) in DMF (5 mL) was added DIPEA (0.13 mL, 0.79 mmol) and HATU (240.0 mg, 0.63 mmol), the mixture was stirred at 0°C for 10 minutes, then **84-4** (176.9 mg, 0.53 mmol) was added to the mixture. The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 h. The resulting mixture was purified by reverse phase HPLC (MeCN /water from 0/1 to 1/1) to afford **84**. LCMS (ESI, m/z): $[M+H]^+$=509.2; .^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 9.55 (s, 1H), 9.02 – 8.88 (m, 1H), 8.67 – 8.50 (m, 1H), 7.93 – 7.81 (m, 2H), 7.74 – 7.59 (m, 2H), 5.87 – 4.23 (m, 3H), 3.78 – 3.42 (m, 2H), 3.38-3.12 (m, 1H), 2.03 – 1.54 (m, 4H), 1.11 – 0.88 (m, 3H), 0.77 – 0.50 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (377 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -61.21 (3F).

Example 26 Synthesis of Compounds **91** and **92**



[0340] Step 1: To a solution of **91-1** (15 g, 99.25 mmol) in MeCN (100 mL) was added CH_3NH_2 (200 mL, 3.56 mmol, 40% in H_2O). Then the reaction mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 16 h. The reaction mixture was quenched with H_2O. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were washed with H_2O. The organic layer was dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated to afford **91-2**。

[0341] Step 2: To a solution of **91-2** (8.2 g, 50.56 mmol) in MeCN (150 mL) was added NCS (7.4 g, 55.61 mmol), then the reaction mixture was stirred at 60 °C for 70 minutes. The mixture was quenched by addition of water. The aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was combined, washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 5/1) to afford **91-3.**

[0342] Step 3: Compound **91-4** and **91-5** was prepared from compound **91-3** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **5-8** in example 5, the product was obtained by reverse phase HPLC (MeCN/water, 55%-65%).

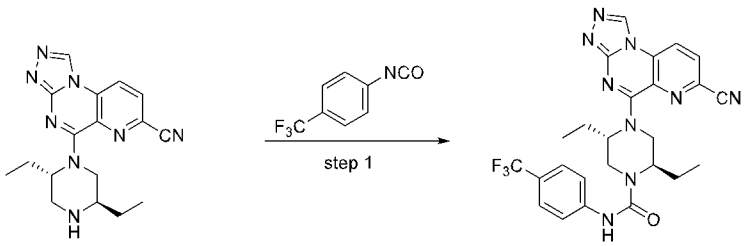
[0343] Step 4: **91-4** (1.2 g) was purified by SFC (column: REGIS (S,S)WHELK-O1, 250×25mm I.D., 10μm, A for CO_2 and B for Ethanol) to afford **91-6** (200 mg) and **91-7** (250 mg) respectively. **91-6**: SFC analysis: 100.00% ee; retention time: 5.932 min; column: ChiralPak AD, 250×30mm I.D., 10μm, A for CO_2 and B for Ethanol, 40%; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 70 mL/min. **91-7**: SFC analysis: 98.76% ee; retention time: 7.760 min; column: ChiralPak AD, 250×30mm I.D., 10μm, A for CO_2 and B for Ethanol, 40%; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 70 mL/min.

[0344] Step 5: To a solution of **91-6** (180 mg, 0.39 mmol) in DCM (1 mL) under N_2 at -78°C was added dropwise BBr_3 (3.86 mL, 3.86 mmol). After the addition was completed, the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 h. Ice water was added to the mixture to quench the reaction and the precipitation was collected by filtration, washed with H_2O and dried to afford **91-8**.

[0345] Step 6: The mixture of **91-8** (160 mg, 0.35 mmol), 3-bromotetrahydrofuran (67.84 mg, 0.45 mmol) and Cs_2CO_3 (266.2 mg, 0.82 mmol) in DMF (5 mL) was stirred at 100°C for 6 h. Then the mixture was washed with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated to afford **91-9**.

[0346] Step 7: **91-9** (110 mg) was purified by SFC (column: ChiralPak AD, 250×30mm I.D., 10μm, A for CO2 and B for Ethanol) to afford **91** (26 mg) and **92** (15 mg) respectively.**91**: SFC analysis: 100.00% ee; retention time: 2.519 min; column: ChiralPak AD, 250×30mm I.D., 10μm, A for CO2 and B for Ethanol, 35%; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 80 mL/min. LCMS (ESI, *m/z*): [M+H]+ = 523.4; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 7.77 (s, 1H), 7.57 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.52 (s, 1H), 7.19 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 6.91 (s, 1H), 5.45-5.40 (m, 1H), 4.18-4.12 (m, 1H), 3.99-3.93 (m, 1H), 3.89-3.85 (m, 3H), 3.82-3.71 (m, 2H), 3.48 (s, 3H), 3.45-3.40 (m, 2H), 2.38-2.32 (m, 2H), 2.30-2.26 (m, 2H), 2.21-2.17 (m, 1H), 2.15-1.97 (m, 3H), 1.58-1.52 (m, 1H), 1.45-1.33 (m, 1H), 0.71 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 3H). **92**: SFC analysis: 100.00% ee; retention time: 2.012 min; column: ChiralPak AD, 250×30mm I.D., 10μm, A for CO2 and B for Ethanol, 35%; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 80 mL/min. LCMS (ESI, *m/z*): [M+H]+ = 523.4; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 7.77 (s, 1H), 7.61-7.48 (m, 2H), 7.19 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.91 (s, 1H), 5.92-5.30 (m, 1H), 4.20-4.15 (m, 1H), 3.98-3.92 (m, 1H), 3.92-3.84 (m, 3H), 3.80-3.70 (m, 2H), 3.55-3.45 (m, 5H), 2.38-2.32 (m, 2H), 2.30-2.26 (m, 2H), 2.21-2.15 (m, 1H), 2.15-1.98 (m, 3H), 1.60-1.52 (m, 1H), 1.43-1.34 (m, 1H), 0.71 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H).

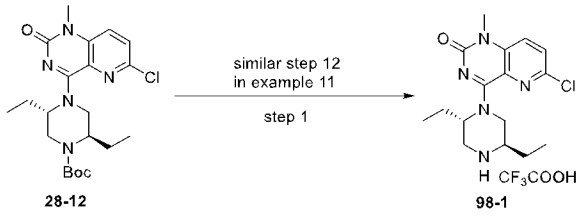
Example 27 Synthesis of Compound **95**



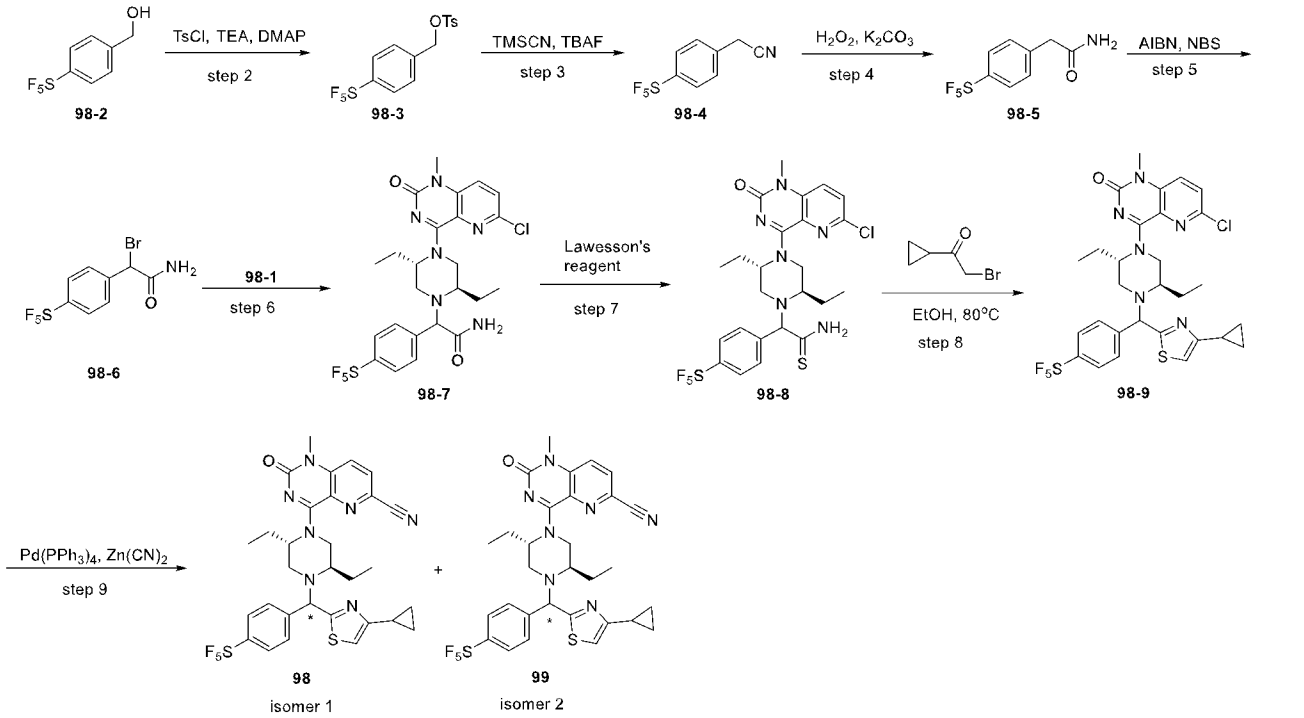
84-4 **95**

[0347] Step 1: To a solution of **84-4** (179.8 mg, 0.53 mmol) in DCM (2 mL) was added dropwise a solution of 1-isocyanato-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene (100 mg, 0.53 mmol) in DCM (2 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 h. The resulting mixture was concentrated, the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (DCM/MeOH = 10/1) to afford **95**. LCMS (ESI, m/z): $[M+H]^+$=524.2; .^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 9.55 (s, 1H), 8.98 – 8.91 (m, 2H), 8.63 – 8.55 (m, 1H), 7.75 – 7.66 (m, 2H), 7.64 – 7.57 (m, 2H), 5.51-4.83 (m, 2H), 4.41 (m, 1H), 4.20 – 4.07 (m, 1H), 3.58 (m, 1H), 3.33 – 3.13 (m, 1H), 1.86 – 1.63 (m, 4H), 0.97 – 0.85 (m, 6H). ^{19}F NMR (377 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -59.99 (s, 3F).

Example 28 Synthesis of Compounds **98** and **99**



28-12 **98-1**



[0348] Step 1: Compound **98-1** was prepared from compound **28-12** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **28-14** in example 11.

[0349] Step 2: To a 0°C solution of **98-2** (4 g, 17.08 mmol) in DCM (100 mL) were added triethylamine (5.18 g, 51.24 mmol), DMAP (357.2 mg, 1.71 mmol) and 4-methylbenzenesulfonyl chloride (4.88 g, 25.62 mmol). Then the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 h. The reaction was quenched with H_2O, extracted with DCM. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 5/1) to afford **98-3**.

[0350] Step 3: To a solution of **98-3** (3.8 g, 9.78 mmol) in THF (100 mL) were added TBAF (1M in THF, 14.7 mL, 14.7 mmol) and TMSCN (1.16 g, 11.74 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at 60°C for 1 h. Then the reaction was quenched with H_2O, extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 4/1) to afford **98-4**.

[0351] Step 4: To a solution of **98-4** (1 g, 4.11 mmol) in acetone (20 mL) was added K_2CO_3 (1.14 g, 8.22 mmol) and H_2O_2 (4 mL). Then the mixture was stirred at 40°C for 48 h. Then the reaction was quenched with H_2O, extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (DCM/MeOH=1/0 to 10/1) to afford **98-5**.

[0352] Step 5: To a solution of **98-5** (670 mg, 2.56 mmol) in CCl_4 (10 mL) were added AIBN (42 mg, 0.26 mmol) and NBS (683.44 mg, 3.84 mmol). Then the reaction mixture was stirred at 90°C for 16 h. Then the reaction was quenched with H_2O, extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (DCM/MeOH=1/0 to 10/1) to afford **98-6**.

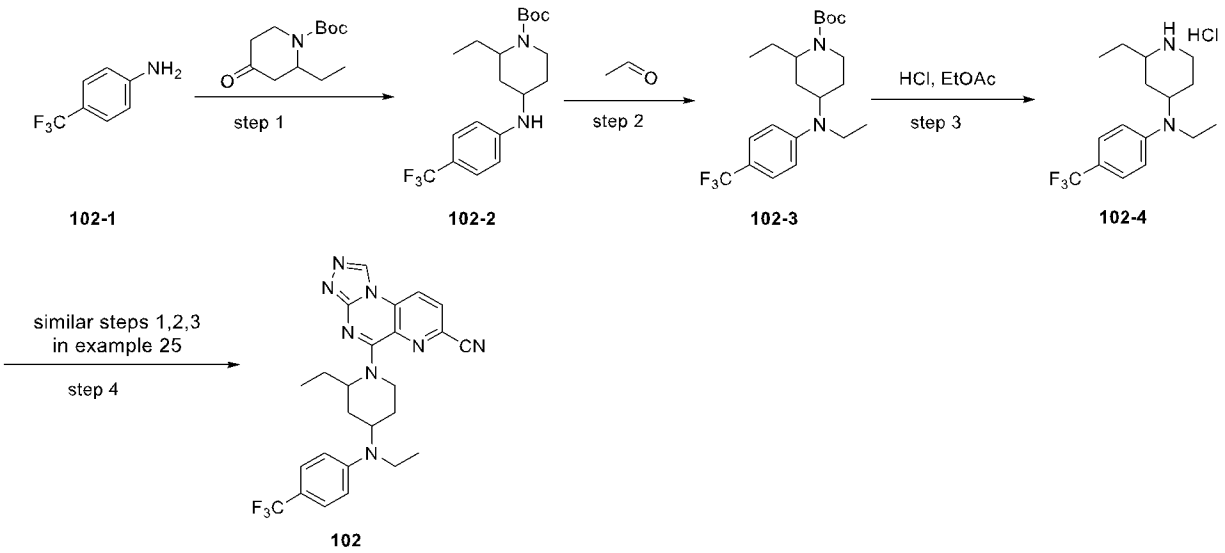
[0353] Step 6: To a solution of **98-6** (200 mg, 0.59 mmol) in MeCN (4 mL) were added **98-1** (265.5 mg, 0.59 mmol), DIPEA (380 mg, 2.94 mmol) and NaI (105.8 mg, 0.71 mmol). Then the reaction was stirred at 90°C for 2 h. The solvent was removed under vacuum, and the residue was purified by reverse phase HPLC (MeCN/H_2O, 5-80%) to afford **98-7**.

[0354] Step 7: To a solution of **98-7** (110 mg, 0.19 mmol) in THF (4 mL) was added Lawesson's reagent (74.83 mg, 0.19 mmol). Then the reaction mixture was stirred at 50°C for 30 h. The solvent was removed under vacuum, and the residue was purified by reverse phase HPLC (MeCN/H_2O, 5-80%) to afford **98-8**.

[0355] Step 8: To a solution of **98-8** (30 mg, 0.049 mmol) in EtOH (1 mL) was added 2-bromo-1-cyclopropylethan-1-one (16 mg, 0.098 mmol). Then the reaction mixture was stirred at 80°C for 2 h. The solvent was removed under vacuum. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 2/3) to afford **98-9**.

[0356] Step 9: To a mixture of **98-9** (20 mg, 0.03 mmol) in DMF (1 mL) was added $Zn(CN)_2$ (10.6 mg, 0.09 mmol) and $Pd(PPh_3)_4$ (3.5 mg, 0.003 mmol). Then the mixture was stirred at 130°C for 2 h under microwave. The reaction mixture was purified by reverse phase HPLC (MeCN/H_2O (0.05% TFA), 5-80%) to afford **98** (5 mg) and **99** (7 mg). **98**: LCMS (ESI, *m/z*): $[M+H]^+ = 666.4$; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.23 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.01-7.88 (m, 3H), 7.79-7.70 (m, 2H), 7.25 (s, 1H), 5.96-5.82 (m, 0.5H), 5.42-5.38 (m, 0.5H), 5.22 (s, 1H), 4.98-4.83 (m, 1H), 3.62-3.58 (m, 0.5H), 3.43 (s, 3H), 3.38-3.32 (m, 0.5H), 2.80-2.71 (m, 1H), 2.23-2.18 (m, 1H), 2.05-1.88 (m, 3H), 1.49-1.38 (m, 3H), 0.86-0.77 (m, 6H), 0.70-0.64 (m, 1H), 0.62-0.45 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 87.47 (1F), 64.17 (4F). **99**: LCMS (ESI, *m/z*): $[M+H]^+ = 666.4$; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.28-8.19 (m, 1H), 8.02-7.88 (m, 3H), 7.82-7.73 (m, 2H), 7.30 (s, 1H), 5.95-5.82 (m, 0.5H), 5.43-5.38 (m, 0.5H), 5.27 (s, 1H), 5.01-4.85 (m, 1H), 3.62-3.58 (m, 0.5H), 3.49-3.42 (m, 3.5H), 2.20-2.11 (m, 1H), 2.08-1.84 (m, 4H), 1.73-1.37 (m, 3H), 0.90-0.82 (m, 2H), 0.79-0.61 (m, 8H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 87.33 (1F), 64.18 (4F).

Example 29 Synthesis of Compound **102**



[0357] Step 1: To a mixture of **102-1** (400 mg, 2.48 mmol), tert-butyl 2-ethyl-4-oxopiperidine-1-carboxylate (564.3 mg, 2.48 mmol) in THF (10 mL) was added dropwise $TiCl_4$ (235.4 mg, 1.24 mmol) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred for another 30 minutes, then sodium triacetoxyborohydride (1052.3 mg, 4.97 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h. The mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 4/1) to afford **102-2**.

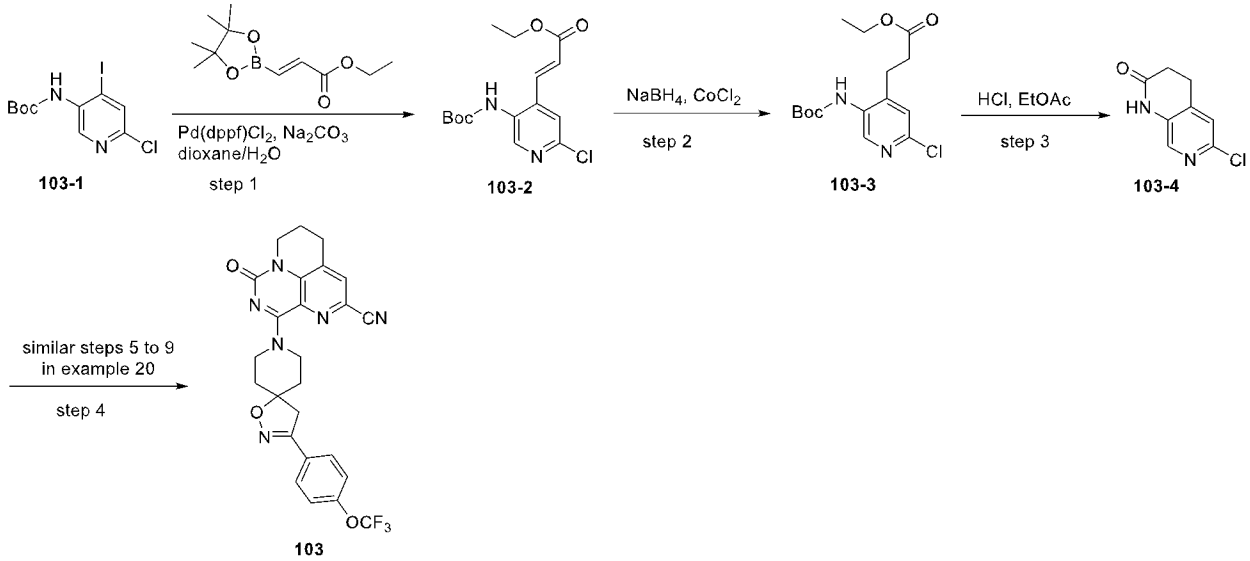
[0358] Step 2: To a mixture of **102-2** (646 mg, 1.74 mmol), acetaldehyde (382.1 mg, 8.68 mmol) in THF (10 mL) was added dropwise $TiCl_4$ (164.5 mg, 0.87 mmol) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred for another 30 minutes, then and sodium triacetoxyborohydride (735.2 mg, 3.47 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h. The reaction mixture concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 10/1 to 3/1) to afford **102-3**.

[0359] Step 3: To a solution of **102-3** (345 mg, 0.86 mmol) in DCM (5 mL) was added ethyl acetate/HCl (0.43 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated to dryness to afford **102-4** which was used for the next step directly without further purification.

[0360] Step 4: Compound **102** was prepared from compound **102-4** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **84-3** in example 25. LCMS (ESI, *m/z*): $[M+H]^+$ = 495.3; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ9.52 (s, 1H), 8.95-8.93 (d, *J*=8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.58-8.56 (d, *J*=8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.39-7.37 (d, *J*=8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.83-6.81 (d, *J*=8.8 Hz, 2H), 4.75-4.69 (m, 2H), 4.05-4.03 (m,

1H), 3.72-3.71 (m, 1H), 3.45-3.34 (m, 2H), 2.34-2.33 (m, 1H), 2.14-1.75 (m, 5H), 1.17-0.98 (m, 6H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -58.90 (3F).

Example 30 Synthesis of Compound **103**



[0361] Step 1: To a mixture of **103-1** (9.50 g, 26.79 mmol) and ethyl (2E)-3-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)prop-2-enoate (7.87 g, 34.83 mmol) in dioxane (95 mL) and H_2O (9.5 mL) were added $Pd(dppf)Cl_2$ (2.0 g, 2.68 mmol) and Na_2CO_3 (5.7 g, 53.59 mmol) at room temperature. Then the mixture was heated at 100℃ for 12 h. The mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated under vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 1/4) to afford **103-2**.

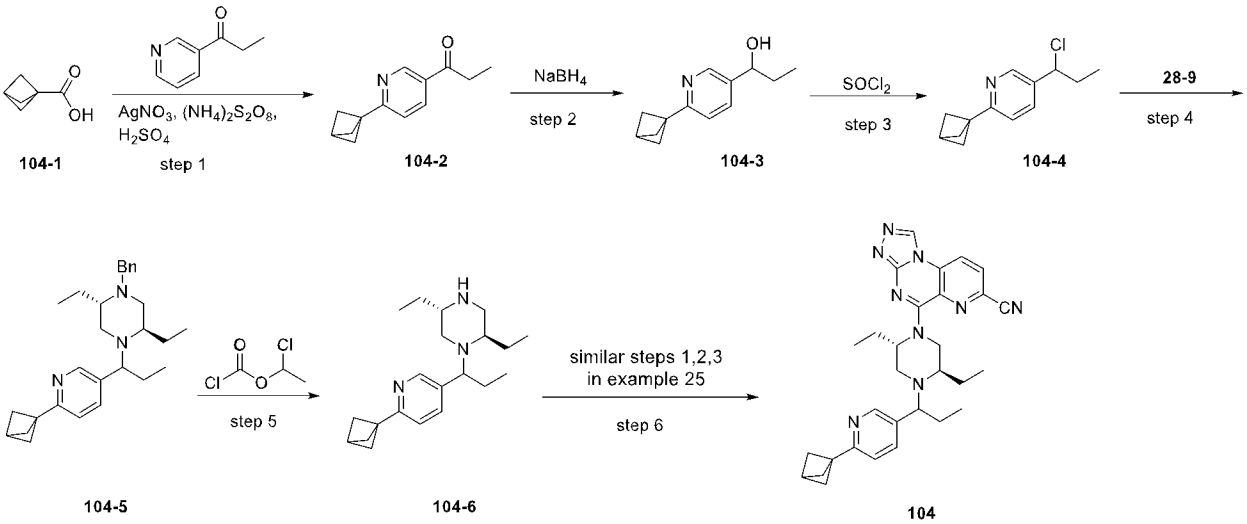
[0362] Step 2: To a mixture of **103-2** (12 g, 25.71 mmol) and $CoCl_2 \cdot 6H_2O$ (0.6 g, 2.57 mmol) in MeOH (360 mL) and THF (180 mL) was added $NaBH_4$ (5.8 g, 154.23 mmol) in portions at 0℃. Then the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. H_2O was added to the reaction mixture. This mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and the filtrate was concentrated under vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (DCM) to afford **103-3**.

[0363] Step 3: **103-3** (7.6 g, 23.12 mmol) in HCl/ethyl acetate (100 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. The mixture was concentrated under vacuo to afford **103-4**.

[0364] Step 4: Compound **103** was prepared from compound **103-4** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **59** in example 20. LCMS (ESI, *m/z*): $[M+H]^+ = 511.2$; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.07 (s, 1H), 7.82 – 7.77 (m, 2H), 7.49-7.47 (m, 2H), 4.92-4.17 (m,

4H), 3.91 – 3.83 (m, 2H), 3.35 (s, 2H), 2.96 - 2.89 (m, 2H), 2.02 - 1.90 (m, 6H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -56.75 (3F).

Example 31 Synthesis of Compound **104**



[0365] Step 1: The mixture of **104-1** (5.0 g, 44.59 mmol), 1-(pyridin-3-yl)propan-1-one (7.23 g, 53.51 mmol), $AgNO_3$(2.27 g, 13.38 mmol), H_2SO_4 (9.75 g, 89.18 mmol) and ammonium persulfate (10.17g, 44.59 mmol) in H_2O (70 mL) and DCM (70 mL) was flushed with N_2 for 0.5 min, then the mixture was stirred at 25°C for 18 h. The mixture quenched by addition of saturated $NaHCO_3$ solution, the aqueous layer was extracted with DCM. The organic extracts were combined, washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4. The solvent was concentrated and the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 3/1) to afford **104-2**.

[0366] Step 2: To a solution of **104-2** (560 mg, 2.78 mmol) in MeOH (10 mL) was added $NaBH_4$ (12.3 mg, 3.34 mmol) at 0°C, the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. The mixture was quenched by addition of H_2O, and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic extracts were combined, washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and concentrated to afford **104-3**.

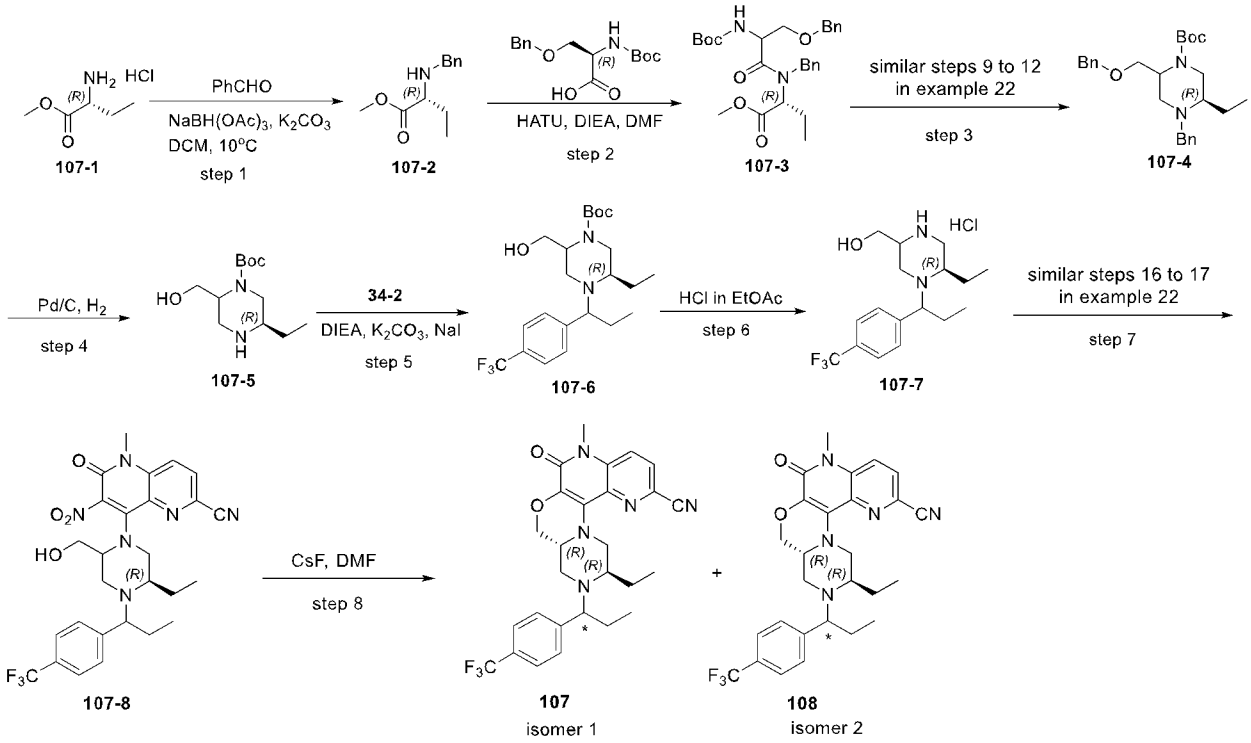
[0367] Step 3: To a solution of **104-3** (580 mg, 2.85 mmol) in DCM (15 mL) were added DMF (21.0 mg, 0.29 mmol) and $SOCl_2$ (509 mg, 4.28 mmol) at 0°C, the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 hr. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure to afford **104-4** which was used for next step directly without further purification.

[0368] Step 4: The mixture of **28-9** (100 mg, 0.43 mmol), **104-4** (239 mg, 1.08 mmol), DIPEA (0.29 mL, 1.72 mmol) and NaI (129 mg, 0.86 mmol) in MeCN (2 mL) was stirred at 85°C for 18 h. The mixture was filtered and concentrated, the residue was purified by reverse phase HPLC (0.05% NH_4HCO_3 in water/MeCN, 5-95%) to afford **104-5**.

[0369] Step 5: To a solution of **104-5** (80 mg, 0.19 mmol) in 1,2-dichloroethane (1 mL) was added 1-chloroethyl chloromethanoate (274.5 mg, 1.92 mmol), the reaction was stirred at 110°C for 96 h. The mixture was concentrated in vacuo, the residue was diluted with THF and H_2O. Then the mixture was stirred at 70°C for 3 h. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure to afford **104-6** which was used for next step directly without further purification.

[0370] Step 6: Compound **104** was prepared from compound **104-6** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **84-3** in example 25. LCMS (ESI, *m/z*): $[M+H]^+$ =522.4. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 9.49-9.46 (m, 1H), 8.92-8.87 (m, 1H), 8.56-8.51 (m, 1H), 8.42-8.37 (m, 1H), 7.73-7.67 (m, 1H), 7.30-7.23 (m, 1H), 5.94-5.83 (m, 0.5H), 5.45-5.23 (m, 0.5H), 5.21-4.74 (m, 1H), 3.64-3.47 (m, 1H), 3.46-3.40 (m, 0.5H), 3.30-3.07 (m, 0.5H), 2.92-2.80 (m, 1H), 2.56-2.55 (m, 1H), 2.30-2.23 (m, 1H), 2.14-2.08 (m, 6H), 2.00-1.82 (m, 3H), 1.70-1.35 (m, 4H), 1.03-0.94 (m, 3H), 0.72-0.58 (m, 6H).

Example 32 Synthesis of Compounds **107** and **108**



[0371] Step 1: To a stirred solution of **107-1** (500 g, 3.27 mol) in dry DCM (5000 mL) was added benzaldehyde (352 g, 3.32 mol), K_2CO_3 (494.9 g, 3.58 mol) and Na_2SO_4(462 g, 3.25 mol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 6 h. Then sodium triacetoxyborohydride (1030 g, 4.86 mol) was added in portion wise over 30 minutes to the mixture at ice-bath. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 h. The solid was removed by filtration and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was partitioned between ethyl acetate and HCl (1N). The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The pH of the aqueous layer was adjusted to 8.0 with $NaHCO_3$(aq) and the milky aqueous layer was extracted immediately with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford **107-2**.

[0372] Step 2: To a solution of **107-2** in DMF (3500 mL) were added DIPEA (885 mL, 5.08mol) and HATU (966 g, 2.54 mol), the reaction mixture was stirred at 0°C for 10 minutes, then methyl (2R)-2-(benzylamino)butanoate (351 g, 1,69 mol) was added to the reaction mixture. The result mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate and washed with water. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4, filtered and evaporated under reduced pressure to afford **107-3**.

[0373] Step 3: Compound **107-4** was prepared from compound **107-3** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **67-14** in example 22.

[0374] Step 4: To a stirred solution of **107-4** (4.8 g, 11.31 mmol) in isopropanol (150 mL) was added Pd/C (10%, 0.96 g, 9.02mmol) at room temperature, the resulting mixture was stirred at 80℃ under H_2 balloon for 15 h. The reaction mixture was filtered through a pad of celite and the filtrate was concentrated to afford **107-5**.

[0375] Step 5: A mixture of **107-5** (1 g, 3.89 mmol), **34-2** (1.73 g, 7.78 mmol), NaI (1.2 g, 7.78 mmol), DIPEA (2.03 mL, 11.66 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (6.1 g, 44.2 mmol) in CH_3CN (15 mL) was stirred at 85℃ for 15 h. Another portion of DIPEA (2.03 mL, 11.66 mmol), NaI (1.2 g, 7.78 mmol) and **34-2** (1.73 g, 7.78 mmol) was added into the reaction mixture at 20°C. The resulting mixture was stirred at 85℃ under N_2 for 15 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 2/3) to afford **107-6**.

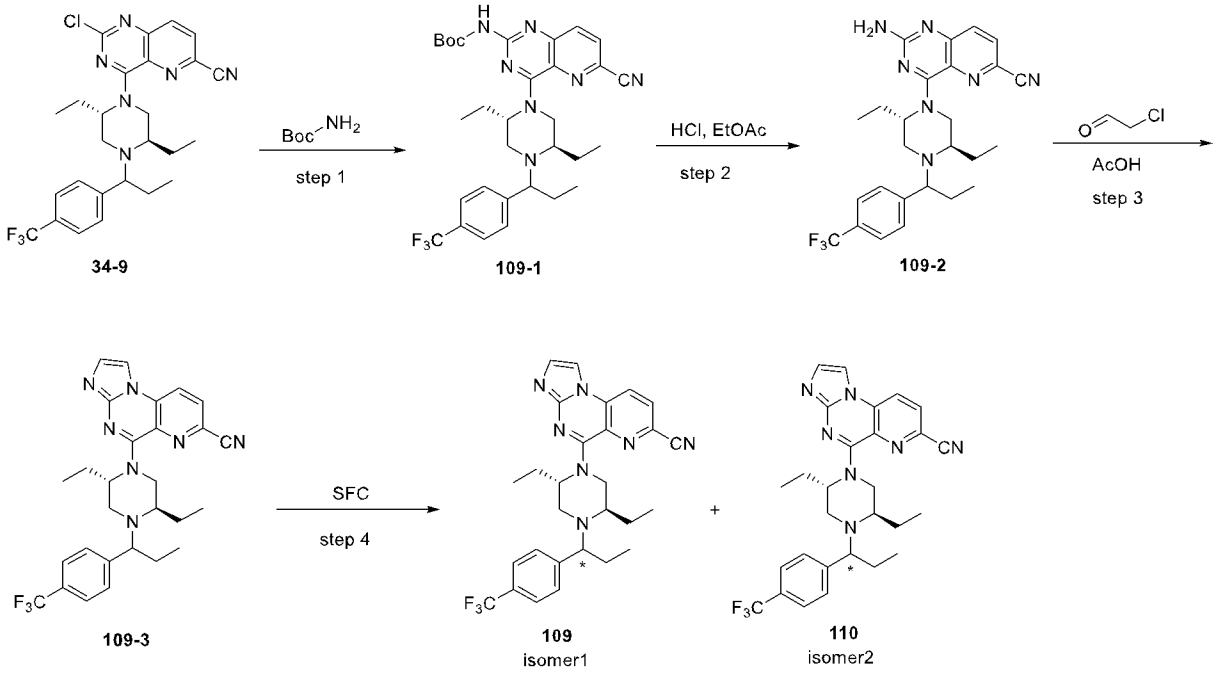
[0376] Step 6: To a stirred solution of **107-6** (4.57 g, 10.09 mmol) in MeOH (20 mL) was added dropwise HCl in ethyl acetate (4M, 9.1 mL) at room temperature, the resulting mixture was

stirred at 25℃ for 15 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure to afford **107-7**.

[0377] Step 7: Compound **107-8** was prepared from compound **107-7** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **67-20** in example 22.

[0378] Step 8: To a stirred solution of **107-8** (350 mg, 0.63 mmol) in DMF (10 mL) was added CsF (285.5 mg, 1.88 mmol) at 15°C, the resulting mixture was stirred at 110℃ for 15 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with H_2O and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was combined, washed with H_2O and brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 0/1) to afford **107** (60 mg) and **108** (crude, 110 mg), the crude **108** was purification again by reverse phase HPLC (MeCN/ water (0.5% FA): 30/70) to afford pure **108** (44 mg) as 0.33 FA salt. **107**: LCMS (ESI, *m/z*): $[M+H]^+$=512.4. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, Methanol-d_4, ppm) δ 8.04 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.89 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.69-7.62 (m, 2H), 7.61-7.54 (m, 2H), 4.36-4.25 (m, 1H), 4.09-4.03 (m, 1H), 4.02-3.92 (m, 1H), 3.87-3.78 (m, 1H), 3.79-3.70 (m, 4H), 3.10-2.97 (m, 2H), 2.96-2.85 (m, 1H), 2.50-2.40 (m, 1H), 2.20-2.05 (m, 1H), 1.98-1.85 (m, 1H), 1.80-1.65 (m, 2H), 1.22 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H), 0.72 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -63.83 (3F). **108**: LCMS (ESI, *m/z*): $[M+H]^+$=512.4. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, Methanol-d_4, ppm) δ 8.01 (s, 0.33 H), 8.00-7.98 (m, 1H), 7.86-7.83 (m, 1H), 7.65-7.63 (m, 2H), 7.48-7.46 (m, 2H), 4.72-4.60 (m, 1H), 4.40-4.32 (m, 1H), 4.15-4.00 (m, 2H), 3.68 (s, 3H), 3.45-3.38 (m, 1H), 3.30-3.26 (m, 1H), 3.23-3.16 (m, 1H), 2.38-2.37 (m, 1H), 2.26-2.20 (m, 1H), 2.10-1.92 (m, 2H), 1.90-1.70 (m, 2H), 1.03 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H), 0.87 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H). ; ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -63.91 (3F).

Example 33 Synthesis of Compounds **109** and **110**



[0379] Step 1: A solution of **34-9** (845 mg, 1.63 mmol), tert-butyl carbamate (287.2 mg, 2.45 mmol), Cs_2CO_3 (1.06 g, 3.27 mmol) and XantPhos Pd G_2 (17.2 mg, 0.019 mmol) in dioxane (15 mL) was stirred at 100 ℃ under N_2 for 6 h. The mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 3/1) to afford **109-1**.

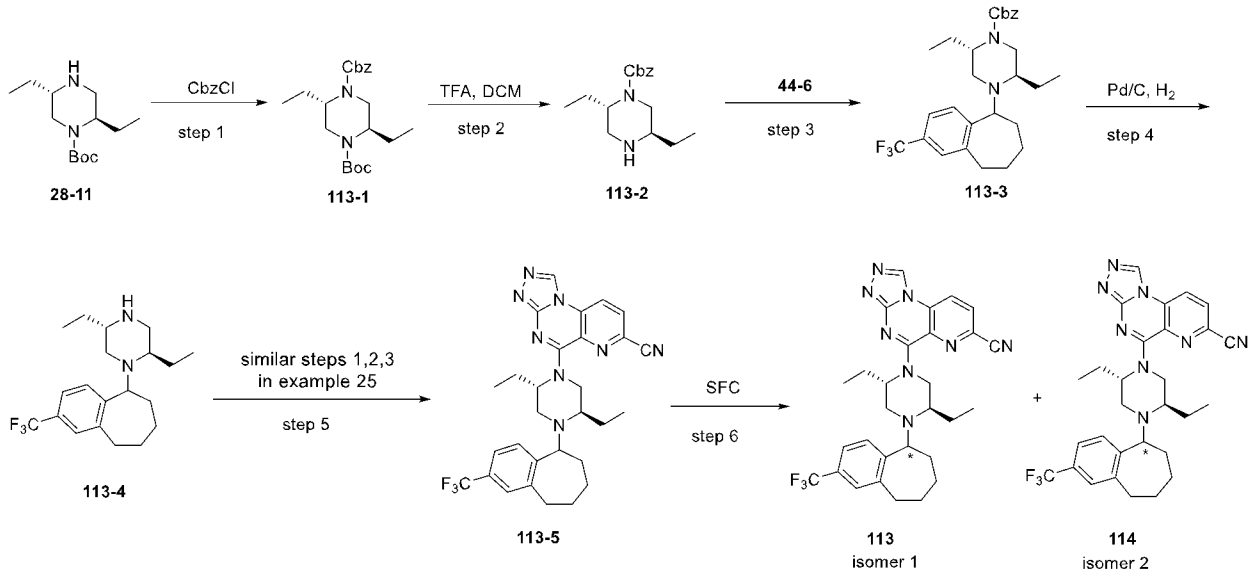
[0380] Step 2: To a solution of **109-1** (660 mg, 1.1 mmol) in DCM (8 mL) was added HCl/ ethyl acetate (6 mL). The mixture was stirred at 30 ℃ for 12 h. The mixture was concentrated to afford **109-2**.

[0381] Step 3: A solution of **109-2** (611 mg, 1.23 mmol), 2-chloroacetaldehyde (5 mL, 0.49 mmol) and AcOH (0.070 mL, 1.23 mmol) in EtOH (12 mL) was stirred at 80 ℃ for 16 h. The mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified by reverse phase HPLC (MeCN/ water (0.5% FA): 5%-80%) to afford **109-3**.

[0382] Step 4: **109-3** (80 mg) was purified by prep-SFC (column: ChiralPak AD, 250×30mm I.D.,5μm, Ethanol / CO2 = 40/60) to afford **109** (42 mg) and **110** (17 mg). **109**: SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 1.393 min; column: Chiralpak AD-3 150×4.6mm I.D., 3um, 40% of Ethanol (0.05% of DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min; LCMS (ESI, *m/z*): $[M+H]^+$ = 522.3; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.84 - 8.82 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.47 - 8.45 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.184 – 8.181 (d, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.75 - 7.73 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.59 -

7.57 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.328 - 7.325 (d, J = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 5.45 - 4.80 (m, 2H), 3.73 – 3.54 (m, 1H), 3.35 - 3.26 (m, 1H), 3.01 - 2.91 (m, 1H), 2.88 - 2.80 (m, 1H), 2.36 - 2.31 (m, 1H), 2.12 – 1.88 (m, 3H), 1.67 – 1.39 (m, 3H), 1.03 - 0.86 (m, 3H), 0.71 - 0.52 (m, 6H). ^{19}F NMR (377 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -60.66 (3F). **110**: SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 3.046 min; column: Chiralpak AD-3 150×4.6mm I.D., 3um, 40% of Ethanol (0.05% of DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min; LCMS (ESI, *m/z*): $[M+H]^+$ = 522.4; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.86 - 8.84 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.49 - 8.47 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.26 - 8.14 (m, 1H), 7.73 - 7.71 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.60 - 7.58 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H),7.42 - 7.26 (m, 1H), 5.75 - 4.55 (m, 2H), 3.61 - 3.41 (m, 2H), 3.22 - 3.02 (m, 1H), 2.66 - 2.53 (m, 1H), 2.27 - 2.12 (m, 1H), 2.03 - 1.73 (m, 3H), 1.69 – 1.36 (m, 3H), 1.06 - 0.90 (m, 3H), 0.71 – 0.49 (m, 6H). ^{19}F NMR (377 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -60.67 (3F).

Example 34 Synthesis of Compounds **113** and **114**



[0383] Step 1: To a solution of **28-11** (3.0 g, 12.38 mmol) in DCM (30 mL) was added DIPEA (5.12 mL, 30.95 mmol) and benzyl carbonochloridate (3.49 mL, 24.76 mmol), then the reaction mixture was stirred at 20°C for 18 h. The reaction was concentrated in vacuo. The residue was diluted with ethyl acetate and water. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layer was washed with NaCl aqueous and dried by Na_2SO_4, the solvent was concentrated and the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 3/1) to afford **113-1**.

[0384] Step 2: To a solution of **113-1** (4.5 g, 11.98 mmol) in DCM (30 mL) was added TFA (6 mL, 11.98 mmol) and the reaction was stirred at 20°C for 18 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated under vacuo, the residue was dilute with DCM and neutralized by $NaHCO_3$ aqueous. The mixture was extracted with DCM. The combined organic layer was concentrated to afford **113-2**.

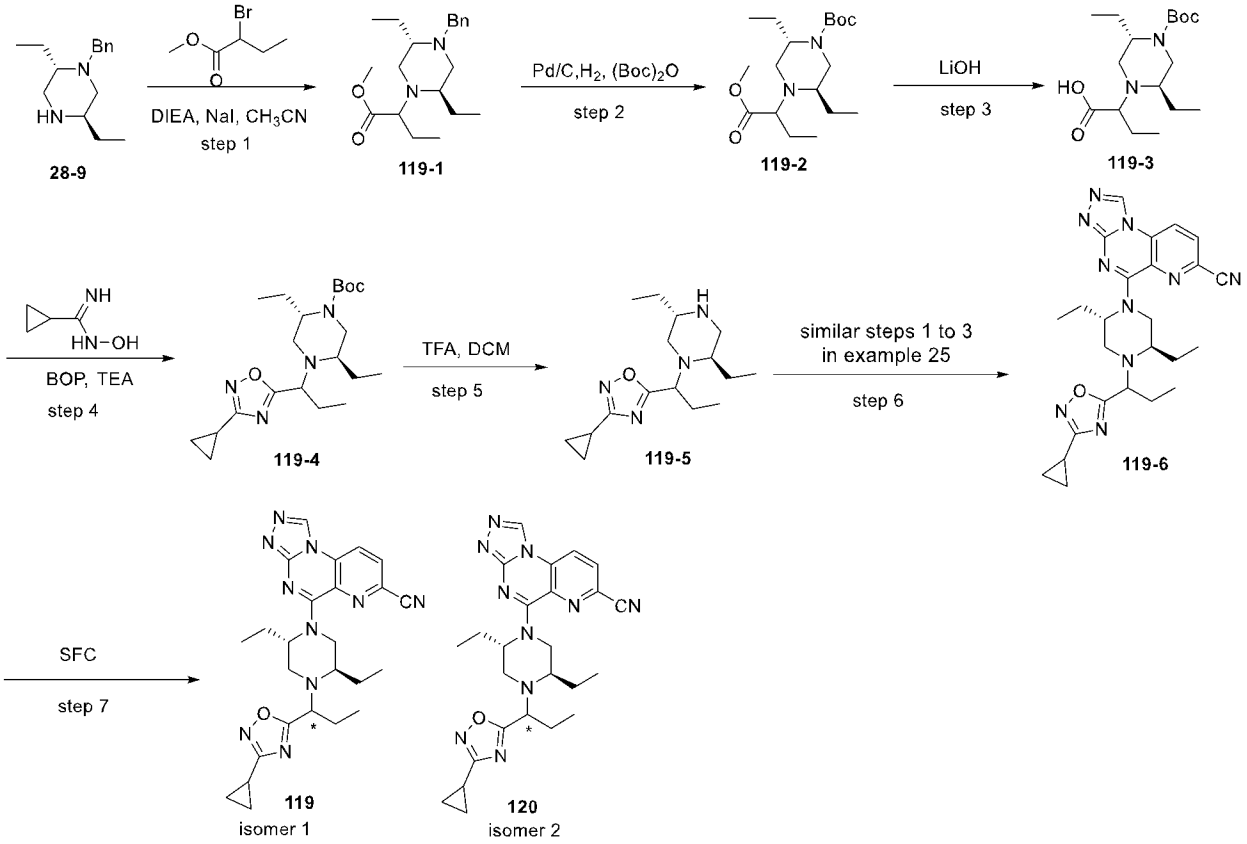
[0385] Step 3: To a solution of **113-2** (500 mg, 1.81 mmol) in MeCN (20 mL) was added DIPEA (0.6 mL, 3.62 mmol), NaI (543 mg, 3.62 mmol) and **44-6** (900 mg, 3.62 mmol), and the reaction mixture was stirred at 80°C for 24 h. The reaction was concentrated in vacuo. The residue was diluted with ethyl acetate and water. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layer was washed with NaCl aqueous and dried by Na_2SO_4, filtered and the solvent was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 1/1) to afford **113-3**.

[0386] Step 4: To a solution of **113-4**(280 mg, 0.57 mmol) in MeOH (10 mL) was added Pd/C 10% (6.1 mg, 0.057 mmol) under N_2. The then the reaction was stirred at 25°C for 18 h at H_2 atmosphere. The mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated to afford **113-4**.

[0387] Step 5: Compound **113-5** was prepared from compound **113-4** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **84-3** in example 25.

[0388] Step 6: **113-5** (73 mg) was purified by prep-SFC (column: ChiralPak IG, 250×30mm I.D., 10μm, MeOH(0.1%NH3H2O)/CO2 = 40/60) to afford **113** (34.8 mg) and **114** (7.68 mg). **113**: SFC analysis: 95% ee; retention time: 5.52 min; column: ChiralPak IG, 100×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, MeOH (0.05%DEA) in CO2, 5% to 40%; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. LCMS (ESI, m/z): $[M+H]^+$ = 549.4. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 9.50 (s, 1H), 8.93 - 8.91 (d, J = 8.4Hz, 1H), 8.56 - 8.54 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.53 – 7.40 (m, 3H), 6.18 – 4.42 (m, 2H), 3.86 – 3.77 (m, 1H), 3.69 – 3.40 (m, 2H), 3.04 (m, 1H), 2.83 – 2.71 (m, 1H), 2.62 – 2.53 (m, 1H), 2.15 – 1.90 (m, 5H), 1.87 – 1.71 (m, 2H), 1.65 – 1.48 (m, 3H), 1.39 – 1.27 (m, 1H), 1.06 – 0.97 (m, 3H), 0.68 – 0.51 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -60.77 (3F). **114**: SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 5.82 min; column: ChiralPak IG, 100×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, MeOH (0.05%DEA) in CO2, 5% to 40%; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. LCMS (ESI, m/z): $[M+H]^+$ = 549.4. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm): δ 9.33 (s, 1H), 8.80 – 8.74 (m, 1H), 8.35 – 8.25 (m, 1H), 7.43 – 7.35 (m, 3H), 6.00 – 5.65 (m, 1H), 5.15 – 4.89 (m, 1H), 3.82 – 3.77 (m, 1H), 3.73 – 3.63 (m, 1H), 3.06 – 3.00 (m, 1H), 2.78 – 2.67 (m, 2H), 2.36 – 2.03 (m, 6H), 1.78 – 1.70 (m, 1H), 1.67 – 1.50 (m, 3H), 1.44 – 1.29 (m, 2H), 1.16 – 1.08 (m, 3H), 0.68 – 0.51 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm): δ -63.91 (3F).

Example 35 Synthesis of Compounds **119** and **120**



[0389] Step 1: To a solution of **28-9** (3 g, 12.91 mmol) and methyl 2-bromobutanoate (7.01 g, 38.73 mmol) in MeCN (50 mL) were added DIPEA (6.40 mL, 38.73 mmol) and NaI (1.9 g, 12.91 mmol) at room temperature. Then the mixture was heated at 80℃ for 12 h. The mixture was concentrated under vacuo, the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 10/1) to afford **119-1**.

[0390] Step 2: To a solution of **119-1** (3.4 g, 10.23 mmol) in propan-2-ol (80 mL) was added $(Boc)_2O$ (3.05 mL, 13.29 mmol) and Pd/C (10%, 0.5 g, 4.67 mmol) at room temperature. Then the mixture was stirred at 30℃ under H_2 balloon for 12 h. The mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated under vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 6/1) to afford **119-2**.

[0391] Step 3: To a solution of **119-2** (3.0 g, 8.76 mmol) in THF (30 mL) and H_2O (20 mL) was added LiOH (0.6 g, 13.14 mmol) at room temperature. Then the mixture was stirred at 30℃ for 12 h. NaOH (1.1 g, 26.28 mmol) was added to the reaction mixture. The mixture was heated at 80℃ for 12 h. The solvent was removed under vacuo. The pH of the residue was adjusted to 3

with HCl(6N). The mixture was extracted with DCM. The combined organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and the filtrate was concentrated to afford **119-3**.

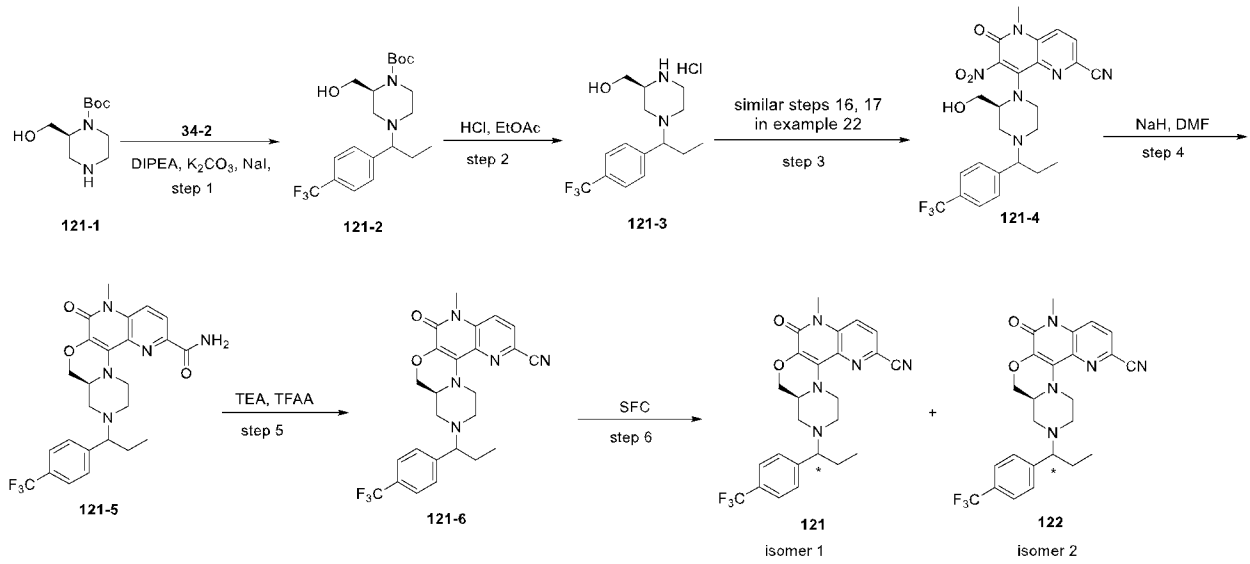
[0392] Step 4: To a mixture of **119-3** (2.7 g, 8.22 mmol) and N-hydroxycyclopropanecarboximidamide (0.82 g, 8.22 mmol) in DMF (80 mL) was added BOP (10.9 g, 24.66 mmol) and triethylamine (3.43 mL, 24.66 mmol) at room temperature. Then the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 0.5 h and heated at 90℃ for 4 h. The mixture was concentrated under vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 1/1) to afford **119-4**.

[0393] Step 5: To a solution of **119-4** (400 mg, 1.02 mmol) in DCM (4 mL) was added TFA (4 mL) at room temperature. Then the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. The mixture was concentrated under vacuo to afford **119-5** which was used for the next step directly without further purification.

[0394] Step 6: Compound **119-6** was prepared from compound **119-5** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **84-3** in example 25.

[0395] Step 7: **119-6** (160 mg) was purified by SFC (column: ChiralCel OX, 250×30mm I.D., 10μm, methanol/ CO_2 = 30/70) to afford **119** (97.92 mg) and **120** (12.41 mg) respectively. **119**: SFC analysis: 99.54% ee; retention time: 7.29 min; column: ChiralCel OX, 100×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, 40% of methanol (0.05% DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. LCMS (ESI, m/z): $[M+H]^+$ =487.4. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 9.49 (s, 1H), 8.93 - 8.91 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 8.58 - 8.56 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 5.51 - 5.21 (m, 1H), 5.12 - 4.91 (m, 1H), 4.03 (m, 1H), 3.50 - 3.47 (m, 1H), 3.04 - 3.02 (m, 1H), 2.68 (m, 2H), 2.16 (s, 1H), 1.96 - 1.72 (m, 4H), 1.44 - 1.03 (m, 4H), 0.97 – 0.76 (m, 11H); **120**: SFC analysis: 98.66% ee; retention time: 8.28 min; column: ChiralCel OX, 100×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, 40% of methanol (0.05% DEA) in CO_2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. LCMS (ESI, m/z): $[M+H]^+$ =487.4. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 9.50 (s, 1H), 8.92 - 8.90 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 8.6 - 8.54 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.38 - 7.18 (m, 1H), 5.25 - 4.90 (m, 1H), 4.04 - 4.00 (m, 1H), 3.53 - 3.44 (m, 1H), 3.03 - 2.94 (m, 1H), 2.87 - 2.78 (m, 1H), 2.62 - 2.55 (m, 1H), 2.16 - 2.09 (m, 1H), 2.08 - 1.94 (m, 1H), 1.89 - 1.72 (m, 3H), 1.56 - 1.44 (m, 1H), 1.10 - 1.02 (m, 3H), 0.92 – 0.79 (m, 11H).

Example 36 Synthesis of Compounds **121** and **122**



[0396] Step 1: A solution of **121-1** (4 g, 18.49 mmol), **34-2** (5.35 g, 24.04 mmol), NaI (0.6 g, 3.69 mmol) and DIPEA (7.64 mL, 46.24 mmol) in MeCN (30 mL) was stirred at 85 ℃ for 12 h. The mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 1/1) to afford **121-2**.

[0397] Step 2: To a solution of **121-2** (2 g, 4.97 mmol) in DCM (12 mL) was added HCl/ ethyl acetate (6 mL) at 15 ℃. The mixture was stirred at 15 ℃ for 2 h. The mixture was concentrated to afford **121-3**.

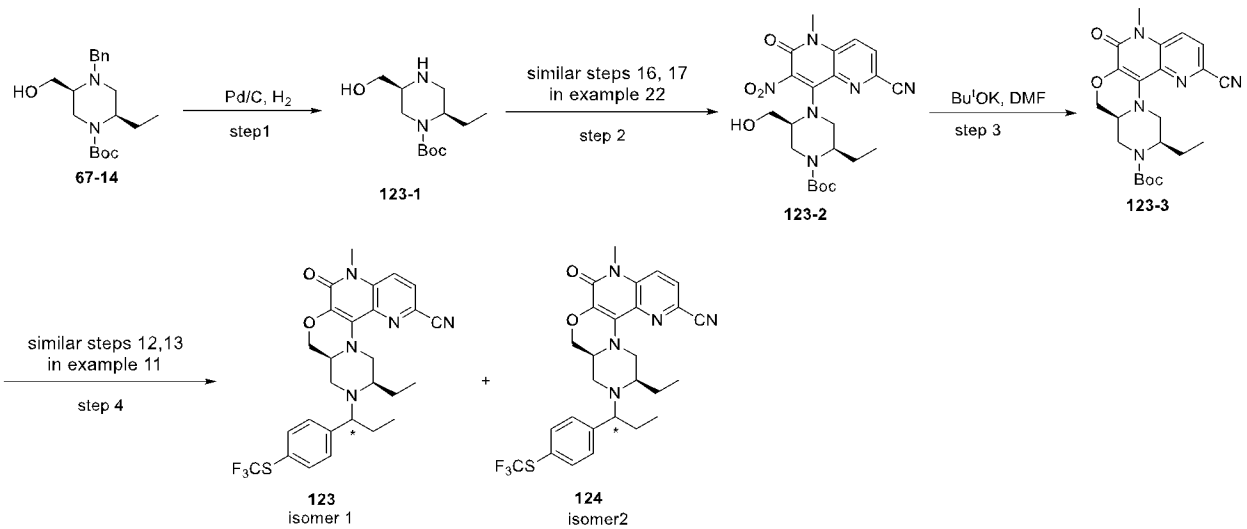
[0398] Step 3: Compound **121-4** was prepared from compound **121-3** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **67-20** in example 22.

[0399] Step 4: To a solution of **121-4** (225 mg, 0.42 mmol) in DMF (30 mL) was added NaH (50.9 mg, 2.12 mmol) at 15 ℃. The mixture was stirred at 110 ℃ for 16 h. water was added to quench the reaction. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic phase was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (DCM/MeOH = 1/0 to 10/1) to afford **121-5**.

[0400] Step 5: To a solution of **121-5** (130 mg, 0.26 mmol) in THF (6 mL) was added triethyl amine (0.072 mL, 0.52 mmol) and TFAA (0.14 mL, 1.04 mmol) at 0 ℃. The mixture was stirred at 15 ℃ for 48 h. The mixture was diluted with H_2O, extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic phase was concentrated. The residue was purified by reverse phase HPLC (0.5% TFA in water/MeCN, 5-70%) to afford **121-6**.

[0401] Step 6: **121-6** (70 mg) was purified by SFC (column: ChiralCel OD, 250×30mm I.D., 5μm, Ethanol/ CO_2 = 30/70) to afford **121** (18 mg) and **122** (5 mg) respectively. **121**: SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 2.69 min; column: ChiralCel OD, 150×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, 40% of ethanol (0.05% DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. LCMS (ESI, m/z): $[M+H]^+$ =484.4. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.13 - 8.00 (m, 2H), 7.78 - 7.66 (m, 2H), 7.58 - 7.42 (m, 2H), 4.80 - 4.50 (m, 1H), 4.34 - 4.20 (m, 1H), 4.12 - 3.96 (m, 1H), 3.58 (s, 3H), 3.50 - 3.42 (m, 1H), 3.34 - 3.23 (m, 2H), 2.84 - 2.70 (m, 2H), 2.35 - 2.25 (m, 1H), 2.22 - 2.10 (m, 1H), 2.03 - 1.88 (m, 1H), 1.83 - 1.68 (m, 1H), 0.73 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -60.73 (3F); **122**: SFC analysis: 99.34% ee; retention time: 3.16 min; column: ChiralCel OD, 150×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, 40% of ethanol (0.05% DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. LCMS (ESI, m/z): $[M+H]^+$ =484.4. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.11 - 7.97 (m, 2H), 7.78 - 7.66 (m, 2H), 7.56 - 7.42 (m, 2H), 4.65 - 4.35 (m, 1H), 4.32 – 4.20 (m, 1H), 4.16 - 4.02 (m, 1H), 3.58 (s, 3H), 3.51 – 3.40 (m, 1H), 3.33 - 3.25 (m, 2H), 2.92 - 2.76 (m, 1H), 2.70 - 2.57 (m, 1H), 2.34 - 2.20 (m, 2H), 2.02 – 1.89 (m, 1H), 1.80 – 1.66 (m, 1H), 0.74 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -60.75 (3F).

Example 37 Synthesis of Compounds **123** and **124**



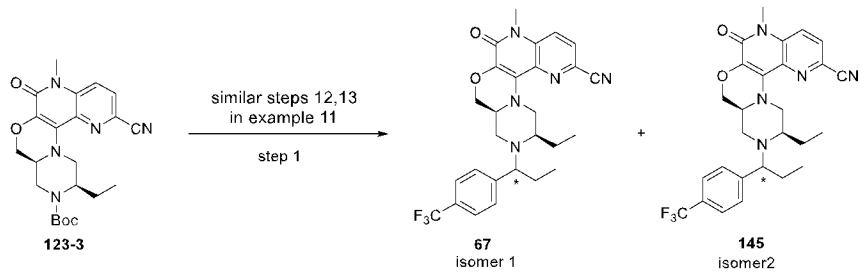
[0402] Step 1: To a stirred solution of **67-14** (2 g, 5.98 mmol) in isopropanol (35 mL) was added Pd/C (10%, 0.5 g, 0.470 mmol) at 25 ℃, the resulting mixture was stirred at 50 ℃ under H_2 balloon for 15 h. The reaction mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated to afford **123-1**.

[0403] Step 2: Compound **123-2** was prepared from compound **123-1** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **67-20** in example 22.

[0404] Step 3: To a stirred solution of **123-2** (140 mg, 0.3 mmol) in DMF (15 mL) was added potassium tert-butoxide (99.7 mg, 0.89 mmol) at 15 ℃, the resulting mixture was stirred at 110 ℃ for 20 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated, the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 0/1) to afford **123-3**.

[0405] Step 4: Compound **123** and **124** was prepared from compound **123-3** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **28-15** in example 11. The product was obtained by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 0/1). **123**: LCMS (ESI, m/z): $[M+H]^+$ =544.4. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.11-8.06 (m, 2H), 7.71-7.69 (d, J=7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.53-7.51 (d, J=7.8 Hz, 2H), 5.32-5.25 (m, 1H), 4.16-4.14 (m, 1H), 3.83-3.79 (m, 1H), 3.61-3.52 (m, 4H), 3.35-3.31 (m, 1H), 3.09-2.99 (m, 2H), 2.38-2.33 (m, 2H), 2.01-1.86 (m, 2H), 1.79-1.72 (m, 2H), 1.04-1.00 (m, 3H), 0.59-0.52 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -42.17 (3F). **124:** LCMS (ESI, m/z): $[M+H]^+$ =544.4. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.05 (s, 2H), 7.72-7.70 (d, J=8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.50-7.48 (d, J=7.8 Hz, 2H), 4.72-4.68 (m, 1H), 4.38-4.35 (m, 1H), 4.04-3.99 (m, 1H), 3.75-3.71 (m, 1H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.42-3.39 (m, 1H), 3.11-3.08 (m, 1H), 2.92-2.89 (m, 1H),2.67-2.59 (m, 1H), 2.36-2.34 (m, 1H), 2.00-1.94 (m, 1H), 1.68-1.66 (m, 3H), 0.75-0.61 (m, 6H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -42.31 (3F).

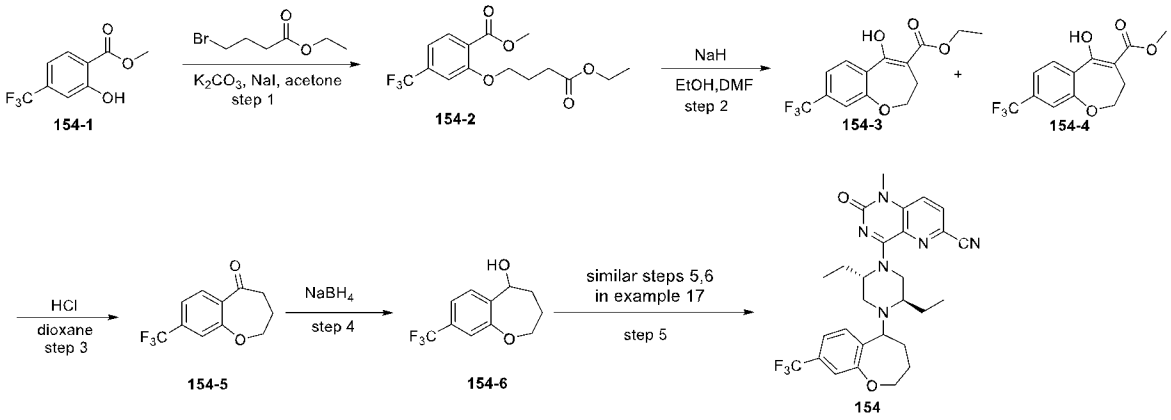
Example 38 Synthesis of Compound **145**



[0406] Step 1: Compound **67** and **145** was prepared from compound **123-3** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **28-15** in example **11**. The product was obtained by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 0/1). **145**: LCMS (ESI, m/z): $[M+H]^+$ =512.2; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, CD_3OD, ppm) δ 8.08-8.04 (m, 1H), 7.94-7.90 (m, 1H), 7.67-7.62 (m, 2H), 7.59-7.55 (m, 2H), 5.62-5.52 (m, 1H), 4.18-4.11 (m, 1H), 3.91-3.84 (m, 1H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 3.68-3.61 (m, 1H), 3.49 – 3.41 (m, 1H), 3.25-3.11 (m, 3H), 2.45-2.41

(m, 1H), 2.05 – 1.92 (m, 1H), 1.91 – 1.81 (m, 1H), 1.68 – 1.53 (m, 2H), 1.11 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H), 0.65 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, CD_3OD, ppm) δ -63.86 (3F).

Example 39 Synthesis of Compound **154**



[0407] Step 1: To a solution of **154-1** in acetone (200 mL) was added ethyl 4-bromobutanoate (10.63 g, 54.51 mmol), K_2CO_3 (9.4 g, 68.14 mmol), and NaI (1.0 g, 6.81 mmol), the reaction mixture was stirred at 70°C for 18 h. The mixture was concentrated in vacuo. The residue was diluted with ethyl acetate and water. The organic layer was separated and washed with NaCl aqueous. The organic layer was dried by Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated, the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 4/1) to afford **154-2**.

[0408] Step 2: To a solution of **154-2** (13.7 g, 40.98 mmol) in DMF (300 mL) was added C_2H_5OH (2.5 mL, 42.82 mmol) and NaH (3.8 g, 94.26 mmol), the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 18 h. Then the reaction mixture was heated to 100°C for 2 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, quenched with HCl. The mixture was concentrated in vacuo. The residue was diluted with ethyl acetate and water. The organic layer was separated and washed with NaCl aqueous. The organic layer was dried by Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated, the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 1/1) to afford **154-3** and **154-4**.

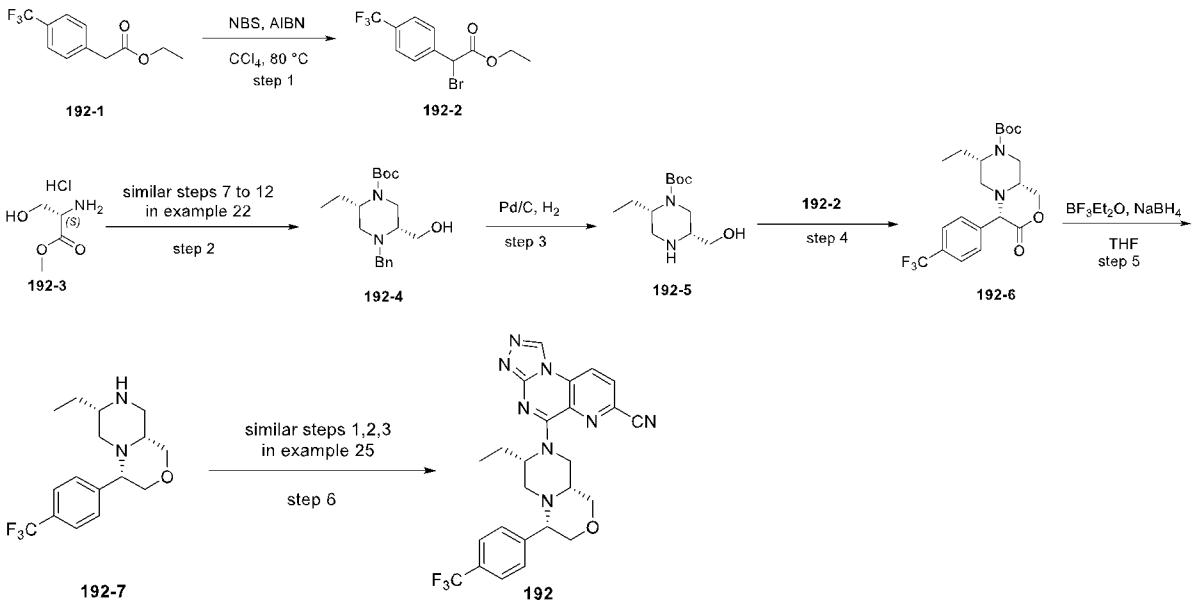
[0409] Step 3: To a mixture of **154-3** (3.3 g, 10.92 mmol) and **154-4** (3.3 g, 11.45 mmol) in dioxane (100 mL) was added HCl (25 mL, 10.92 mmol) and the reaction was stirred at 100°C for 18 h. The mixture was concentrated in vacuo. The residue was diluted with ethyl acetate and neutralized with $NaHCO_3$ aqueous. The organic layer was separated and washed with NaCl aqueous. The organic layer was dried by Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated, the residue was

purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 3/2) to afford **154-5**.

[0410] Step 4: To a solution of **154-5** (4.5 g, 19.55 mmol) in CH_3OH (40 mL) was added $NaBH_4$ (813.5 mg, 21.5 mmol) and the reaction was stirred at 0°C for 18 h. The reaction was quenched with NH_4Cl aqueous and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was diluted with ethyl acetate and water. The organic layer was separated and washed with NaCl aqueous. The organic layer was dried by Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated, the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 3/2) to afford **154-6**.

[0411] Step 5: Compound **154** was prepared from compound **154-6** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **44-7** in example **17**. The product was obtained by reverse phase HPLC (acetonitrile/H_2O: 5%~95%) to afford **154**. LCMS (ESI, m/z): $[M+H]^+$ = 541.3; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm) δ 7.88 – 7.77 (m, 1H), 7.62 – 7.54 (m, 1H), 7.43 – 7.33 (m, 1H), 7.30 – 7.26 (m, 2H), 6.23 – 5.74 (m, 1H), 5.63 – 5.32 (m, 1H), 5.32 – 5.03 (m, 1H), 4.45 – 3.93 (m, 2H), 3.88 – 3.67 (m, 2H), 3.60 – 3.53 (m, 3H), 3.40 – 2.91 (m, 1H), 2.86 – 2.76 (m, 1H), 2.70 – 2.31 (m, 2H), 2.24 – 2.13 (m, 2H), 2.02 – 1.87 (m, 2H), 1.45 – 1.37 (m, 2H), 1.08 – 0.91 (m, 3H), 0.83 – 0.47 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl3, ppm) δ -62.52 (3F).

Example 40 Synthesis of Compound **192**



[0412] Step 1: A solution of **192-1** (6 g, 25.84 mmol), NBS (5.1 g, 28.42 mmol) and AIBN (0.4 g, 2.584 mmol) in CCl_4 (60 mL) was stirred at 80 ℃ under N2 for 15 h. The reaction mixture

was concentrated under vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 3/1) to afford **192-2**.

[0413] Step 2: Compound **192-4** was prepared from compound **192-3** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **67-14** in example **22**.

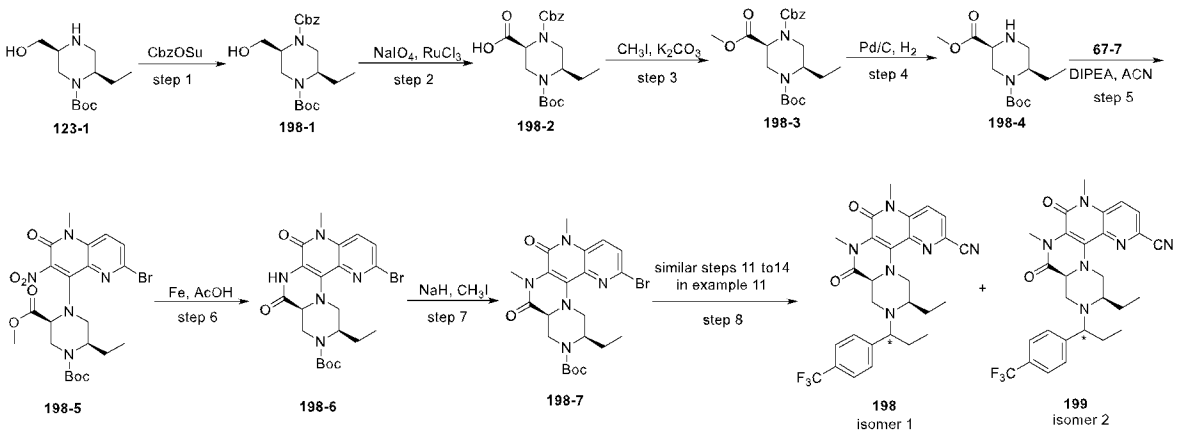
[0414] Step 3: To a stirred solution of **192-4** (3.6 g, 10.76 mmol) in isopropanol (50 mL) was added Pd/C (10%, 0.72 g) at 25 ℃, the resulting mixture was stirred at 50 ℃ under H_2 balloon for 15 h. The reaction mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated to afford **192-5**.

[0415] Step 4: To a stirred solution of **192-2** (3.02 g, 9.72 mmol), **192-5** (2.5 g, 9.72 mmol) and NaI (0.15 g, 1.0 mmol) in CH_3CN (50 mL) was added DIPEA (8.47 mL, 48.60 mmol) at 25℃, the resulting mixture was stirred at 95 ℃ for 15h. The reaction mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 1/1) to afford **192-6**.

[0416] Step 5: To a stirred solution of $NaBH_4$ (132.4 mg, 3.50 mmol) in THF (3 mL) was added a cooled solution of **192-6** (500 mg, 1.17 mmol) in THF (6 mL) and Boron trifluoride diethyl etherate (2.9 mL, 1.17 mmol) dropwisely at 0-10℃ under N_2. After addition, the reaction mixture was stirred at 90℃ for 4.5 h. A cooled solution of HCl was added to quench the reaction. The reaction mixture was diluted with H_2O and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was combined, washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (DCM/methanol = 1/0 to 5/1) to afford **192-7**.

[0417] Step 6: Compound **192** was prepared from compound **192-7** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **84-3** in example **25**. The product was obtained by reverse phase HPLC (0-60% acetonitrile in water) to afford **192** (77 mg). LCMS (ESI, m/z): $[M+H]^+$ = 509.2; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CD_3OD, ppm) δ 9.36 (s, 1H), 8.82-8.76 (m, 1H), 8.32-8.28 (m, 1H), 7.72 – 7.59 (m, 4H), 5.47 (s, 1H), 4.85 – 4.61 (m, 1H), 4.01-3.87 (m, 1H), 3.82-3.73 (m, 1H), 3.60-3.48 (m, 2H), 3.448-3.40 (m, 1H), 3.13 (s, 1H), 2.73 (t, J = 10.0 Hz, 2H), 2.34 – 2.02 (m, 3H), 0.88 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, CD_3OD, ppm) δ -64.02 (3F).

Example 41 Synthesis of Compounds **198** and **199**



[0418] Step 1: To a stirred solution of **123-1** (7.5 g, 30.7 mmol) in THF (50 mL) and H_2O (50 mL) were added $NaHCO_3$ (7.7 g, 92.09 mmol) and CbzOSu (8.4 g, 33.76 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at 25℃ for 3 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate, washed with brine and dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4. Evaporation of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 3/1) to afford **198-1**.

[0419] Step 2: $NaIO_4$ (9.9 g, 46.3 mmol) was dissolved in water (50 mL) and CH_3CN/dimethyl carbonate (40 ml, 1:1), then Ruthenium(III) chloride trihydrate (60.5 mg, 0.23 mmol) was added to the mixture, followed by a solution of **198-1** (8.76 g, 23.15 mmol) in CH_3CN /dimethyl carbonate (60 ml, 1:1) at 0℃ over 1 minutes. The solution was stirred at 25℃ for 1 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with water and extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organics were washed with brine and dried over Na_2SO_4. The mixture was filtered and concentrated. The residue was partitioned between ethyl acetate and $NaHCO_3$ aqueous. The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate. The aqueous layer was adjusted to pH=3 with 2M HCl and the aqueous layer was extracted immediately with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford **198-2**.

[0420] Step 3: To a stirred solution of **198-2** (6.4 g, 16.31 mmol) in CH_3CN (120 mL) were added K_2CO_3 (3.4 g, 24.46 mmol) and CH_3I (3.5 g, 24.46 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at 60°C for 2 h. The reaction mixture was partitioned between ethyl acetate and H_2O. The separated organic layer was washed with brine and dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated, the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 5/1) to afford **198-3**.

[0421] Step 4: To a stirred solution of **198-3** (5.76 g, 14.17 mmol) in propan-2-ol (50 mL) was added Pd/C (10%, 0.8 g). The reaction mixture was stirred at 25°C under H_2 for 18 h. The reaction mixture was filtered, washed with propan-2-ol, evaporated under reduced pressure to afford **198-4**.

[0422] Step 5: The mixture of **67-7** (4.4 g, 13.81 mmol), **198-4** (3.76 g, 13.81 mmol) and DIEA (6.85 mL, 41.44 mmol) in CH_3CN (50 mL) was stirred at 85°C for 3 h. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 3/1) to afford **198-5**.

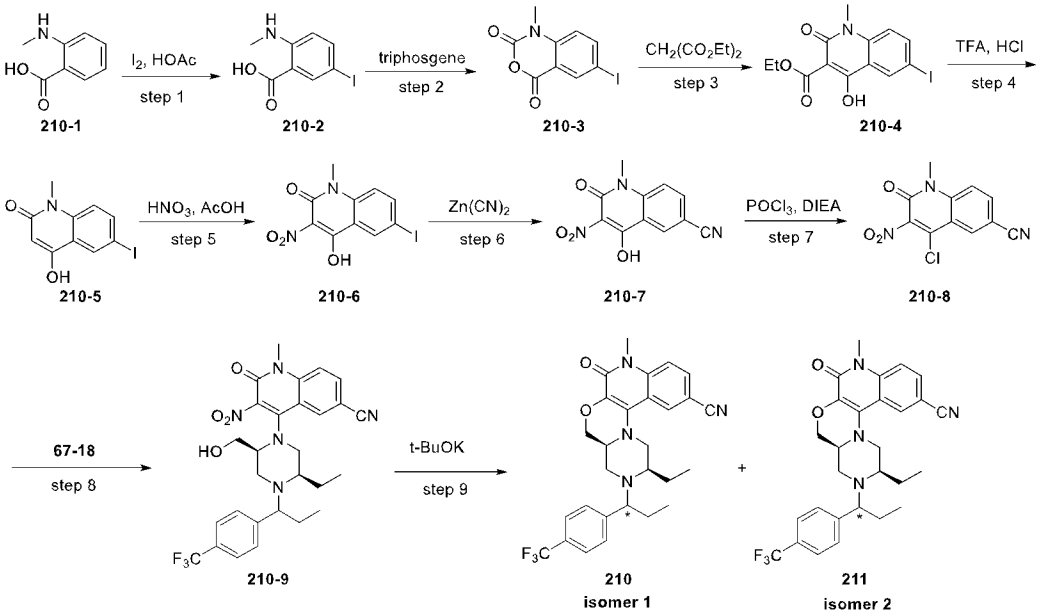
[0423] Step 6: To a stirred solution of **198-5** (6.9 g, 12.45 mmol) in AcOH (70 mL) at 25°C was added Fe (2.4 g, 43.56 mmol). The resultant suspension was stirred at 80℃ for 1 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was suspended in CH_2Cl_2 and aqueous $NaHCO_3$ was added until the solution was adjusted to pH=8. The mixture was filtered. The phases were separated and the aqueous was washed with CH_2Cl_2. The combined organic extracts were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated, the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 1/1) to afford **198-6**.

[0424] Step 7: The mixture of **198-6** (300 mg, 0.61 mmol), K_2CO_3 (168.4 mg, 1.22 mmol), and CH_3I (864.8 mg, 6.09 mmol) in CH_3CN (5 mL) was stirred at 70°C for 18 h. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by C18 reverse phase column (CH_3CN/H_2O (0.05%TFA), 5-95%) to afford **198-7**.

[0425] Step 8: Compound **198** and **199** was prepared from compound **198-7** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **28** and **29** in example **11**. The product was obtained by SFC (column: ChiralPak AD, 250×30mm, 10μm, Ethanol (0.1%NH_3H_2O) / Supercritical CO_2 = 25/75) to afford **198** (9.5 mg) and **199** (11.5 mg). **198**: LCMS (ESI, *m/z*): $[M+H]^+$ =539.4; SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 1.341 min; column: ChiralPak AD, 150×4.6mm, 3μm, 40% EtOH (0.05%DEA) in CO_2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.18-8.12 (m, 2H), 7.70 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.58 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 5.17-5.04 (m, 1H), 3.78-3.68 (m, 2H), 3.63 (s, 3H), 3.49-3.39 (m, 1H), 3.24 (s, 3H), 3.09-3.01 (m, 1H), 2.94-2.76 (m, 2H), 1.94-1.83 (m, 1H), 1.69-1.47 (m, 3H), 0.94 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H), 0.62 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H); ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -60.69 (3F). **199**: LCMS (ESI, *m/z*): $[M+H]^+$ =539.4; SFC analysis: 99.48% ee; retention time: 1.603 min; column: ChiralPak AD, 150×4.6mm, 3μm, 40% EtOH (0.05%DEA) in CO_2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.18-8.06 (m, 2H), 7.72 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.55 (d, J = 8.1

Hz, 2H), 4.03-3.93 (m, 1H), 3.90-3.83 (m, 1H), 3.75-3.65 (m, 2H), 3.63 (s, 3H), 3.42-3.35 (m, 1H), 3.33 (s, 3H), 2.70-2.62 (m, 1H), 2.61-2.53 (m, 1H), 2.10-2.00 (m, 1H), 1.77-1.61 (m, 2H), 1.51-1.43 (m, 1H), 0.85-0.75 (m, 6H); ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -60.77 (3F)

Example 42 Synthesis of Compounds **210** and **211**



[0426] Step 1: To a stirred solution of **210-1** (10 g, 66.16 mmol) in AcOH (60 mL) and H2O (120 mL) was added iodine (16.8 g, 66.16 mmol) over a period of 10 minutes. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 48h. The reaction mixture was filtered and the solid was collected and dried under vacuum to afford **210-2**.

[0427] Step 2: To a stirred solution of **210-2** (12.1 g, 43.67 mmol) in dioxane (120 mL) was added triphosgene (7.1 g, 24.02 mmol) at 25℃, the resulting mixture was stirred at 100℃ for 15 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure to afford **210-3** which was used for the next step directly.

[0428] Step 3: NaH (1.8 g, 45.89 mmol) was added to a mixture of diethyl malonate (27.28 mL, 180.56 mmol) and DMF (240 mL) with stirring at room temperature. A mixture of **210-3** (12 g, 37.62 mmol) and DMF (240 mL) was added dropwise to this solution, the mixture was stirred at 120℃ for 4 h. The mixture was filtered and the solid was added to H_2O (1L) and HCl (30%, 200 mL), the mixture was stirred and filtered. The solid was collected and dried to afford **210-4**.

[0429] Step 4: A solution of ethyl **210-4** (12 g, 32.16 mmol) in TFA (95 mL) and HCl (95 mL) was stirred at 100℃ for 16 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with H_2O and filtered. The cake was washed with a large amount of H_2O and dried under reduced pressure to afford **210-5**.

[0430] Step 5: To a stirred solution of **210-5** (3 g, 9.96 mmol) in AcOH (26 mL) was added HNO_3 (1.6 mL, 2.46 mmol) at 25℃, the resulting mixture was stirred at 80℃ for 1.5 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to 25 ℃ and diluted with H_2O, after stirred for 10 minutes, the resulting solid was filtered and dried to afford **210-6**.

[0431] Step 6: To a stirred solution of **210-6** (2.7 g, 7.80 mmol) and Zn (CN)2 (2.7 g, 23.41 mmol) in DMF (40 mL) was added $Pd(PPh_3)_4$ (0.9 g, 0.78 mmol) at room temperature, the resulting mixture was stirred at 110℃ for 36 h under N_2. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by reverse phase column chromatography (0-20% CH_3CN in H_2O (0.5%FA)) to afford **210-7**.

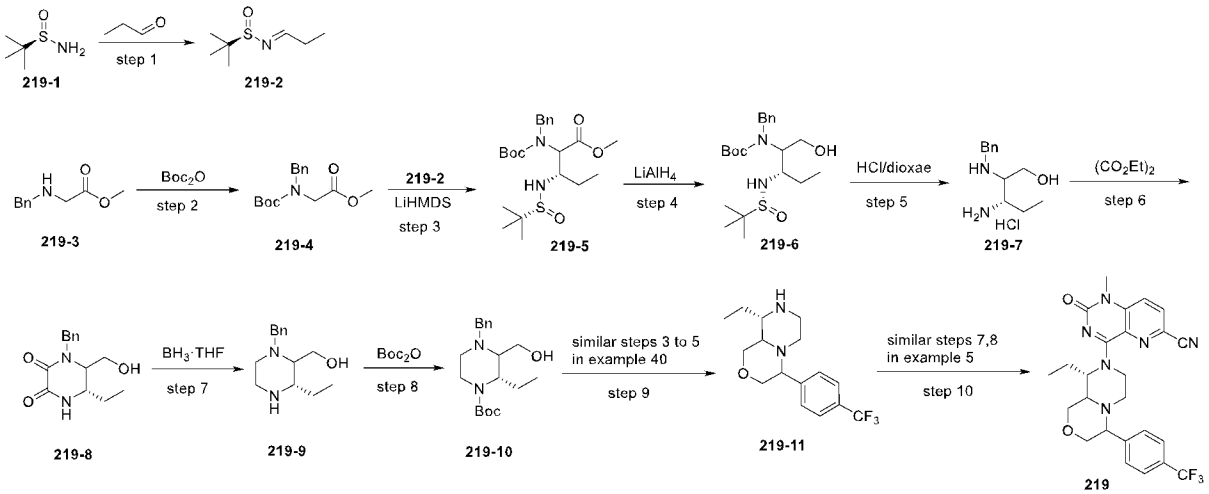
[0432] Step 7: To a stirred solution of **210-7** (700 mg, 2.86 mmol) in toluene (15 mL) were added DIPEA (2.98 mL, 17.13 mmol) and $POCl_3$ (1.33 mL, 14.28 mmol) at room temperature, the resulting mixture was stirred at 110℃ under N_2 for 1.5 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 0/1) to afford **210-8**.

[0433] Step 8: To a stirred solution of **67-18** (680 mg, 1.76 mmol) in CH_3CN (20 mL) were added DIPEA (3.07 mL, 17.63 mmol) and **210-8** (820.4 mg, 2.65 mmol) at room temperature, the resulting mixture was stirred at 85℃ under N_2 for 5 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 1/2) to afford **210-9**.

[0434] Step 9: To a stirred solution of **210-9** (320 mg, 0.57 mmol) in NMP (9 mL) was added t-BuOK (193.2 mg, 1.72 mmol) in one portion at room temperature, the resulting mixture was stirred at 120℃ for 18 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with H_2O and extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was combined, washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 2/3) by column chromatography (eluting with 0-60% EtOAc in petroleum ether) to afford **210** (8.56 mg) and **211** (22.04 mg). **210**: LCMS (ESI, *m/z*): $[M+H]^+$ =511.2. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm) δ 7.97 (s, 1H), 7.62-7.52 (m, 3H), 7.45-7.39 (m, 2H), 7.36-7.30 (m, 1H), 4.20 (t, *J* = 10.2 Hz, 1H), 3.90-3.81 (m, 1H), 3.80 – 3.73 (m, 1H), 3.67 (s, 3H), 3.34-3.28 (m, 1H), 3.09 – 2.98 (m, 2H), 2.99-2.89 (m, 1H), 2.81-2.72 (m, 1H), 2.51-2.42 (dd, 1H), 1.87 – 1.71 (m, 2H), 1.68 – 1.54 (m, 2H), 0.90 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 3H), 0.82 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz,

3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm) δ -62.39 (3F). **211**: LCMS (ESI, *m/z*): $[M+H]^+$ =511.2. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm) δ 7.95-7.86 (m, 1H), 7.62-7.53 (m, 3H), 7.32-7.27 (m, 3H), 4.55 (t, *J* = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.25-4.18 (m, 1H), 3.97 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 3.71-3.64 (m, 3H), 3.27-3.21 (m, 1H), 3.16 – 3.04 (m, 1H), 3.01-2.92 (m, 1H), 2.77 – 2.64 (m, 1H), 2.57 – 2.42 (m, 2H), 1.96-1.82 (m, 1H), 1.80 – 1.64 (m, 3H), 0.93 – 0.77 (m, 6H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm) δ -62.46 (3F).

Example 43 Synthesis of Compound **219**



[0435] Step 1: To a solution of propionaldehyde (4 g, 68.87 mmol) in THF (60 mL) was added (R)-(2-methylprop-2-yl)(oxo)-λ4-sulfanamine (10.0 g, 82.65 mmol) and $Ti(OEt)_4$ (47.1 g, 206.61 mmol) at room temperature. Then the mixture was heated at 60℃ for 2 h. The mixture was cooled to room temperature and quenched with H_2O. The mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated under vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 5/1) to afford **219-2**.

[0436] Step 2: A mixture of **219-3** (6.6 g, 36.83 mmol), Boc_2O (12.69 mL, 55.24 mmol) and triethylamine (15.36 mL, 110.48 mmol) in DCM (100 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. H_2O was added to the mixture, then the mixture was extracted with DCM. The combined organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 1/1) to afford **219-4**.

[0437] Step 3: To a solution of **219-4** (4 g, 14.32 mmol) in THF (60 mL) was added LiHMDS (1M, 14.32 mL) at -78℃. After the mixture was stirred at -78℃ for 30 minutes, **219-2** (2.31 g, 14.32 mmol) was added. Then the mixture was stirred at -78℃ for 30 minutes. The mixture was

quenched with saturated NH_4Cl. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and the filtrate was concentrated under vacuo. The reside was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 1/2) to afford **219-5**.

[0438] Step 4: To a solution of **219-5** (6 g, 13.62 mmol) in THF (60 mL) was added $LiAlH_4$ (0.8 g, 20.43 mmol) at 0℃. Then the mixture was stirred at 0℃ for 0.5 h. The mixture was quenched with H_2O, NaOH (15%) and H_2O. The mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 1/2) to afford **219-6**.

[0439] Step 5: To a solution of **219-6** (2.26 g, 5.48 mmol) in dioxane (10 mL) was added HCl/dioxane (40 mL) at room temperature. Then the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. This mixture was concentrated under vacuo to afford **219-7**.

[0440] Step 6: To a mixture of **219-7** (1141 mg, crude) and ethyl 2-ethoxy-2-oxoacetate (1.6 g, 10.95 mmol) in DCM (6 mL) and methanol (24 mL) was added CH_3ONa (1183.6 mg, 21.91 mmol) at room temperature. Then the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h and stirred at 60℃ for 2 h. The mixture was concentrated under vacuo, the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (DCM/methanol = 1/0 to 5/1) to afford **219-8**.

[0441] Step 7: To a solution of **219-8** (1.0 g, 3.81 mmol) in THF (8 mL) was added borane tetrahydrofuran (22.87 mL, 22.87 mmol) at room temperature. Then the mixture was heated at 80℃ for 1 h. The mixture was quenched with methanol and HCl. This mixture was concentrated under vacuo to afford **219-9**.

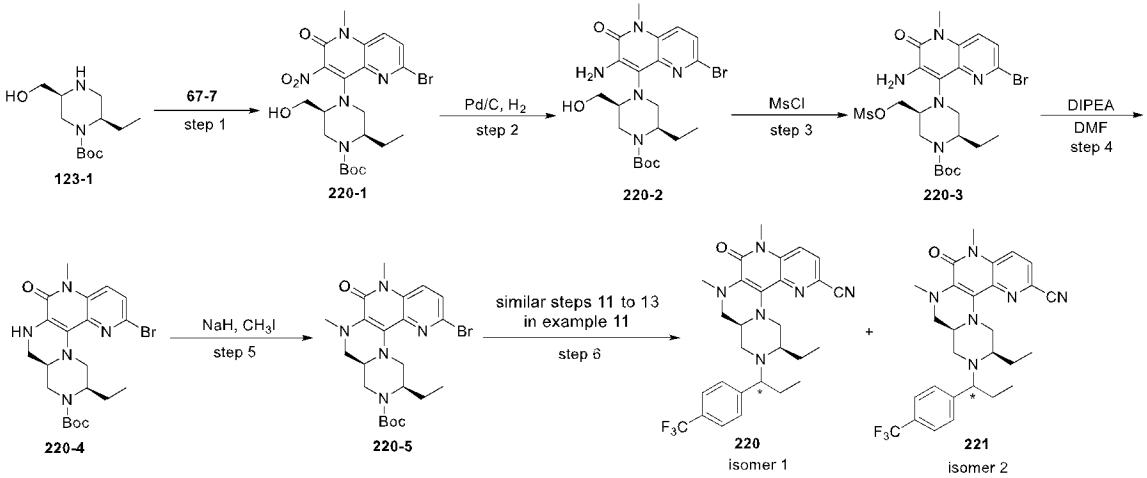
[0442] Step 8: To a solution of **219-9** (893 mg, crude) in THF (10 mL) and H_2O (10 mL) were added $NaHCO_3$ (3201.4 mg, 38.11 mmol) and $(Boc)_2O$ (1.05 mL, 4.57 mmol) at room temperature. Then the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. H_2O was added to the mixture and the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and the filtrate was concentrated under vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 5/1) to afford **219-10**.

[0443] Step 9: Compound **219-11** was prepared from compound **219-10** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **192-7** in example **40**.

[0444] Step 10: Compound **219** (26 mg) was prepared from compound **219-11** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **5** in example **5**. LCMS (ESI, m/z): $[M+H]^+$ = 499.2; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.30 - 8.19 (m, 1H), 8.05 - 7.97 (m, 1H), 7.77 - 7.64 (m,

4H), 5.85 – 5.32 (m, 1H), 5.24 – 4.56 (m, 1H), 3.96 – 3.66 (m, 2H), 3.58 - 3.47 (m, 1H), 3.45 (s, 3H), 3.40 - 3.34 (m, 1H), 3.31 - 3.24 (m, 1H), 3.16 - 3.06 (m, 1H), 2.78 – 2.54 (m, 2H), 2.37 – 2.20 (m, 1H), 2.10 - 1.99 (m, 1H), 1.74 - 1.57 (m, 1H), 0.81 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -60.88-60.90 (3F).

Example 44 Synthesis of Compounds **220** and **221**



[0445] Step 1: The mixture of **67-7** (4 g, 12.56 mmol), **123-1** (3.07 g, 12.56 mmol) and DIPEA (4.9 g, 37.68 mmol) in MeCN (40 mL) was stirred at 85°C for 3 h. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (ethyl acetate/DCM = 1/3) to afford **220-1**.

[0446] Step 2: To a stirred solution of **220-1** (3.79 g, 7.2 mmol) in ethyl acetate (40 mL) was added 5%Pt/C (0.7 g, 3.6mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at 25°C under H_2 for 18 h. The reaction mixture was filtered, washed with ethyl acetate, evaporated under reduced pressure to afford **220-2**.

[0447] Step 3: To a solution of **220-2** (3.57 g, 7.19 mmol) and triethylamine (4 mL, 28.77 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (30 mL) was added MsCl (1.6 g, 14.38 mmol) at 0°C. Then the reaction mixture was stirred at 25°C for 1 h, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure to afford **220-3** which was used for next step directly.

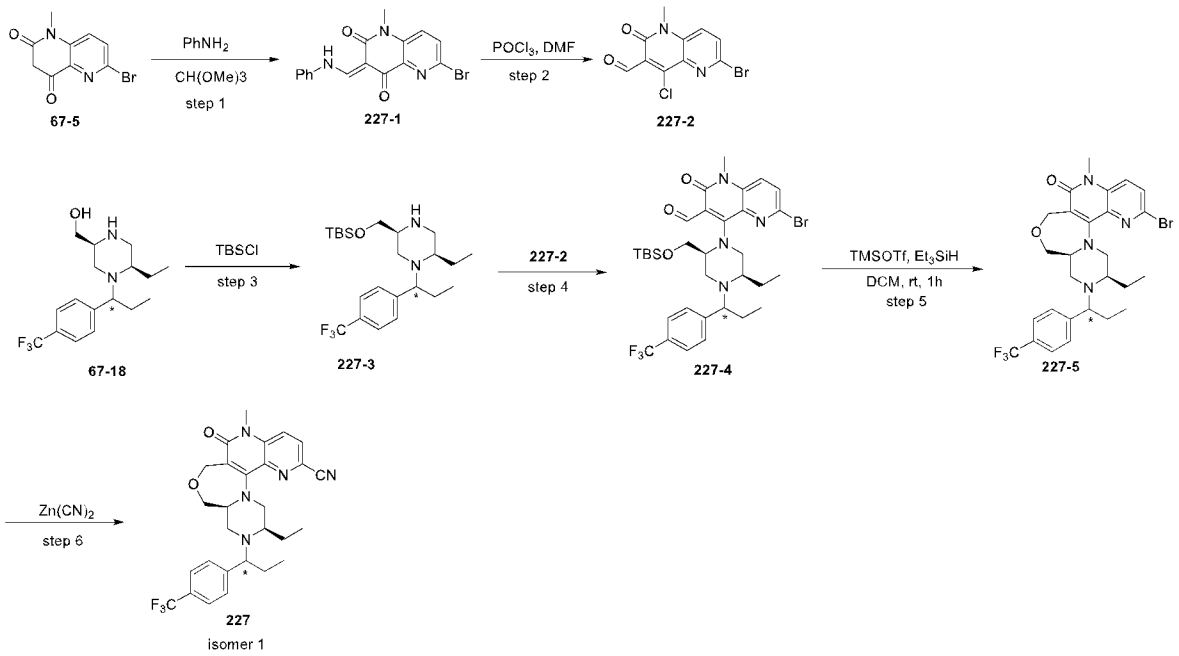
[0448] Step 4: To a solution of **220-3** (4.13 g, crude) in DMF (30 mL) was added DIPEA (1.9 g, 14.38 mmol). Then the reaction was stirred at 120°C for 5 h. The reaction was purified by C18 reverse phase column (MeCN/H_2O(0.05%TFA), 5-95%) to afford **220-4**.

[0449] Step 5: To a solution of **220-4** (1.0 g, 2.09 mmol) in anhydrous THF (10 mL) was added NaH (334.5 mg, 8.36 mmol) at 0°C, the mixture further stirred at 0°C under N_2 for 30 mins. Then

CH_3I (890.1 mg, 6.27 mmol) in THF (10 mL) was added dropwise and the mixture stirred at 25°C for 1 h. The reaction was quenched with H_2O at 0°C. The mixture was partitioned between ethyl acetate and H_2O, the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic layers were washed with brine. The organic phase was separated, dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated to afford **220-5**.

[0450] Step 6: Compounds **220** and **221**were prepared from compound **220-5** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **28-15** in example **11.** The products, **220** (14 mg) and **221** (17 mg)**,** were obtained by C18 reverse phase column (MeCN/H_2O (0.05%TFA), 5-95%) and column chromatography on silica gel (ethyl acetate/DCM = 1/1). **220**: LCMS (ESI, *m/z*): $[M+H]^+$ =525.3. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm): δ 8.01 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.87 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.60 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 5.33-5.24 (m, 1H), 3.68 (s, 3H), 3.67-3.61 (m, 1H), 3.21-3.10 (m, 2H), 3.07-2.98 (m, 1H), 2.86-2.77 (m, 4H), 2.75-2.67 (m, 1H), 2.42-2.36 (m, 2H), 2.13-1.98 (m, 2H), 1.72-1.60 (m, 2H), 1.29-1.23 (m, 3H), 0.67 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H); ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm): δ -63.83 (3F). **221**: LCMS (ESI, *m/z*): $[M+H]^+$ =525.3. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm): δ 7.97 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.81 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.57 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 4.84-4.79 (m, 1H), 3.82-3.74 (m, 1H), 3.68 (s, 3H), 3.29-3.24 (m, 1H), 3.09-2.96 (m, 3H), 2.94-2.86 (m, 4H), 2.66-2.57 (m, 1H), 2.52-2.45 (m, 1H), 2.13-1.93 (m, 2H), 1.72-1.63 (m, 2H), 0.92 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H), 0.71 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H); ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm): δ -63.86 (3F).

Example 45 Synthesis of Compound **227**



[0451] Step 1: A mixture of **67-5** (50 g, 196.08 mmol), aniline (50 g, 537.63 mmol), and trimethyl orthoformate (56.3 g, 530.53 mmol.) in ethyleneglycol (400 mL) was heated to 70 °C under stirring. The temperature was increased to 170 °C, then kept at 170 °C for 2 h. After cooling the solid was collected with filtration and washed with EtOH, dried at 55~60 °C to afford **227-1.**

[0452] Step 2: To a solution of **227-1** (63 g, 175.88 mmol) in anhydrous DMF (400 mL) was slowly added $POCl_3$ (42 g, 273.94 mmol) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 20 h. The mixture was poured into ice water (3.2 L), and the precipitate was collected with filtration and dried at 55~60 °C to afford **227-2**.

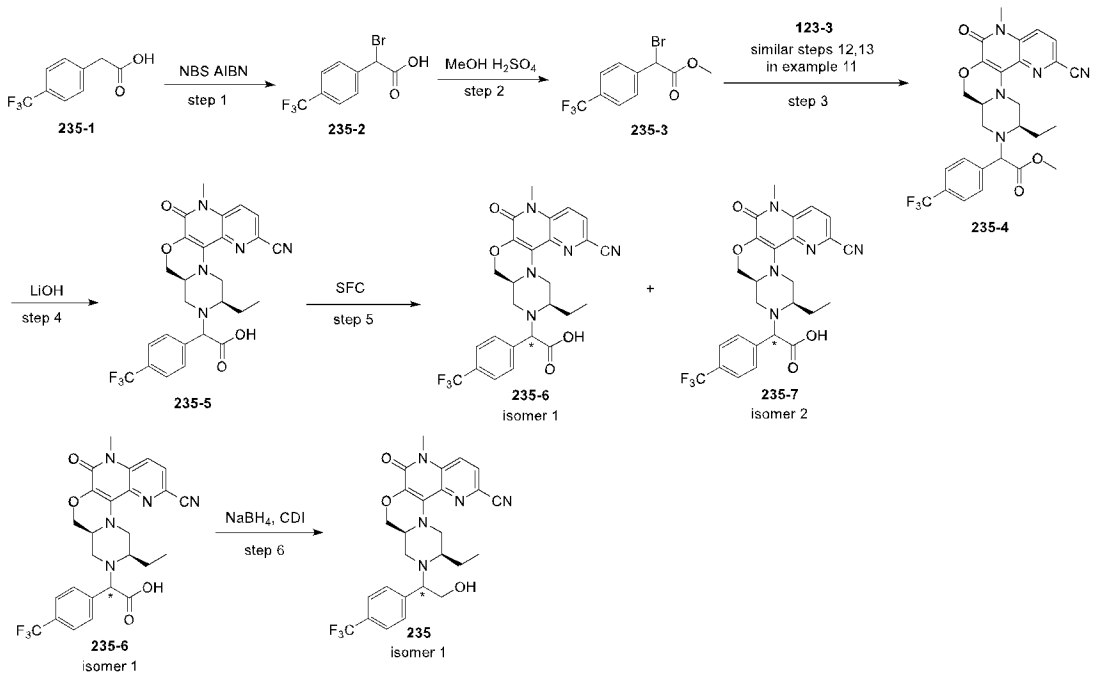
[0453] Step 3: To a solution of **67-18** (150 mg, 0.45 mmol) in DCM (10 mL) were added 1H-imidazole (494.5 mg, 7.26 mmol), DMAP (5.5 mg, 0.045 mmol) and TBSCl (136.9 mg, 0.91 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at 25°C for 4 h under N_2. The reaction was partitioned between DCM and H_2O. The separated organic layer was washed with brine and dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4. Evaporation of the solvent under reduced pressure afford **227-3**.

[0454] Step 4: The mixture of **227-2** (140 mg, 0.46 mmol), **227-3** (206.5 mg, crude), and Na_2CO_3 (98.4 mg, 0.93 mmol) in THF (4 mL) was stirred at 75°C for 3 h. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 1/1) to afford **227-4**.

[0455] Step 5: To a solution of **227-4** (200 mg, 0.28 mmol) and TMSOTf (62.6 mg, 0.28 mmol) in DCM (25 mL) was added Et_3SiH (65.5 mg, 0.56 mmol) at -78℃. The mixture was stirred at 25℃ for 3 h. The reaction was quenched by addition of H_2O, and the aqueous layer was extracted with DCM. The organic extracts were combined, washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and concentrated to afford **227-5**.

[0456] Step 6: To a solution of **227-5** (250 mg, 0.43 mmol) in DMF (5 mL) were added $Zn(CN)_2$ (152.0 mg, 1.29 mmol), Zn (8.5 mg, 0.13 mmol) and palladium(0)bis[tris(2-methylprop-2-yl)phosphane] (22.0 mg, 0.043 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at 85°C for 3 h under N_2. The reaction was concentrated to give a residue. The residue was purified by C18 reverse phase column (MeCN/H_2O (0.05%$NH_3.H_2O$), 5-95%) to afford **227** (53 mg). LCMS (ESI, *m/z*): $[M+H]^+$ =526.2. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.11-8.00 (m, 2H), 7.73 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.48 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 4.81-4.72 (m, 1H), 4.68-4.55 (m, 2H), 4.43-4.32 (m, 1H), 4.20-4.10 (m, 1H), 4.05-3.94 (m, 1H), 3.87-3.78 (m, 1H), 3.53 (s, 3H), 2.98-2.84 (m, 2H), 2.44-2.35 (m, 1H), 2.13-1.98 (m, 2H), 1.97-1.85 (m, 1H), 1.77-1.64 (m, 1H), 1.58-1.40 (m, 1H), 0.96 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.87 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H); ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -60.79 (3F).

Example 46 Synthesis of Compound **235**



[0457] Step 1: To a solution of **235-1** (5 g, 24.49 mmol) in CCl_4 (50 mL) was added NBS (4.8 g, 26.94 mmol) and AIBN (0.4 g, 2.45 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room

temperature for 2 h. The reaction was diluted with ethyl acetate and water. The organic layer was separated, washed with saturated NaCl and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by C18 column and was eluted with (Acetonitrile in water (0.1% FA),0-70 %, keep in 50% 25 min) to afford **235-2**.

[0458] Step 2: To a solution of **235-2** (500 mg, 1.77 mmol) in MeOH (10 mL) was added H_2SO_4 (0.1 mL). This reaction mixture stirred at 85°C for 18 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate and saturated $NaHCO_3$. The organic layer was separated, washed with saturated NaCl and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 1/2) to afford **235-3**.

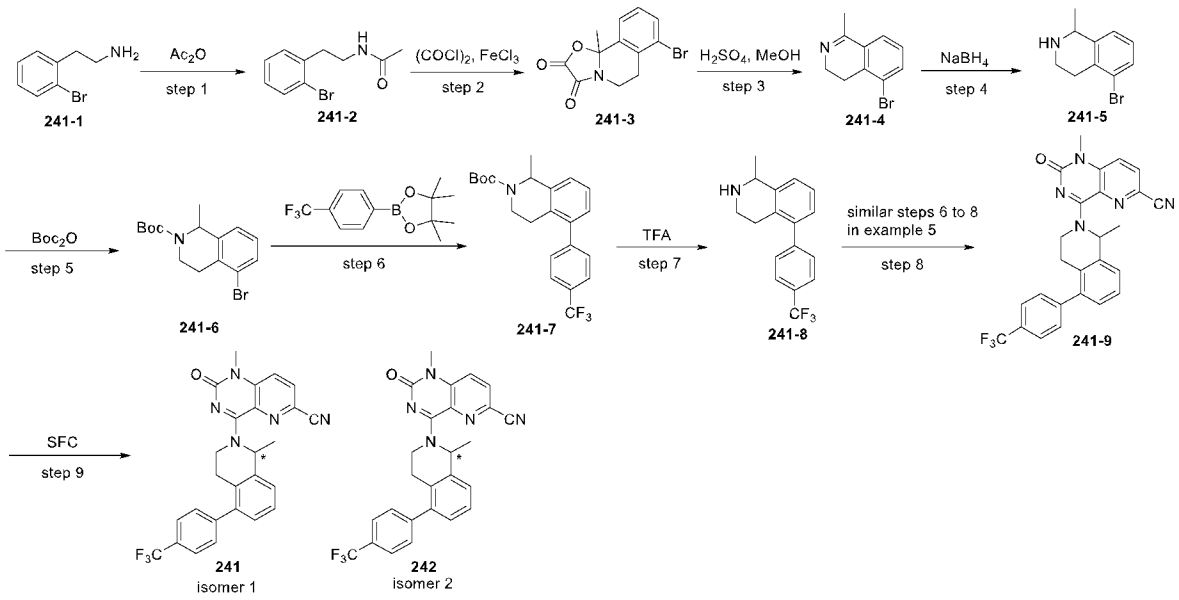
[0459] Step 3: Compound **235-4** was prepared from compound **235-3** and **123-3** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **28-15** in example **11**.

[0460] Step 4: To a solution of **235-4** (300 mg, 0.55 mmol) in THF (3 mL) and water (0.5 mL) was added LiOH (232.5 mg, 5.54 mmol) The reaction mixture was stirred at 0°C at N_2 overnight. The crude product was purified by reverse HPLC (0.1%TFA in water/MeCN, 0-70%) to afford **235-5**.

[0461] Step 5: **235-5** (37 mg) was purified by SFC (column: ChiralCel OD, 250×30mm I.D., 10μm, Methanol / Supercritical CO_2 = 50/50) to afford **235-6** (15 mg) and **235-7** (8 mg). **235-6**: SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 6.129 min; column: ChiralCel OD, 100×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, 40% of Ethanol (0.05% DEA) in CO_2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. **235-7**: SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 8.821 min; column: ChiralCel OD, 100×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, 40% of Ethanol (0.05% DEA) in CO_2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min.

[0462] Step 6: To a solution of **235-6** (20 mg, 0.038 mmol) in THF (2 mL) was added CDI (15.4 mg, 0.095 mmol), the reaction mixture stirred at 60°C for 18 h. $NaBH_4$ (3.6 mg, 0.095 mmol) was added in and stirred at room temperature for 2 h. This reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate and saturated NaCl. The organic layer was separated, washed with saturated NaCl and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by reverse HPLC (MeCN in water (0.1% NH_4HCO_3), keep in 50%) to afford **235** (3 mg). LCMS (ESI, *m/z*): $[M+H]^+$=514.2. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm) δ 8.05 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.91 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.67-7.52 (m, 4H), 5.46 (d, J = 15.2 Hz, 1H), 4.17 (d, J = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 3.93-3.81 (m, 4H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 3.57-3.46 (m, 1H), 3.29-3.19 (m, 1H), 3.15-3.05 (m, 1H), 2.59-2.48 (m, 2H), 1.95-1.82 (m, 1H), 1.75-1.63 (m, 1H), 1.10 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm) δ -63.88 (3F).

Example 47 Synthesis of Compounds **241** and **242**



[0463] Step 1: To a solution of **241-1** (10 g, 49.98 mmol) in DCM (100 mL) was added acetic anhydride (5.63 mL, 59.97 mmol) and triethylamine (13.89 mL, 99.96 mmol), then the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. The reaction was quenched with H_2O. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. Combined the organic layer and washed with $NaHCO_3$. The organic layer was dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 1/1) to afford **241-2**.

[0464] Step 2: To a stirred solution of **241-2** (9.4 g, 38.82 mmol) in DCM (100 mL) was added oxalyl Chloride (3.94 mL, 46.59 mmol). The mixture was warmed up to room temperature and stirred for 1 h, then $FeCl_3$ (12.6 g, 77.65 mmol) was added, and stirred at room temperature for 24 h. The reaction was quenched with 1M HCl. The mixture was extracted with DCM. The organic layers were combined and dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated to afford **241-3** which was used for the next step directly.

[0465] Step 3: To a solution of **241-3** (10 g, crude) in MeOH (100 mL) was added H_2SO_4 (25 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at 65°C for 4 h. After cooling to room temperature, the reaction mixture was quenched with $NH_3.H_2O$. The mixture was extracted with DCM. The organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated to afford **241-4** which was used for the next step directly.

[0466] Step 4: To a solution of **241-4** (5.5 g, crude) in EtOH (20 mL) was in portions added $NaBH_4$ (0.84 g, 22.10 mmol). After stirred at 0℃ for 2 h, HCl (15 mL, 5M) was added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 h. The solvent was removed and EtOH was added

to the residue, followed by NH_3H_2O at 0°C to quench the reaction. The mixture was extracted with DCM. The organic layers were dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated to afford **241-5** which was used for the next step directly.

[0467] Step 5: To a stirred solution of **241-5** (5 g, crude) in DCM (10 mL) were added TEA (9.22 mL, 66.33 mmol) and $(BOC)_2O$ (4.32 mL, 18.8 mmol) at 0°C. the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 h. The reaction was quenched with H_2O, extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 4/1) to afford **241-6**.

[0468] Step 6: To a solution of **241-6** (2 g, 6.13 mmol) in DMF (4 mL) and H_2O (1 mL) were added K_2CO_3 (3.4 g, 24.52 mmol) and $Pd(PPh_3)_2Cl_2$ (0.5 g, 0.61 mmol). Then the reaction mixture was stirred at 80°C for 24 h. After cooling to room temperature, the reaction was quenched with H_2O. The mixture was extracted with DCM. The organic layer was dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 2/1) to afford **241-7**.

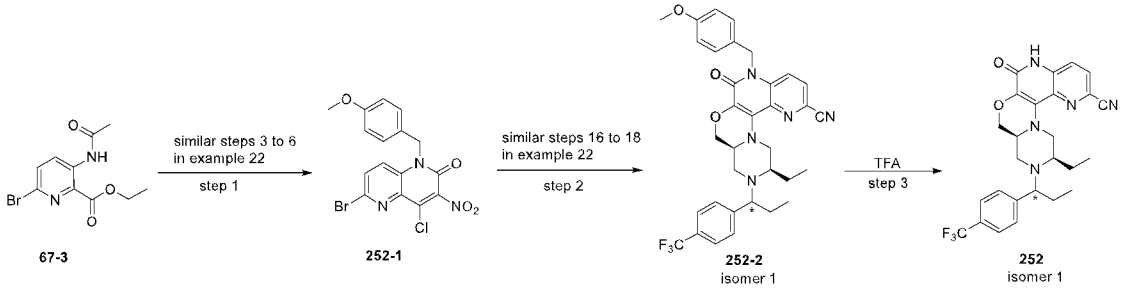
[0469] Step 7: To a solution of **241-7** (2.6 g, 6.64 mmol) in DCM (21 mL) was added TFA (7 mL). Then the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. The mixture was concentrated to afford **241-8** which was used for the next step directly.

[0470] Step 8: Compound **241-9** was prepared from compound **241-8** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **5** in example **5**.

[0471] Step 9: **241-9** (100 mg) was purified by SFC (column: ChiralPak AD, 250×30mm, 10μm, Ethanol / Supercritical CO_2 = 35/65) to afford **241** (25 mg) and **242** (28 mg) respectively. **241**: SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 1.637 min; column: Chiralpak AD 150×4.6mm I.D., 3um, 40% EtOH (0.05% DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. LCMS (ESI, *m/z*): $[M+H]^+$=476.4. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm): δ 8.13-8.03 (m, 1H), 8.01-7.90 (m, 1H), 7.80-7.70 (m, 2H), 7.59-7.49 (m, 2H), 7.42-7.20 (m, 2H), 7.15-7.05 (m, 1H), 6.78-6.65 (m, 0.5H), 6.21-6.11 (m, 0.5H), 5.61-5.50 (m, 0.5H), 4.86-4.75 (m, 0.5H), 3.82-3.71 (m, 0.5H), 3.58 (s, 3H), 3.51-3.40 (m, 0.5H), 3.22-3.02 (m, 1H), 2.78-2.55 (m, 1H), 1.91-1.60 (m, 3H); ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm): δ -60.87(3F). **242:** SFC analysis: 99.56% ee; retention time: 2.105 min; Column: Chiralpak AD 150×4.6mm I.D., 3um, 40% EtOH (0.05% DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. LCMS (ESI, *m/z*): $[M+H]^+$=476.4. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm): δ 8.13-8.03 (m, 1H), 8.01-7.90 (m, 1H), 7.79-7.69 (m, 2H), 7.53-7.42 (m, 2H), 7.45-7.20 (m, 2H), 7.15-7.05 (m, 1H), 6.76-6.65 (m, 0.5H), 6.21-6.09 (m, 0.5H), 5.60-

5.50 (m, 0.5H), 4.86-4.76 (m, 0.5H), 3.82-3.75 (m, 0.5H), 3.58 (s, 3H), 3.50-3.39 (m, 0.5H), 3.22-3.02 (m, 1H), 2.78-2.54 (m, 1H), 1.93-1.60 (m, 3H); ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm): δ -60.87(3F).

Example 48 Synthesis of Compound **252**

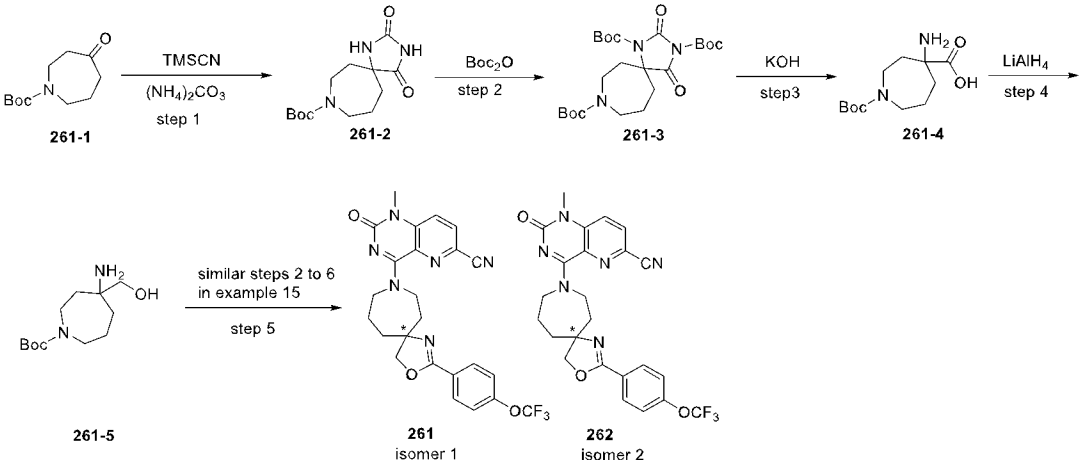


[0472] Step 1: Compound **252-1** was prepared from compound **67-3** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **67-7** in example **22**.

[0473] Step 2: Compound **252-2** was prepared from compound **252-1** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **67** in example **22**.

[0474] Step 3: To a stirred solution of **252-2** (5 mg, 0.008 mmol) in TFA (1.5 mL) was stirred at 70°C under N_2 for 18 h. The reaction mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified by C18 reverse phase column (MeCN/H_2O(0.05%$NH_3.H_2O$), 5-95%) to afford **252** (3 mg). LCMS (ESI, *m/z*): $[M+H]^+$=498.2. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm): δ 7.91 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.75 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.56 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 5.30-5.20 (m, 1H), 4.48-4.35 (m, 1H), 4.12-4.03 (m, 1H), 3.81-3.72 (m, 1H), 3.68-3.57 (m, 1H), 3.19-3.12 (m, 1H), 3.10-3.03 (m, 1H), 2.75-2.65 (m, 1H), 2.55-2.45 (m, 1H), 2.11-2.02 (m, 1H), 1.79-1.60 (m, 3H), 0.81 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H), 0.70 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H); ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm): δ -63.87 (3F).

Example 49 Synthesis of Compounds **261** and **262**



[0475] Step 1: To a solution of **261-1** (2 g, 9.38 mmol) in EtOH (20 mL) was added TMSCN (1.76 mL, 14.07 mmol) and $(NH_4)_2CO_3$ (4.5 g, 46.89 mmol) at room temperature. Then the mixture was stirred at 60°C for 6 h. This mixture was concentrated under vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (DCM/MeOH = 1/0 to 6/1) to afford **261-2**.

[0476] Step 2: To a solution of **261-2** (1.7 g, 6.0 mmol) in THF (30 mL) was added Boc_2O (5.51 mL, 24.0 mmol), DMAP (0.1 g, 1.20 mmol) and triethylamine (2.50 mL, 18.0 mmol) at room temperature. Then the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2h. This mixture was washed with H_2O, extracted with ethyl acetate, dried and concentrated to afford **261-3** which was used for the next step directly.

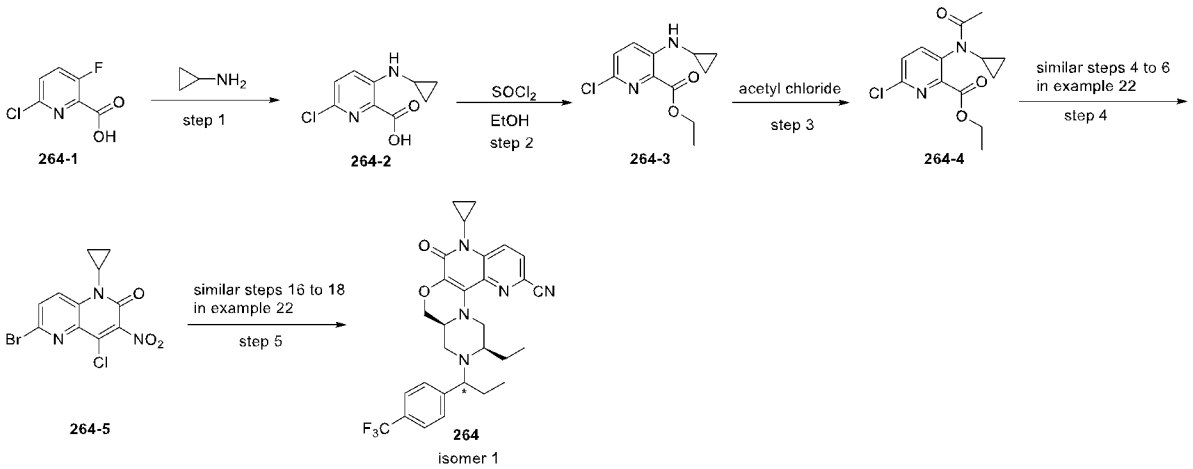
[0477] Step 3: To a solution of **261-3** (2.8 g, crude) in THF (30 mL) and H_2O (10 mL) was added KOH (9.7 g, 172.88 mmol). Then the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 h. The mixture was concentrated under vacuo. The residue was purified by reverse-HPLC (57% MeCN in H_2O) to afford **261-4**.

[0478] Step 4: A solution of $LiAlH_4$ (161.6 mg, 4.26 mmol) in THF (15 mL) was stirred at 0°C under N_2 for 0.5 h. Then **261-4** (550 mg, 2.13 mmol) was added and stirred at 25 °C for 16 h. The mixture was diluted with THF, quenched with saturated Na_2SO_4, filtered and the filtrate was concentrated to afford **261-5** which was used for the next step directly.

[0479] Step 5: Compound **261** and **262** was prepared from compound **261-5** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **36** in example **15**. The product was purified by reverse-HPLC (80% ACN in H_2O) and SFC (Column: ChiralPak IG, 250×30mm I.D., 10μm; 30% Ethanol in CO_2, Flow rate: 150 mL /min, Back pressure: 100 bar) to afford **261** (8 mg) and **262** (8 mg). **261**: SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 2.666 min; column: ChiralPak IG,

100×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, 40% EtOH (0.05% DEA) in CO2, pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. LCMS (ESI, m/z): [M+H]+ =499.2; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm) δ 8.06 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.99 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 3H), 7.35 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 4.66-4.40 (m, 2H), 4.36-4.23 (m, 2H), 4.23-3.93 (m, 2H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 2.38-2.12 (m, 3H), 2.07-1.80 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm) δ -59.37 (3F). **262**: SFC analysis: 98.98% ee; retention time: 3.100 min; column: ChiralPak IG, 100×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, 40% EtOH (0.05% DEA) in CO2, pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. LCMS (ESI, m/z): [M+H]+ =499.2; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm) δ 8.11-8.03 (m, 1H), 7.99 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 3H), 7.35 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 4.64-4.39 (m, 2H), 4.35-4.24 (m, 2H), 4.24-3.92 (m, 2H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 2.39 -2.11 (m, 3H), 2.07-1.79 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm) δ -59.37 (3F).

Example 50 Synthesis of Compound **264**



[0480] Step 1: A solution of **264-1** (3 g, 17.09 mmol) and cyclopropanamine (7.5 mL, 108.23 mmol) in dioxane (9 mL) was stirred at 85℃ for 10 h in a sealed tube. The mixture was concentrated. The residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate and H_2O. The mixture was adjusted pH to 5 by 2M HCl, the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic phases were dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated to afford **264-2**.

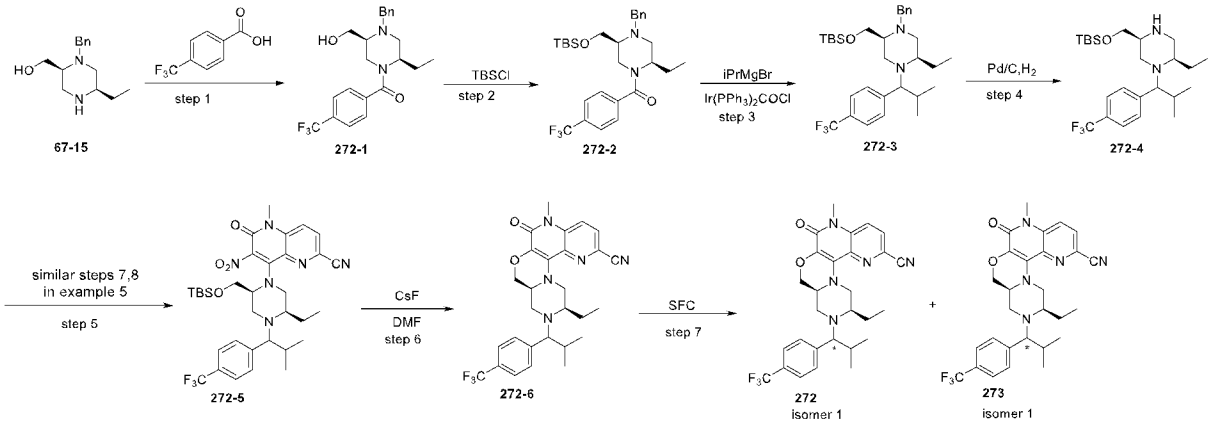
[0481] Step 2: To a solution of **264-2** (3.62 g, crude) in EtOH (30 mL) was added $SOCl_2$ (6.18 mL, 85.12 mmol) at 0 ℃. The mixture was stirred at 20℃ for 12 h. The mixture was concentrated. The residue was dissolved in ethyl acetate and H_2O, the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate. The organic phase was washed with H_2O, dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 4/1) to afford **264-3**.

[0482] Step 3: To a solution of **264-3** (1.38 g, 5.73 mmol) in DCE (10 mL) was added acetyl chloride (1.63 mL, 22.93 mmol) at 0℃. The mixture was stirred at 60℃ for 4 h. The mixture was quenched with H_2O, extracted with ethyl acetate. The combined organic phases were washed with H_2O and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 1/20) to afford **264-4**.

[0483] Step 4: Compound **264-5** was prepared from compound **264-4** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **67-7** in example **22**.

[0484] Step 5: Compound **264** (29 mg) was prepared from compound **264-5** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **67** in example **22**. LCMS: m/z 538.2 $[M+H]^+$. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.28 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 8.03 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.56 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 4.74 - 4.62 (m, 1H), 4.42 - 4.34 (m, 1H), 4.00 - 3.90 (m, 1H), 3.81 - 3.73 (m, 1H), 3.41 - 3.36 (m, 1H), 3.06 – 2.87 (m, 3H), 2.63 – 2.54 (m, 1H), 2.40 - 2.32 (m, 1H), 2.04 - 1.91 (m, 1H), 1.76 - 1.66 (m, 1H), 1.65 – 1.51 (m, 2H), 1.32 – 1.17 (m, 2H), 0.85 - 0.74 (m, 4H), 0.72 - 0.60 (m, 4H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -60.73 (3F).

Example 51 Synthesis of Compounds **272** and **273**



[0485] Step 1: To a solution of 4-(trifluoromethyl)benzoic acid (1 g, 5.26 mmol) in DMF (6 mL) were added **67-15** (1.3 g, 5.55 mmol), DIPEA (1.38 mL, 8.32 mmol) and HATU (3.2 g, 8.32 mmol), the reaction was stirred at 0°C for 3 h. The mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate and water. The organic layer was separated and washed with brine. The organic layer was dried by Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 3/3) to afford **272-1**.

[0486] Step 2: To a solution of **272-1** (1.2 g, 2.95 mmol) in DMF (5 mL) were added imidazole (0.3 g, 4.43 mmol) and TBSCI (0.5 g, 3.54 mmol), the mixture was stirred at 0°C for 3 h. The mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate and water. The organic layer was separated and washed with brine. The organic layer was dried by Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 4/1) to afford **272-2**.

[0487] Step 3: To a solution of **272-2** (450 mg, 0.86 mmol) in THF (4.5 mL) were added $IrCl(CO)(PPh_3)_3$ (67.4 mg, 0.086 mmol) at room temperature under N_2. Then the reaction mixture was cooled to -78°C, 1,1,3,3-Tetramethyldisiloxane(101.1 mg, 0.130 mmol) was added into the mixture, the mixture was stirred at -78°C for 1.5 h, then bromo(prop-2-yl)magnesium (2.59 mL, 2.59 mmol) was added into the reaction, the mixture was stirred for another 18 h at room temperature under N_2. The reaction was quenched with saturated NH_4Cl aqueous and diluted with ethyl acetate and water. The organic layer was separated and washed with brine. The organic layer was dried by Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 4/1) afford **272-3**.

[0488] Step 4: To a solution of **272-3** (410 mg, 0.75 mmol) in EtOH (10 mL) was added Pd/C (10%, 4.0 mg) under N_2. The suspension was degassed with H_2 for 4 times, and then the mixture was stirred at 25°C for 2 h under H_2. The mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 1/1) to afford **272-4**.

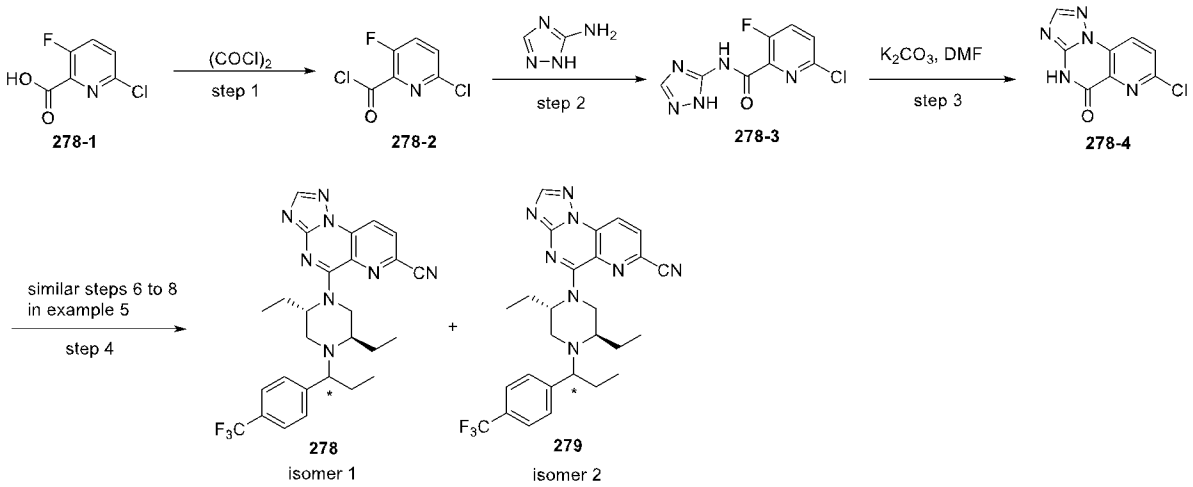
[0489] Step 5: Compound **272-5** was prepared from compound **272-4** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **5** in example **5**.

[0490] Step 6: To a solution of **272-5** (130 mg, 0.19 mmol) in DMF (5 mL) was added CsF (115.0 mg, 0.76 mmol) and the mixture was stirred at 110°C for 36 h. The mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate and water. The organic layer was separated and washed with brine. The organic layer was dried by Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (DCM/MeOH = 1/0 to 10/1) to afford **272-6**.

[0491] Step 7: **272-6** (100 mg) was purified by SFC(column: ChiralPak AD, 250×30mm I.D., 10μm, Ethanol / Supercritical CO2 = 20/80) to afford **272** (48.85 mg) and **273** (5.2 mg) respectively. **272**: SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 2.185 min; column: ChiralPak AD, 150×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, 5-40% of ethanol (0.05% DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. LCMS (ESI, m/z): $[M+H]^+$ =526.2. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3, ppm) δ 7.75 – 7.65 (m, 2H), 7.61 – 7.51 (m, 2H), 7.48 – 7.40 (m, 2H), 5.70 – 5.58 (m, 1H), 4.22 – 4.12 (m, 1H), 3.92

– 3.81 (m, 1H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 3.57 – 3.41 (m, 2H), 3.12 – 2.97 (m, 2H), 2.44 – 2.31 (m, 2H), 2.28 – 2.17 (m, 1H), 1.93 – 1.77 (m, 1H), 1.55 – 1.44 (m, 1H), 1.20 – 1.08 (m, 3H), 0.85 – 0.66 (m, 6H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl3, ppm) δ -62.26 (3F). **273:** SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 2.487 min; column: ChiralPak AD, 150×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, 5-40% of ethanol (0.05% DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. LCMS (ESI, m/z): $[M+H]^+$ =526.2. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3, ppm) δ 7.71 – 7.64 (m, 2H), 7.63 – 7.54 (m, 2H), 7.40 – 7.31 (m, 2H), 4.42 – 4.34 (m, 1H), 4.34 – 4.25 (m, 1H), 4.17 – 4.08 (m, 1H), 3.74 – 3.70 (m, 3H), 3.68 – 3.63 (m, 1H), 3.57 – 3.49 (m, 1H), 3.45 – 3.36 (m, 1H), 2.86 – 2.75 (m, 2H), 2.54 – 2.45 (m, 1H), 2.28 (dt, *J* = 12.8, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 1.71 – 1.64 (m, 2H), 0.92 – 0.84 (m, 6H), 0.82 – 0.76 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm) δ -62.41 (3F).

Example 52 Synthesis of Compounds **278** and **279**



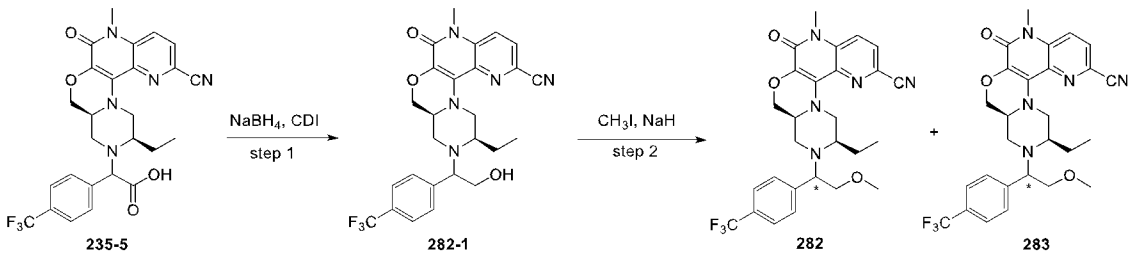
[0492] Step 1: To a solution of **278-1** (2 g, 11.39 mmol) and DMF (0.088 mL, 1.14 mmol) in DCM (40 mL) was dropwise added oxalyl dichloride (1.45 mL, 17.09 mmol) at 0°C and stirred for 12 h at room temperature. The reaction mixture was concentrated to dryness afford **278-2** which was used for next step directly.

[0493] Step 2: To a solution of 1H-1,2,4-triazol-5-amine (800 mg, 9.52 mmol) in DMF (30 mL) was added DIPEAe (7.86 mL, 47.57 mmol), then **278-2**(2214.9 mg, 11.42 mmol) in DMF (10 mL) was added to the mixture at 0°C. The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h. The reaction mixture used for the next step directly.

[0494] Step 3: K_2CO_3 (3.8 g, 27.32 mmol) was added to the reaction mixture from step 2, stirred at 100°C under N_2 for 16 h. The reaction was quenched with HCl (2 N) until the pH to 4. The solid was collected with filtration to afford **278-4**.

[0495] Step 4: Compound **272-5** was prepared from compound **272-4** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **5** in example **5**. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 1/4) to afford **278** (3 mg) and **279** (2 mg). **278**: LCMS (ESI, m/z): $[M+H]^+$ =523.4. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.76 – 8.67 (m, 1H), 8.53 – 8.43 (m, 1H), 8.32 (s, 1H), 7.79 – 7.71 (m, 2H), 7.64 – 7.55 (m, 2H), 5.60 – 4.71 (m, 2H), 3.67 (s, 1H), 2.99 – 2.92 (m, 1H), 2.90 – 2.83 (m, 1H), 2.31 – 1.88 (m, 4H), 1.69 – 1.59 (m, 1H), 1.56 – 1.37 (m, 3H), 1.05 – 0.95 (m, 3H), 0.75 – 0.59 (m, 6H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -60.67 (3F). **279**: LCMS (ESI, m/z): $[M+H]^+$ =523.4. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ8.78 – 8.64 (m, 1H), 8.52 – 8.42 (m, 1H), 8.33 (s, 1H), 7.78 – 7.69 (m, 2H), 7.65 – 7.56 (m, 2H), 6.21 – 4.53 (m, 2H), 3.53 (s, 1H), 2.62 – 2.58 (m, 1H), 2.26 (s, 1H), 2.07 – 1.94 (m, 2H), 1.85 (s, 2H), 1.66 – 1.54 (m, 2H), 1.46 (s, 2H), 1.08 – 0.99 (m, 3H), 0.67 – 0.57 (m, 6H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -60.67 (3F)

Example 53 Synthesis of Compounds **282** and **283**

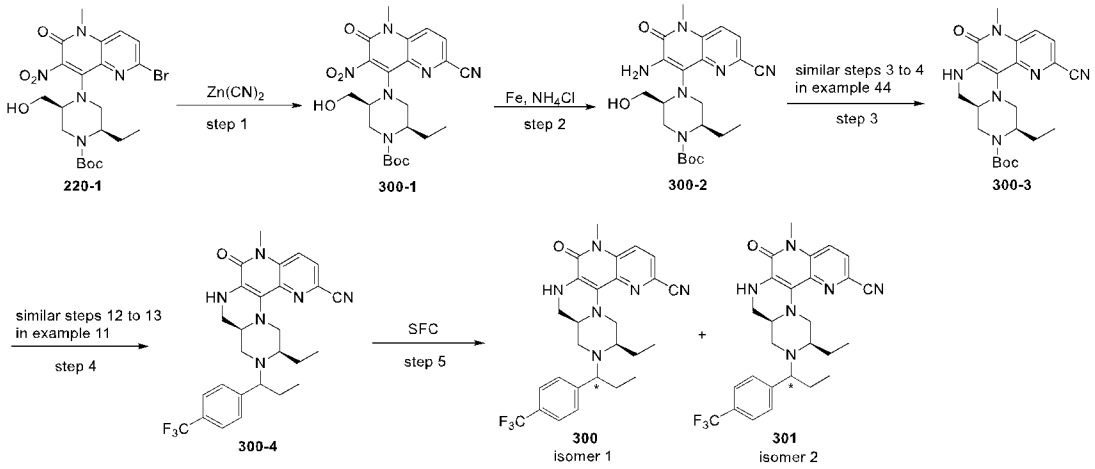


[0496] Step 1: To a solution of **235-5** (153 mg, 0.29 mmol) in THF (5 mL) was added CDI (70.5 mg, 0.44 mmol) and the reaction was stirred at room temperature overnight. $NaBH_4$ (11.0 mg, 0.29 mmol) was added to this mixture and stirred at room temperature for 1 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate and water. The organic layer was separated, washed with brine and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was by reverse HPLC (MeCN in water (0.1% FA),0-70%) to afford **282-1**.

[0497] Step 2: To a solution of **282-1** (72 mg, 0.14 mmol) in THF (3 mL) was added NaH (6.2 mg, 0.15 mmol) at 0°C, the mixture was stirred at 0°C for 2 h, then CH_3I (29.9 mg, 0.21 mmol) was added to the mixture. The reaction mixture was stirred at 30°C for 2 h. The mixture was

diluted with ethyl acetate and saturated NaCl aqueous. The organic layer was separated, washed with brine, and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (DCM/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 1/3) to afford **282** (10 mg) and **283** (18 mg). **282**: LCMS (ESI, *m/z*): $[M+H]^+$=528.2. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm) δ 8.05 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.91 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (s, 4H), 5.42-5.31 (m, 1H), 4.19-4.09 (m, 1H), 4.09-3.99 (m, 1H), 3.95-3.85 (m, 1H), 3.76-3.66 (m, 4H), 3.65-3.55 (m, 1H), 3.55-3.45 (m, 2H), 3.28 (s, 3H), 3.09-2.99 (m, 1H), 2.62-2.47 (m, 2H), 1.92-1.80 (m, 1H), 1.75-1.63 (m, 1H), 1.07 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm): δ -63.89 (3F). **283**: LCMS (ESI, *m/z*): $[M+H]^+$=528.2. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm) δ 8.04 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.68-7.57 (m, 4H), 5.27-5.17 (m, 1H), 4.41-4.31 (m, 1H), 4.11-4.00 (m, 2H), 3.78-3.73 (m, 1H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 3.66-3.57 (m, 2H), 3.29 (s, 3H), 3.14-3.00 (m, 2H), 2.83-2.72 (m, 1H), 2.54-2.44 (m, 1H), 1.87-1.72 (m, 1H), 1.69-1.56 (m, 1H), 0.85 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm): δ -63.91 (3F).

Example 54 Synthesis of Compounds **300** and **301**



[0498] Step 1: To a solution of **220-1** (10 g, 19.0 mmol) in DMF (100 mL) was added $Zn(CN)_2$ (6.69 g, 57 mmol), Zn (372.6 mg, 5.7 mmol) and palladium(0) bis[tris(2-methylprop-2-yl)phosphane] (970.9 mg, 1.90 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at 85°C for 3 h under N_2. The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate, washed with brine and dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4. Evaporation of the solvent under reduced pressure, the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 1/3) to afford **300-1**.

[0499] Step 2: To a stirred solution of **300-1** (5.5 g, 11.64 mmol) in EtOH (60 mL) and H_2O (15 mL) at room temperature was added Fe (3.2 g, 58.20 mmol) and NH_4Cl (6.2 g, 116.40 mmol).

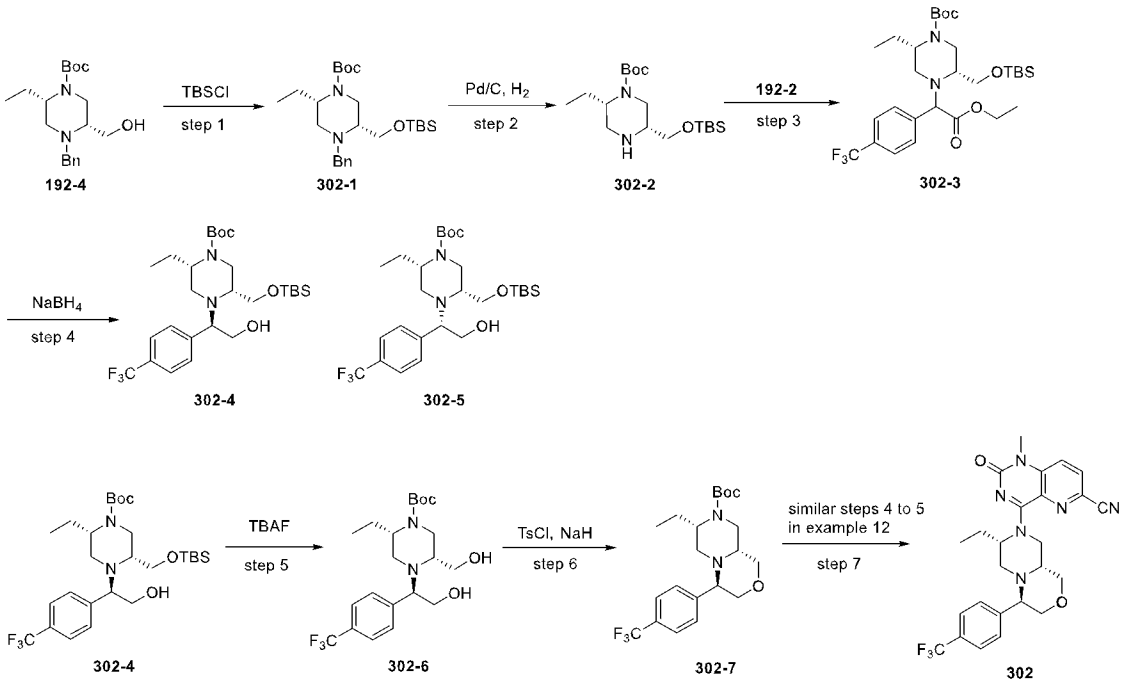
The reaction mixture was stirred at 80℃ for 1 h. The hot reaction mixture was filtered and the filter cake was washed with EtOH. The filtrate was concentrated to dryness. The residue was purified by C18 reverse phase HPLC (MeCN/H_2O(0.05%TFA), 5-95%, 50 min) to afford **300-2**.

[0500] Step 3: Compound **300-3** was prepared from compound **300-2** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **220-4** in example **44**.

[0501] Step 4: Compound **300-4** was prepared from compound **300-3** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **28-15** in example **11**.

[0502] Step 5: **300-4** (167 mg) was purified by SFC (column: ChiralCel OJ, 250×30mm I.D., 10μm, A for CO_2 and B for Ethanol (0.1%NH_3H_2O) to afford **300** (25 mg) and **301** (15 mg) respectively. **300**: SFC analysis: 100.0% ee; retention time: 3.542 min; column: ChiralCel OJ, 150×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, A for CO_2 and B for Ethanol (0.05%DEA), 5-40%; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. LCMS (ESI, m/z): $[M+H]^+$ = 511.4; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 7.96 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.85 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.58 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.09-5.99 (m, 1H), 4.49-4.39 (m, 1H), 3.74-3.64 (m, 1H), 3.64 (s, 3H), 3.28-3.18 (m, 1H), 3.04-2.90 (m, 4H), 2.57-2.47 (m, 1H), 2.41-2.31 (m, 1H), 1.95-1.82 (m, 1H), 1.78-1.46 (m, 3H), 1.01 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.66 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -60.65 (3F). **301**: SFC analysis: 98.18% ee; retention time: 3.740 min; column: ChiralCel OJ, 150×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, A for CO_2 and B for Ethanol (0.05%DEA), 5-40%; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. LCMS (ESI, m/z): $[M+H]^+$ = 511.4; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 7.92 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.73 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.52 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.48-6.38 (m, 1H), 4.01-3.92 (m, 1H), 3.65 (s, 3H), 3.54-3.40 (m, 2H), 3.35-3.25 (m, 2H), 3.01-2.91 (m, 2H), 2.59-2.49 (m, 1H), 2.36-2.26 (m, 1H), 2.10-1.95 (m, 1H), 1.80-1.56 (m, 3H), 0.89-0.71 (m, 6H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -60.76 (3F).

Example 55 Synthesis of Compound **302**



[0503] Step 1: To a solution of **192-4** (3.6 g, 10.76 mmol) in DMF (40 mL) was added 1H-imidazole (1.8 g, 26.91 mmol) and TBSCl (2.4 g, 16.15 mmol), and the mixture was stirred at 0°C for 3 h. The mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate and water. The organic layer was separated, washed with brine and dried by Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 3/1) to afford **302-1**.

[0504] Step 2: To a solution of **302-1** (4.06 g, 9.05 mmol) in propan-2-ol (50 mL) was added Pd/C (10%, 1.0 g) at room temperature. Then the mixture was stirred at room temperature under H_2 for 12 h. The mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated under vacuo to afford **302-2**.

[0505] Step 3: A mixture of **302-2** (3.12 g, 8.70 mmol), **192-2** (4.06 g, 13.05 mmol), DIPEA (4.31 mL, 26.10 mmol) and NaI (2.6 g, 17.40 mmol) in MeCN (70 mL) was heated at 80℃ for 16 h. The mixture was concentrated under vacuo and the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 1/1) to afford **302-3**.

[0506] Step 4: To a solution of **302-3** (4.5 g, 7.64 mmol) in THF (50 mL) was added $LiAlH_4$ (0.4 g, 11.46 mmol) at 0℃. Then the mixture was stirred at 0℃ for 0.5 h. The reaction was quenched with H_2O. The mixture was filtered and the filtrate was concentrated. The residue was

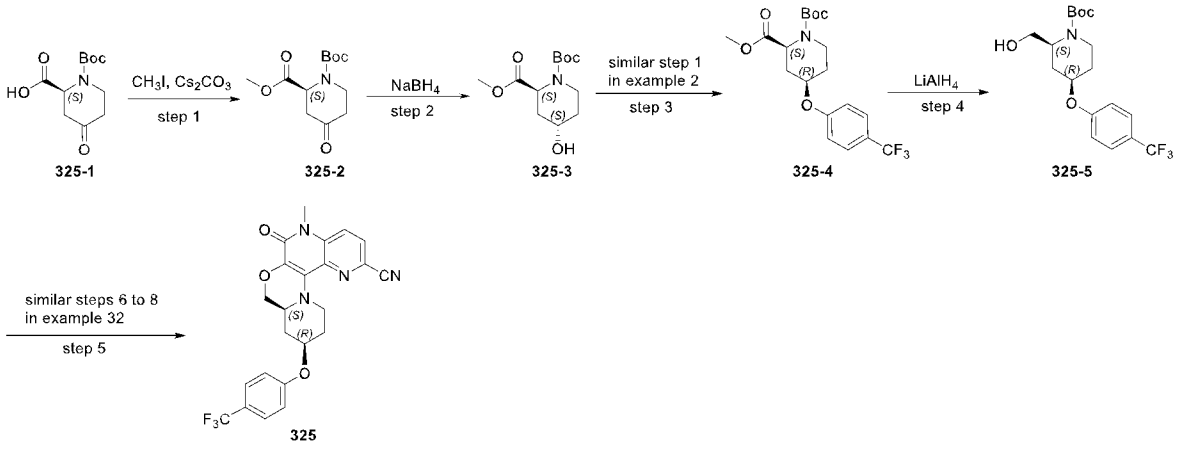
purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 4/1) to afford **302-4** and **302-5**.

[0507] Step 5: To a solution of **302-4** (1.77 g, 3.24 mmol) in THF (40 mL) was added TBAF (9.71 mL, 9.71 mmol) and the reaction mixture was stirred at 30°C for 1 h. The mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate and water. The organic layer was separated, washed with brine and dried by Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 3/1) to afford **302-6**.

[0508] Step 6: To a solution of **302-6** (300 mg, 0.69 mmol) in THF (5 mL) was added NaH (83.2 mg, 2.08 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes, then the mixture was cooled to 0℃. A solution of 4-methylbenzenesulfonyl chloride (132.2 mg, 0.69 mmol) in THF (0.5 mL) was slowly added to the mixture. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h. The resulting mixture was quenched by saturated NH_4Cl aqueous. The mixture was concentrated, then ethyl acetate and water were added to the residue. The organic layer was separated and washed with brine, dried by Na_2SO_4. The organic solvent was removed in vacuo, the residue was purified by reverse HPLC ($MeCN/H_2O$(0.05%TFA), 5-95%) to afford **302-7**.

[0509] Step 7: Compound **302** (21 mg) was prepared from compound **302-7** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **30** in example **12**. LCMS (ESI, m/z): $[M+H]^+$ = 499.2; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.26 – 8.15 (m, 1H), 8.00 – 7.90 (m, 1H), 7.85 – 7.76 (m, 2H), 7.73 – 7.64 (m, 2H), 5.51 – 5.26 (m, 1H), 5.04 – 4.59 (m, 1H), 4.18 – 3.87 (m, 3H), 3.85 (s, 1H), 3.47 – 3.41 (m, 1H), 3.40 (s, 3H), 2.89 – 2.60 (m, 3H), 2.20 – 1.83 (m, 3H), 1.01 – 0.79 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -60.92 (3F).

Example 56 Synthesis of Compound **325**



[0510] Step 1: To a stirred solution of **325-1** (10 g, 41.11 mmol) in DMF (10 mL) was added Cs_2CO_3 (6.7 g, 20.55 mmol) and iodomethane (7.0 g, 49.33 mmol) at 0°C. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 h. The solvent was removed under vacuum, the residue was purified by reverse HPLC (MeCN/0.05% FA in water: 5%~60%) to afford **325-2**.

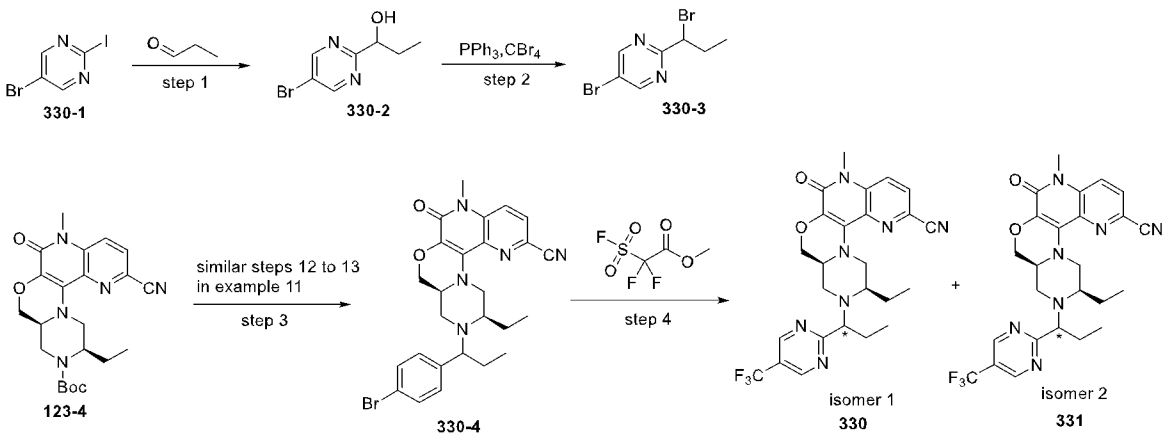
[0511] Step 2: To a stirred solution of **325-2** (0.3 g, 1.17 mmol) in MeOH (3 mL) was added $NaBH_4$ (88.22 mg, 2.33 mmol) in portions at 0°C. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. The reaction was quenched with NH_4Cl solution. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc and washed with H_2O. The organic layer was dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 1/1) to afford **325-3**.

[0512] Step 3: Compound **325-4** was prepared from compound **325-3** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **2-2** in example **2**.

[0513] Step 4: To a stirred solution of **325-4** (900 mg, 2.23 mmol) in THF (9 mL) was added dropwise $LiAlH_4$ (4.46 mL, 4.46 mmol) at -78°C. The mixture was stirred at -78°C for 1 h under N_2. The reaction was quenched with H_2O. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc and washed with H_2O. The organic layer was dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 2/1) to afford **325-5**.

[0514] Step 5: Compound **325** was prepared from compound **325-5** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **107** in example 32. LCMS (ESI, m/z): $[M+H]^+$ = 457.2; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.15-8.05 (m, 2H), 7.66-7.64 (m, 2H), 7.22-7.20 (m, 2H), 5.20-5.09 (m, 1H), 4.87-4.75 (m, 1H), 4.35-4.24 (m, 1H), 4.11-4.01 (m, 1H), 3.66-3.54 (m, 4H), 3.14-3.02 (m, 1H), 2.30-2.20 (m, 1H), 2.19-2.09 (m, 1H), 1.70-1.50 (m, 2H); ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -59.78(3F).

Example 57 Synthesis of Compound **330** and **331**



[0515] Step 1: To a solution of **330-1** (4 g, 14.04 mmol) in toluene (30 mL) was added n-BuLi (5.89 mL, 14.74 mmol) at -78 ℃ under N_2, the mixture was stirred at -78 ℃ for 0.5 h. propanal (1.11 mL, 15.45 mmol) was added to the mixture and stirred at -78 ℃ for 0.5 h. Then the mixture was warmed to 20 ℃ for 1 h. The reaction was quenched with H_2O and extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic layer was washed with H_2O and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 4/1) to afford **330-2**.

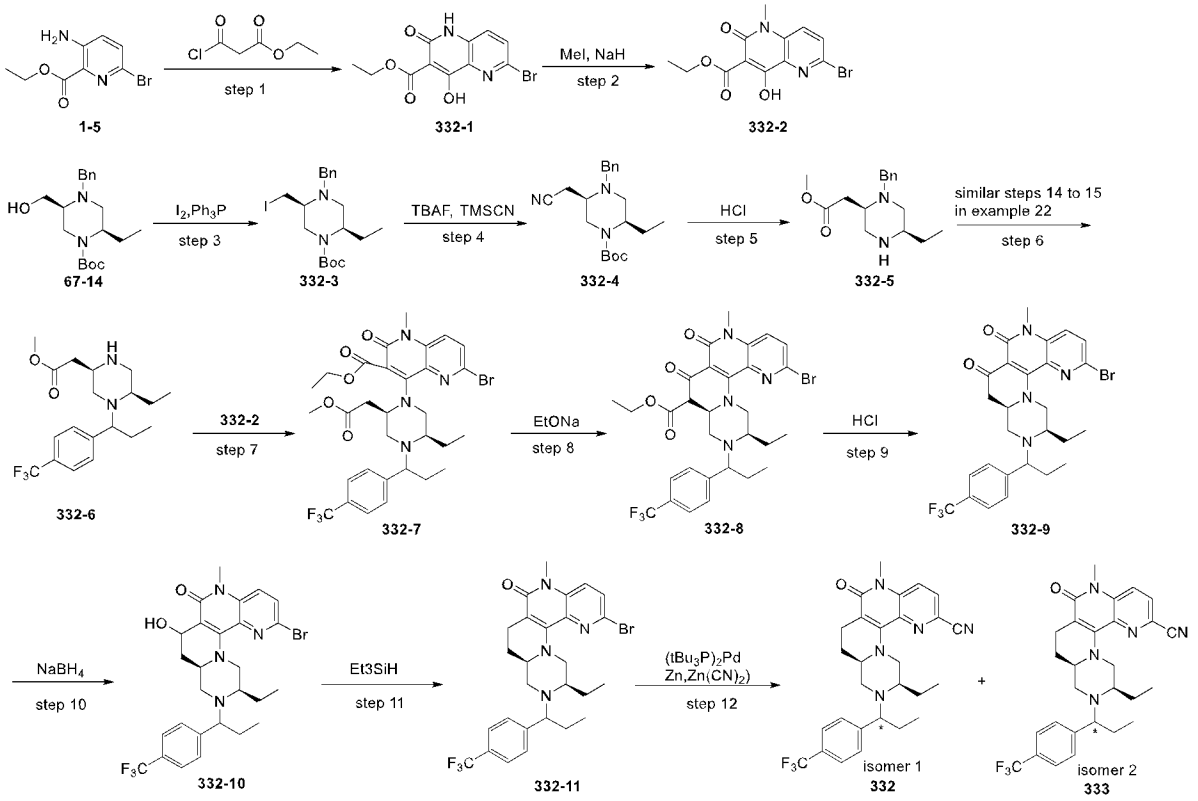
[0516] Step 2: To a solution of **330-2** (983 mg, 4.53 mmol) in DCM (20 mL) were added PPh_3 (1.78 g, 6.79 mmol) and CBr_4 (2.25 g, 6.79 mmol) at 0 ℃. The mixture was stirred at 20 ℃ for 5 h. The mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 6/1) to afford **330-3**.

[0517] Step 3: Compound **330-4** was prepared from compound **123-4** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **28-15** in example 11.

[0518] Step 4: A solution of **330-4** (90 mg, 0.17 mmol), methyl methyl 2,2-difluoro-2-(fluorosulfonyl)acetate (164.85 mg, 0.86 mmol) and CuI (6.5 mg, 0.034 mmol) in DMF (3 mL) was stirred at 100 ℃ for 16 h in a sealed tube. The reaction mixture was concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 0/1) to afford **330** and **331**. **330**: LCMS (ESI, *m/z*): $[M+H]^+$=514.2. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm): δ 8.93 (s, 2H), 7.66-7.59 (m, 2H), 5.05-4.95 (m, 1H), 4.30 –4.12 (m, 1H), 4.08 – 3.90 (m, 1H), 3.92– 3.80 (m, 1H), 3.64 (s, 3H), 3.55-3.10 (m, 3H), 2.85 – 2.70 (m, 1H), 2.60-2.50 (m, 1H), 2.10-1.90 (m, 2H), 1.85-1.65 (m, 1H), 1.50 – 1.35 (m, 1H), 1.10-0.95 (m, 3H), 0.70 – 0.62 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm): δ -62.30(3F). **331**: LCMS (ESI, *m/z*): $[M+H]^+$=514.2. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm): *δ* 8.91 (s, 2H), 7.63-7.58 (m, 2H), 4.39 – 4.18

(m, 2H), 4.20-4.16 (m, 1H), 3.86-3.75 (m, 1H), 3.66 (s, 3H), 3.45-3.35 (m, 1H), 3.33 – 3.12 (m, 1H), 3.14-3.02 (m, 1H), 2.99-2.85 (m, 1H), 2.59-2.52 (m, 1H), 2.00 – 1.72 (m, 2H), 1.72 – 1.66 (m, 2H), 0.90-0.70 (m, 6H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm): δ -62.34(3F).

Example 58 Synthesis of Compound **332** and **333**



[0519] Step 1: To a solution of ethyl 3-chloro-3-oxopropanoate (7.37 g, 48.96 mmol) and **1-5** (10 g, 40.80 mmol) in DCM (100 mL) was added DIPEA (20.23 mL, 122.41 mmol) at 0°C. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 h. Then the solvent was removed and the residue was dissolved in EtOH (100 mL), followed by the addition of sodium ethoxide (11.1 g, 163.21 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 h. The reaction was quenched by the addition of water. The reaction mixture was acidified to pH=4 by the addition of HCl (1N). The resulting mixture was filtered, the filter cake was dried to afford **332-1**.

[0520] Step 2: To a solution of **332-1** (5 g, 15.97 mmol) in DMF (50 mL) was added Sodium hydride (1.6 g, 39.92 mmol) at 0°C. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h. CH_3I (2.3 g, 15.97 mmol) was added to the mixture and the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 h. The reaction was quenched by the addition of water. The reaction mixture

was acidified to pH=3 by the addition of HCl (1N). The mixture was extracted with EtOAc and the organic layers were combined, dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated under vacuum. The residue was purified by reverse HPLC (0-100% of MeCN in water) to afford **332-2**.

[0521] Step 3: To an ice-cold solution of 1H-imidazole (1.2 g, 17.94 mmol) and Ph_3P (4.7 g, 17.94 mmol) in DCM (30 mL) was added I_2 (4.6 g, 17.94 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 15 minutes, then **67-14** (3 g, 8.97 mmol) was added to the mixture. The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. The reaction was quenched with water and extracted with DCM, the combined organic layer was dried and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 1/1) to afford **332-3**.

[0522] Step 4: To a solution of **332-3** (2.8 g, 6.30 mmol) and TMSCN (0.8 g, 7.56 mmol) in THF (50 mL) was added TBAF (7.56 mL, 7.56 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 h. The reaction was quenched with water and extracted with DCM. The combined organic layer was dried and concentrated, the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 1/1) to afford **332-4**.

[0523] Step 5: A mixture of **332-4** (1.7 g, 4.95 mmol) in HCl (4M in MeOH, 10.92 mL) was stirred at 70°C for 16 h. The solvent was removed under vacuum to afford **332-5**.

[0524] Step 6: Compound **332-6** was prepared from compound **332-5** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **67-18** in example 22.

[0525] Step 7: To a solution of N-Phenyl-bis(trifluoromethanesulfonimide) (1.9 g, 5.37 mmol) and **332-2** (1.58 g, 4.83 mmol) in MeCN (10 mL) was added K_2CO_3 (3.7 g, 26.85 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 h, then **332-6**(1 g, 2.69 mmol) was added to the mixture. The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for another 16 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with water and extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic layer was dried and concentrated, the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 1/1) to afford **332-7**.

[0526] Step 8: To a solution of Sodium ethoxide (249.6 mg, 3.67 mmol) in EtOH (10 mL) was added **332-7** (500 mg, 0.73 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred at 50°C for 4 h. The reaction was quenched with water and extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic layer was dried and concentrated to afford **332-8** which was used for the next step directly without further purification.

[0527] Step 9: To a solution of **332-8** (500 mg, crude) in MeOH (20 mL) was added HCl (6 N, 20 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at 80°C for 16 h. The reaction was quenched by the

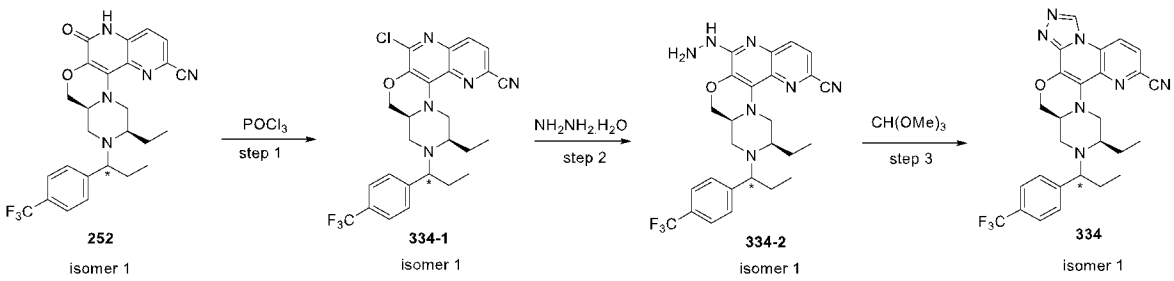
addition of water. The reaction mixture was adjusted the pH to 10 by the addition of NaOH (4 N). The mixture was extracted with EtOAc, the organic layers were combined, dried and concentrated to afford **332-9** which was used for the next step directly without further purification.

[0528] Step 10: To an ice-cold solution of **332-9** (350 mg, crude) in MeOH (20 mL) was added $NaBH_4$ (27.5 mg, 0.73 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred at 0°C for 1h. The mixture was diluted with water and extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic layer was dried and concentrated, the residue was purified by preparative TLC (MeOH/DCM=20:1) to afford **332-10**.

[0529] Step 11: To solution of **332-10** (100 mg, 0.17 mmol) in triethylsilane (5 mL) and 1,2-dichloroethane (5 mL) was added TFA (196.8 mg, 1.73 mmol) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h. The mixture was diluted with DCM, then the solvent was removed under vacuum to afford **332-11** which was used for the next step directly without further purification.

[0530] Step 12: A mixture of **332-11** (100 mg, crude), Bis(tri-tert-butylphosphine)palladium (18.1 mg, 0.035 mmol), zinc (34.8 mg, 0.53 mmol) and $Zn(CN)_2$ (125.0 mg, 1.07 mmol) in DMF (0.5 mL) was stirred at 100°C for 2 h. The mixture was diluted with water and extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic layer was dried and concentrated. The residue was purified by preparative TLC (100% of ethyl acetate) and reverse HPLC ($MeCN/H_2O$ (0.05% NH_4HCO_3), 0-100%) to afford **332** and **333**. **332**: LCMS (ESI, *m/z*): $[M+H]^+$=510.2; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm): δ 7.72-7.63 (m, 2H), 7.59-7.57 (m, 2H), 7.44-7.42 (m, 2H), 5.09-5.05 (m, 1H), 3.67-3.63 (m, 4H), 3.37-3.25 (m, 1H), 3.01-2.98 (m, 2H), 2.88-2.83 (m, 1H), 2.69-2.59 (m, 2H), 2.45-2.43 (m, 1H), 2.01-2.94 (m, 2H), 1.79-1.73 (m, 2H), 1.56-1.50 (m, 2H), 0.85-0.81 (m, 3H), 0.68-0.64 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm): δ -62.30(3F). **333**: LCMS (ESI, *m/z*): $[M+H]^+$=510.2; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CD_3OD, ppm): δ 8.06-8.04 (m, 1H), 7.96-7.94 (m, 1H), 7.64-7.57 (m, 4H), 5.49-5.47 (m, 1H), 3.66-3.58 (m, 4H), 3.21-3.12 (m, 3H), 2.72-2.67(m, 1H), 2.55-2.46 (m, 3H), 2.05-1.95 (m, 2H), 1.78-1.75 (m, 1H), 1.64-1.54(m, 3H), 1.20-1.15(m, 3H), 0.66-0.63 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, CD_3OD, ppm): δ -63.84 (3F).

Example 59 Synthesis of Compound **334**

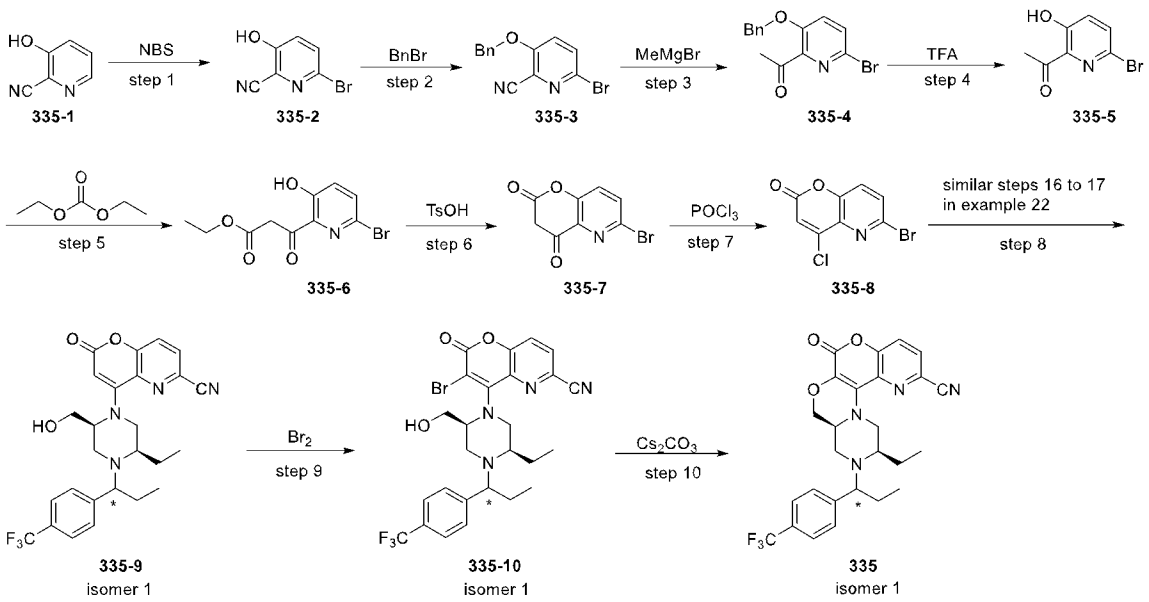


[0531] Step 1: To a mixture of **252** (140 mg, 0.28 mmol) in toluene (5 mL) was added DIPEA (145.5 mg, 1.13 mmol) and $POCl_3$ (172.6 mg, 1.13 mmol). Then the mixture was stirred at 110°C for 3 h. The mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified by reverse HPLC ($MeCN/H_2O$ (0.05% $NH_3.H_2O$), 5-95%) to afford **334-1**.

[0532] Step 2: To a stirred solution of **334-1** (80 mg, 0.16 mmol) in THF (5 mL) was added hydrazine hydrate (0.009 mL, 0.16 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at 50°C for 1.5 h. The mixture was diluted with EtOAc and washed with water, brine and dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated to afford **334-2** which was used for the next step directly without further purification.

[0533] Step 3: To a solution of **334-2** (70 mg, 0.14 mmol) in trimethoxymethane (5 mL) was stirred at 100°C for 18 h. The mixture was concentrated in vacuo, the residue was purified by reverse HPLC ($MeCN/H_2O$(0.05% TFA), 5-80%) to afford **334** as 1.5 TFA salt. LCMS (ESI, **m/z**): $[M+H]^+ = 522.2$. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-$\mathbf{d}_6$, ppm) δ 9.80 (s, 1H), 8.90-8.88 (m, 1H), 8.13-8.11 (m, 1H), 8.10-7.88 (m, 2H), 7.81-7.71 (m, 2H), 6.05-5.15 (m, 1H), 4.80-4.55 (m, 2H), 4.40-4.20 (m, 1H), 4.15-3.75 (m, 2H), 3.65-3.32 (m, 2H), 3.23-3.03 (m, 1H), 2.67-2.44 (m, 1H), 2.35-2.15 (m, 1H), 2.15-1.79 (m, 2H), 1.15-0.85 (m, 3H), 0.78 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-$\mathbf{d}_6$, ppm): δ -64.39 (3F), -77.23 (4.5F).

Example 60 Synthesis of Compound **335**



[0534] Step 1: To a solution of **335-1** (10 g, 83.26 mmol) in DCM (40 mL) was added NBS (17.8 g, 99.91 mmol) at 0 ℃. The mixture was stirred at 20 ℃ for 4.5 h. The mixture was diluted with H_2O and extracted with DCM. The combined organic phases were washed with H_2O, dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated to afford **335-2** which was used for the next step directly without further purification.

[0535] Step 2: A solution of **335-2** (15.87 g, 47.85 mmol), (bromomethyl)benzene (6.82 mL, 57.42 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (9.9 g, 71.77 mmol) in CH_3CN (80 mL) was stirred at 75℃ for 2 h. The mixture was concentrated. The residue was diluted with H_2O and extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic phases were washed with H_2O and concentrated. The solid was filtered and the cake was washed with petroleum ether, dried under vacuum to afford **335-3**.

[0536] Step 3: To a solution of **335-3** (4.72 g, 16.33 mmol) in THF (30 mL) was added Methylmagnesium bromide (16.33 mL, 48.98 mmol) at 0℃. The mixture was stirred at 20℃ for 3 h. Then the mixture was added to H_2O (60 mL) and stirred at 0℃ for 0.5 h. The mixture was diluted with H_2O and extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic phases were washed with H_2O and concntrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 3/1) to afford **335-4**.

[0537] Step 4: **335-4** (3.75 g, 12.25 mmol) in TFA (10 mL) was stirred at 80℃ for 2 h. The mixture was concentrated and the residue was diluted with $NaHCO_3$ solution, extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic phases were was washed with H_2O and concentrated. The residue

was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 4/1) to afford **335-5**.

[0538] Step 5: To a solution of **335-5** (2.61 g, 12.08 mmol) in DMF (20 mL) was added NaH (2.4 g, 60.41 mmol) at 0℃. The mixture was stirred at 0℃ for 0.5 h. Then ethyl ethoxymethanoate (2.20 mL, 18.12 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred at 80℃ for 0.5 h. The reaction was quenched with H_2O, the mixture was adjusted the pH to 4 by HCl (2N) and extracted with EtOAc. The combined organic phases were washed with H_2O and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 4/1) to afford **335-6**.

[0539] Step 6: A solution of **335-6** (1.56 g, 5.42 mmol) and p-Toluenesulfonic acid (0.7 g, 4.33 mmol) in toluene (12 mL) was stirred at 90℃ for 10 h. The mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (DCM/MeOH = 1/0 to 10/1) to afford **335-7**.

[0540] Step 7: To a solution of **335-7** (400 mg, 1.65 mmol) in toluene (10 mL) was added DIPEA (1.37 mL, 8.26 mmol) and $POCl_3$ (0.46 mL, 4.96 mmol) at 20℃. The mixture was stirred at 90℃ for 2 h. The mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 1/4) to afford **335-8**.

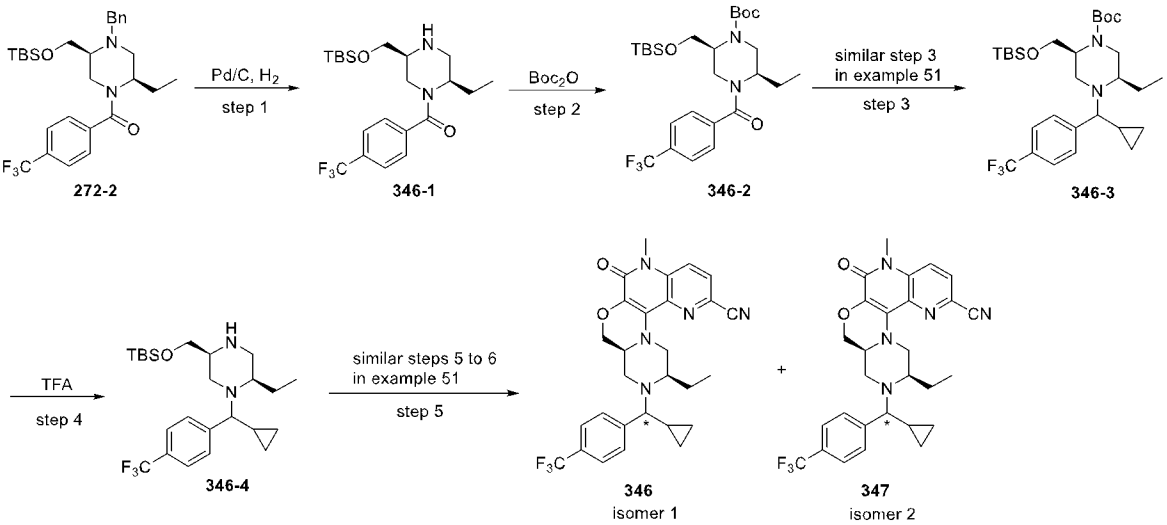
[0541] Step 8: Compound **335-9** was prepared from compound **335-8** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **67-20** in example **22.**

[0542] Step 9: To a solution of **335-9** (127 mg, 0.25 mmol) in DCM (10 mL) was added Br_2 (0.25 mL, 0.25 mmol) at 0℃. The mixture was stirred at 0℃ for 40 minutes. Then triethylamine (0.053 mL, 0.38 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred at 20℃ for 0.5 h. The mixture was concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 1/1) to afford **335-10**.

[0543] Step 10: A solution of **335-10** (77 mg, 0.13 mmol) and Cs_2CO_3 (86.6 mg, 0.27 mmol) in DMF (6 mL) was stirred at 90℃ for 1.5 h. The mixture was diluted with H_2O and extracted with EtOAc. The organic phases were concentrated. The residue was purified by reverse HPLC (MeCN/water (0.05% FA): 5%-60%) to afford **335** as 0.5 FA salt. LCMS (ESI, **m/z**): $[M+H]^+$ = 499.2; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-$\mathbf{d}_6$, ppm): δ 8.46 (s, 0.5H), 8.37 (d, J = 8.72 Hz, 1H), 8.20 (d, J = 8.72 Hz, 1H), 7.78 - 7.68 (m, 2H), 7.62 - 7.53 (m, 2H), 5.20 - 5.10 (m, 1H), 4.63 - 4.52 (m, 1H), 4.46 - 4.34 (m, 1H), 3.80 - 3.72 (m, 1H), 3.70 - 3.60 (m, 1H), 3.19 - 3.13 (m, 1H), 3.11 - 3.04 (m, 1H), 2.65 - 2.55 (m, 1H), 2.49 – 2.44 (m, 1H), 2.06 – 1.90 (m, 1H), 1.71 –

1.46 (m, 3H), 0.84 - 0.71 (m, 3H), 0.67 - 0.57 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-$\mathbf{d}_6$, ppm): δ -60.72 (3F).

Example 61 Synthesis of Compound **346** and **347**



[0544] Step 1: To a solution of **272-2** (1.1 g, 2.11 mmol) in MeOH (15 mL) was added Pd/C (10%, 22.5 mg) under N_2. The suspension was degassed under vacuum and purged with H_2 for 4 times, then the mixture was stirred at 25°C for 3 h under H_2. The mixture was filtered and concentrated, the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (DCM/MeOH = 1/0 to 5/1) to afford **346-1**.

[0545] Step 2: To a solution of **346-1** (900 mg, 2.09 mmol) in DCM (15 mL) was added triethyamine (0.29 mL, 2.09 mmol), $(Boc)_2O$ (0.53 mL, 2.3 mmol) and DMAP (12.8 mg, 0.11 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 18 h. The mixture was concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 1/0 to 5/1) to afford **346-2**.

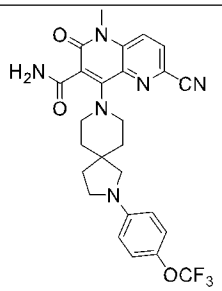
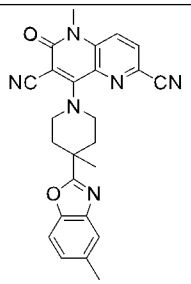
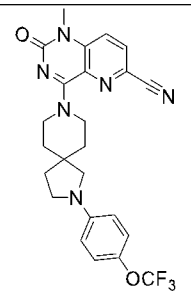
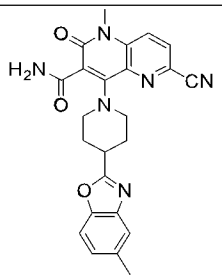
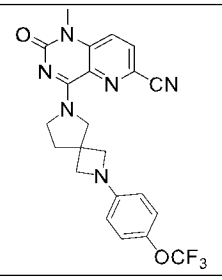
[0546] Step 3: Compound **346-3** was prepared from compound **346-2** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **272-3** in example **51**.

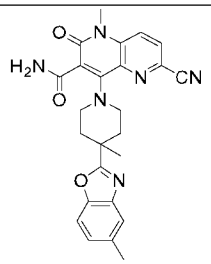
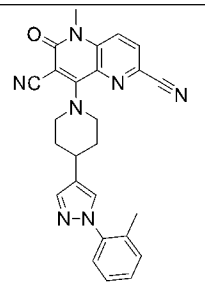
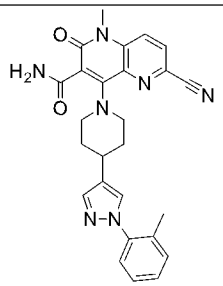
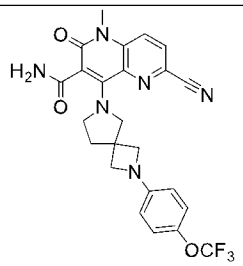
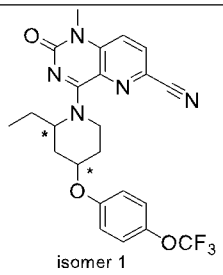
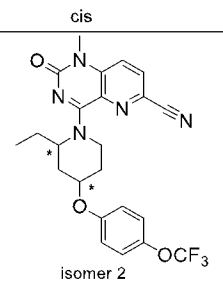
[0547] Step 4: To a solution of **346-3** (580 mg, 1.04 mmol) in DCM (8 mL) was added TFA (2 mL, 1.04 mmol), the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3 h. The mixture was concentrated in vacuo. The residue was diluted with EtOAc and $NaHCO_3$ solution. The organic layer was separated and washed with brine. The organic layer was separated and dried over Na_2SO_4, filtered and concentrated under vaccum to afford **346-4** which was used for the next step directly without further purification.

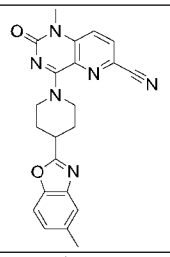
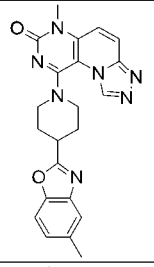
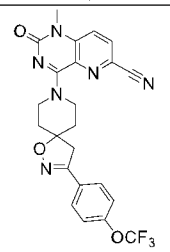
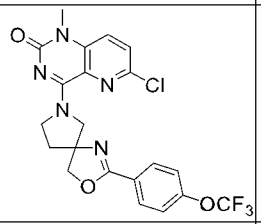
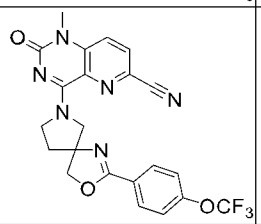
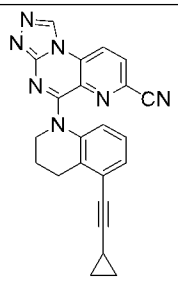
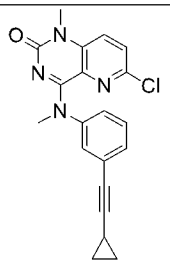
[0548] Step 5: Compound **346** and **347** was prepared from compound **346-4** following the procedure for the synthesis of compound **272-6** in example **51**. The pure product **346** and **347** was obtained by reverse HPLC (MeCN/ water: 5%-95%). **346**: LCMS (ESI, **m/z**): $[M+H]^+$ = 524.2; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm): δ 7.72 – 7.63 (m, 2H), 7.58-7.56 (m, 2H), 7.47-7.45 (m, 2H), 5.31 – 5.24 (m, 1H), 4.15 – 4.09 (m, 1H), 3.94 – 3.87 (m, 1H), 3.68 (s, 3H), 3.47 – 3.40 (m, 2H), 3.27 – 3.21 (m, 1H), 2.96-2.94 (m, 1H), 2.47-2.46 (m, 2H), 1.85 – 1.74 (m, 1H), 1.53 – 1.48 (m, 1H), 1.12 – 1.05 (m, 3H), 1.00 – 0.90 (m, 1H), 0.83 – 0.73 (m, 1H), 0.52 – 0.43 (m, 1H), 0.41 – 0.32 (m, 1H), 0.02 – -0.02 (m, 1H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm): δ -62.27 (3F). **347**: LCMS (ESI, **m/z**): $[M+H]^+$ = 524.2; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm): δ 7.66 – 7.60 (m, 2H), 7.56-7.54 (m, 2H), 7.42-7.40 (m, 2H), 5.23 – 5.17 (m, 1H), 4.38 – 4.32 (m, 1H), 4.07 – 4.00 (m, 1H), 3.67 (s, 3H), 3.65 – 3.57 (m, 1H), 3.42 – 3.35 (m, 1H), 2.97 – 2.91 (m, 1H), 2.77 – 2.71 (m, 1H), 2.64 – 2.55 (m, 1H), 2.50 – 2.43 (m, 1H), 1.69 – 1.59 (m, 1H), 1.45 – 1.35 (m, 1H), 0.97 – 0.88 (m, 1H), 0.82 – 0.75 (m, 4H), 0.43 – 0.28 (m, 2H), 0.02 – -0.02 (m, 1H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm) δ -62.31 (3F).

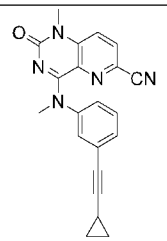
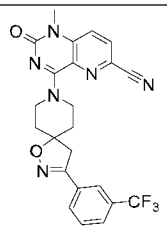
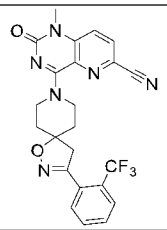
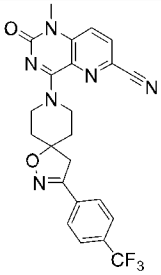
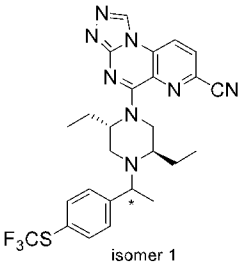
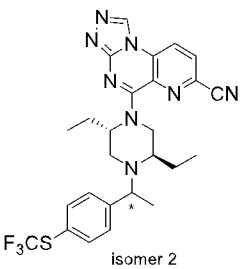
[0549] Compounds of the present disclosure can be synthesized by those having ordinary skill in the art in view of the present disclosure. Representative further compounds synthesized by following similar procedures/methods described herein in the Examples section. The structures and representative analytical data are shown in Table 1 below.

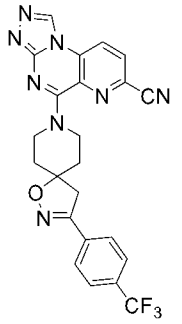
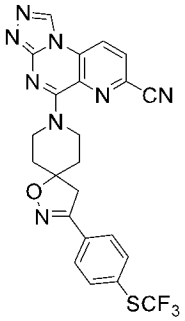
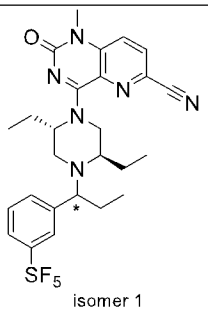
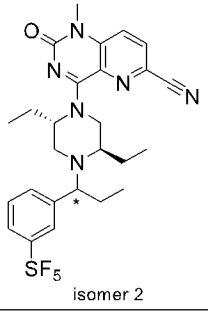
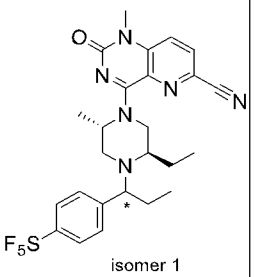
Table 1. Characterization of exemplary compounds of the present disclosure

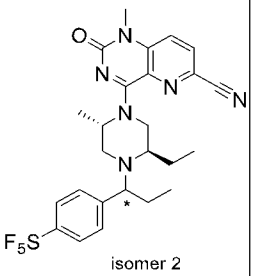
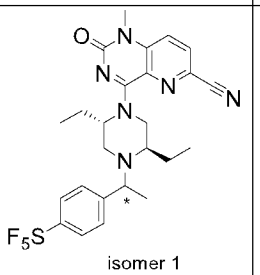
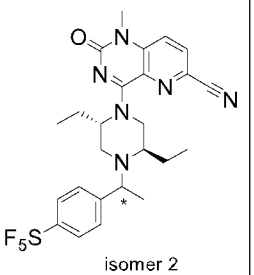
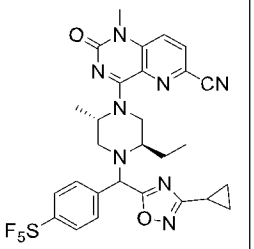
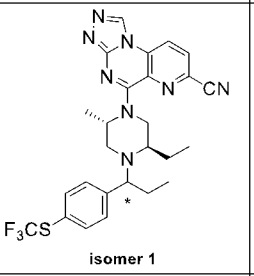
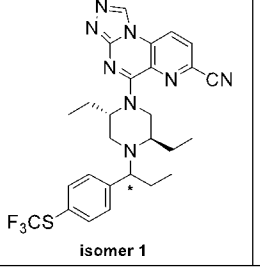
Compound No.	Structure	$[M+H]^+$	^{1}H-NMR
6		527.2	0.33 TFA salt, ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.21-8.18 (m, 1H), 8.11-8.09 (m, 1H), 7.68 (s, 1H), 7.52 (s, 1H), 7.16-7.14 (m, 2H), 6.59-6.57 (m, 2H), 3.57 (s, 7H), 3.39-3.34 (m, 2H), 3.21 (s, 2H), 1.96 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 1.78 (s, 4H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -57.36 (3F), -74.30 (1F, TFA).
7		439.4	^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.29 – 8.27 (m, 1H), 8.17 - 8.15 (m, 1H), 7.63 – 7.55 (m, 2H), 7.23 –7.16 (m, 1H), 4.15 – 4.05 (m, 2H), 3.73 – 3.62 (m, 2H), 3.53 (s, 3H), 2.55 -2.52 (m, 1H), 2.50 – 2.47 (m, 1H), 2.42 (s, 3H), 2.07 – 1.98 (m, 2H), 1.50 (s, 3H).
8		485.4	0.45 TFA salt, ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.25 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.00 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.14 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.56 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 3.58-3.48(m, 4H) 3.44 (s, 3H), 3.34 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 3.22 (s, 2H), 1.96 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 1.77-1.65 (m, 4H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -57.37 (3F), -74.44 (1.36F, TFA).
9		443.4	^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.20 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.11 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (s, 1H), 7.59-7.53 (m, 3H), 7.20-7.17 (dd, J = 8.0, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 3.82-3.79 (m, 2H), 3.57 (s, 3H), 3.38-3.25 (m, 3H), 2.42 (s, 3H), 2.22-2.19 (m, 2H), 2.15-2.06 (m, 2H).
10		457.4	^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.26-8.24 (m, 1H), 7.99-7.96 (m, 1H), 7.18-7.15 (m, 2H), 6.51-6.49 (m, 2H), 4.44 (s, 1H), 4.30 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 3.90-3.73 (m, 6H), 3.45 (s, 3H), 2.32 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 2.17 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d6, ppm): δ -57.32 (3F).

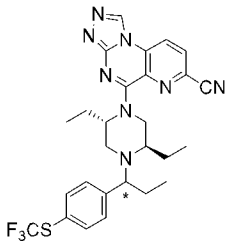
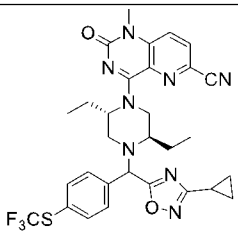
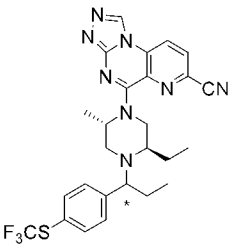
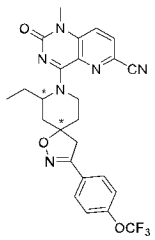
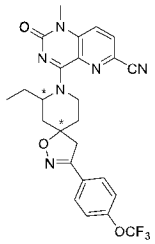
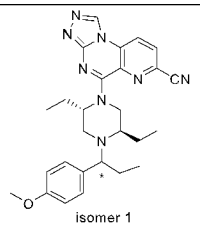
11		457.4	^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.20 - 8.19 (m, 1H), 8.09 – 8.10 (m, 1H), 7.64 – 7.45 (m, 4H), 7.18 -7.20 (m, 1H), 3.63 - 3.66 (m, 2H), 3.56 (s, 3H), 3.19 - 3.24 (m, 2H), 2.40 – 2.49 (m, 5H), 1.95 - 2.00 (m, 2H), 1.45 (s, 3H).
13		450.4	^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$-*d*, ppm) δ 7.89-7.87 (m, 1H), 7.76-7.74 (m, 1H), 7.66 (s, 1H), 7.49 (s, 1H), 7.33 – 7.30 (m, 4H), 4.47-4.44 (m, 2H), 3.72 – 3.62 (m, 5H), 3.07-3.01 (m, 1H), 2.28-2.25 (m, 5H), 2.10-2.00 (m, 2H).
14		468.4	^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$-*d*, ppm) δ 8.14 (s,1H), 7.83-7.80 (m, 1H), 7.72-7.70 (m, 1H), 7.63 (s, 1H), 7.44 (s, 1H), 7.30-7.27 (m, 4H), 6.15 (s, 1H), 4.03-4.00 (m, 2H), 3.64 (s, 3H), 3.44-3.38 (m, 2H), 3.04-2.99 (m, 1H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 2.14-2.12 (m, 2H), 2.03-2.00 (m, 2H).
15		499.4	0.48 TFA salt, ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.18 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.04 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 7.86 (s, 1H), 7.35 (s, 1H), 7.17 -7.15 (m, 2H), 6.49 – 6.51 (m, 2H), 4.11 (s, 2H), 3.97 - 4.00 (m, 2H), 3.81 (s, 4H), 3.53 (s, 3H), 2.15 – 2.18 (m, 2H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-*d*6, ppm): δ -57.33 (3F), -74.28 (1.43F, TFA).
18	 isomer 1 cis	474.2	SFC analysis: 99.04 % ee; retention time: 2.76 min; column: DAICELCHIRALPAK®WHELK, methanol (0.1% DEA) in CO2, 40%; pressure: 1800 psi; flow rate: 3.0 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.26 – 8.19 (m, 1H), 8.02 - 7.94 (m, 1H), 7.32 – 7.19 (m, 2H), 7.11 – 7.01 (m, 2H), 4.96 – 4.78 (m, 1H), 3.42 (s, 3H), 3.34 – 3.30 (m, 3H), 2.22 – 2.09 (m, 2H), 2.02 – 1.82 (m, 2H), 1.75 – 1.62 (m, 1H), 1.60 – 1.44 (m, 1H), 1.00 - 0.80 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -57.25 (3F).
19	 isomer 2 cis	474.2	SFC analysis: 99.4 % ee; retention time: 4.47 min; column: DAICELCHIRALPAK®WHELK, methanol (0.1% DEA) in CO2, 40%; pressure: 1800 psi; flow rate: 3.0 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.29 – 8.22 (m, 1H), 8.05 – 7.98 (m, 1H), 7.36 – 7.25 (m, 2H), 7.14 – 7.03 (m, 2H), 4.95 – 4.82 (m, 1H), 3.46 (s, 3H), 3.38 - 3.34 (m, 3H), 2.30 – 2.10 (m, 2H), 2.02 - 1.88 (m, 2H), 1.78 – 1.66 (m, 1H), 1.62 – 1.47 (m, 1H), 1.02 - 0.82 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -57.25 (3F).

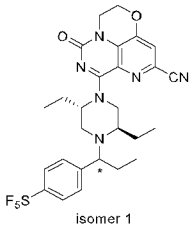
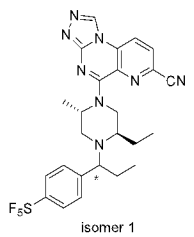
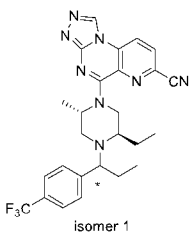
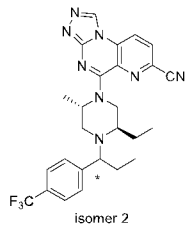
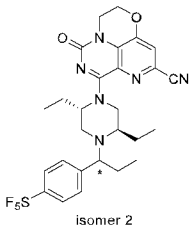
20		401.4	^{1}H-NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$-*d*, ppm) δ 7.80-7.77 (m, 1H), 7.56-7.50 (m, 1H), 7.40 (s, 1H), 7.33-7.26 (m, 1H), 7.07-7.05 (m, 1H), 5.60-5.50 (m, 1H), 5.10-4.90(m,1H), 3.90-3.70 (m, 1H), 3.52 (s, 3H), 3.50-3.25 (m, 2H) 2.39 (s, 3H), 2.35-2.25 (m, 2H), 2.20-2.05(m, 2H).
22		416.2	^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 9.52-9.43 (m, 1H), 8.28 – 8.23 (m, 1H), 7.80 – 7.75 (m, 1H), 7.62 – 7.43 (m, 2H), 7.26 – 7.09 (m, 1H), 3.79 – 3.71 (m, 2H), 3.63 – 3.57 (m, 5H), 3.14 – 3.04 (m, 1H), 2.45 – 2.38 (m, 3H), 2.29 – 2.23 (m, 2H), 2.13 – 2.05 (m, 1H), 1.95 – 1.84 (m, 1H)
31		485.2	^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.30 – 8.24 (m, 1H), 8.06 – 8.00 (m, 1H), 7.86 – 7.72 (m, 2H), 7.55 - 7.40 (m, 2H), 4.80 - 3.85 (m, 4H), 3.47 (s, 3H), 3.37 - 3.34 (m, 2H), 2.05 – 1.89 (m, 4H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -56.74 (3F).
38		480.2	^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.32 - 8.20 (m, 1H), 8.07 - 7.92 (m, 3H), 7.53 - 7.40 (m, 2H), 4.65 – 4.28 (m, 4H), 3.96 - 3.78 (m, 2H), 3.50 - 3.39 (m, 3H), 2.33 - 2.20 (m, 1H), 2.19 - 2.09 (m, 1H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -56.68 (3F).
40		471.2	^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.06 – 7.96 (m, 2H), 7.95 - 7.86 (m, 1H), 7.84 - 7.74 (m, 1H), 7.47 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 4.65 – 4.21 (m, 4H), 3.95 - 3.73 (m, 2H), 3.49 – 3.39 (m, 3H), 2.30 - 2.07 (m, 2H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -56.68 (3F).
41		392.2	^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 9.70 (s, 1H), 8.97 – 8.95 (m, 1H), 8.52 – 8.50 (m, 1H), 7.12 – 7.10 (m, 1H), 6.98 – 6.92 (m, 2H), 4.08 – 4.05 (m, 2H), 2.89 – 2.86 (m, 2H), 2.03 – 2.00 (m, 2H), 1.62 – 1.59 (m, 1H), 0.94 – 0.92 (m, 2H), 0.80 – 0.78 (m, 2H).
43		365.2	LCMS (ESI, m/z): ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 7.88 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.32-7.10 (m, 4H), 3.49-3.46 (m, 6H), 1.56-1.48 (m, 1H), 0.89-0.85 (m, 2H), 0.73-0.70 (m, 2H).

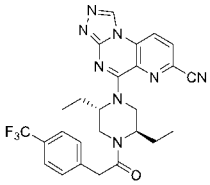
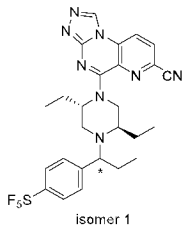
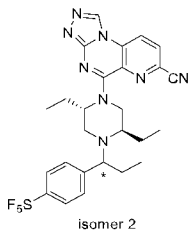
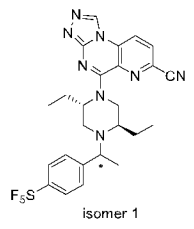
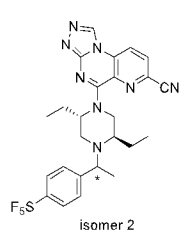
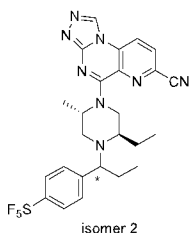
46		356.2	0.17 FA salt, ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.15 (s, 0.17H, FA), 8.07 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 7.96 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 7.34-7.20 (m, 4H), 3.50-3.48 (m, 6H), 1.54-1.49 (m, 1H), 0.88-0.84 (m, 2H), 0.74-0.71 (m, 2H).
47		469.2	^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.20 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 7.97 – 7.93 (m, 2H), 7.90 (s, 1H), 7.77 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.69 – 7.64 (m, 1H), 4.70 - 3.90 (m, 4H), 3.42 (s, 3H), 3.40 (s, 2H), 2.01 - 1.89 (m, 4H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -61.43 (3F).
48		469.2	^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.22 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 7.97 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.84 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.78 – 7.74 (m, 1H), 7.69- 7.64 (m, 2H), 4.65 - 3.95 (m, 4H), 3.43 (s, 3H), 3.28 (s, 2H), 2.02 - 1.94 (m, 4H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -57.42 (3F).
49		469.2	^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.31 – 8.23 (m, 1H), 8.07 – 7.99 (m, 1H), 7.93 – 7.79 (m, 4H), 4.95 - 3.75 (m, 4H), 3.46 (s, 3H), 3.39 (s, 2H), 2.05 - 1.89 (m, 4H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -61.23 (3F).
51	 isomer 1	541.4	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.45 min; 1.0 FA salt, ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 9.50 (s, 1H), 8.92 – 8.90 (m, 1H), 8.56 – 8.54 (m, 1H), 8.40(s, 1H, FA), 7.73 – 7.68 (m, 2H), 7.58 – 7.54 (m, 2H), 5.34 – 5.01 (m, 2H), 3.86 – 3.81 (m, 1H), 2.99 – 2.91 (m, 1H), 2.80 – 2.77 (m, 1H), 2.36 (s, 1H), 2.16 (s, 1H), 1.97 – 1.90 (m, 2H), 1.51 – 1.45 (m, 2H), 1.32 – 1.30 (m, 3H), 1.00 – 0.94 (m, 3H), 0.75 – 0.68 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -42.24 (3F).
52	 isomer 2	541.4	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.50 min; 1.0 FA salt, ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm)δ 9.49 (s, 1H), 8.92 – 8.90 (m, 1H), 8.55 – 8.53 (m, 1H), 8.40(s, 1H, FA), 7.71 – 7.69 (m, 2H), 7.59 – 7.56 (m, 2H), 5.22-4.90 (m, 1H), 3.68 – 3.66 (m, 1H), 2.66 – 2.59 (m, 1H), 2.23 – 2.20 (m, 1H), 2.07 – 1.99 (m, 2H), 1.74 – 1.80 (m, 1H), 1.62 (s, 1H), 1.47 – 1.45 (m, 2H), 1.33 – 1.24 (m, 4H), 1.00 – 1.00 (m, 3H), 0.61 – 0.58 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -42.38 (3F).

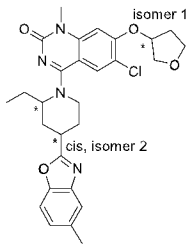
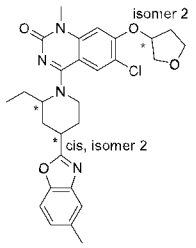
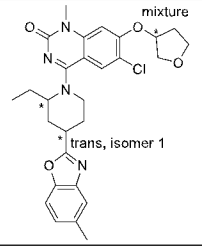
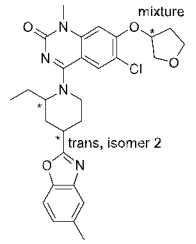
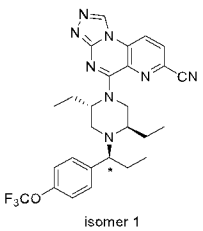
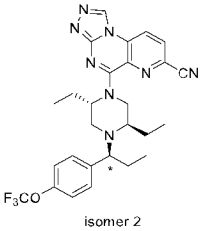
53		479.2	^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 9.57 (s, 1H), 9.00 - 8.91 (m, 1H), 8.63 – 8.54 (m, 1H), 7.94 – 7.80 (m, 4H), 4.45 - 4.26 (m, 2H), 4.25 – 4.04 (m, 2H), 3.41 (s, 2H), 2.12 - 1.94 (m, 4H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -61.22 (3F).
54		511.2	^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 9.56 (s, 1H), 8.98 – 8.92 (m, 1H), 8.61 – 8.55 (m, 1H), 7.88 - 7.75 (m, 4H), 4.45 - 4.26 (m, 2H), 4.25 – 4.08 (m, 2H), 3.39 (s, 2H), 2.11 - 1.92 (m, 4H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -41.86 (3F).
55	 isomer 1	571.5	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.75 min; 2.0 TFA salt, ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.43-7.44 (m, 6H), 6.27-5.67 (m, 1H), 5.39-4.92 (m, 1H), 4.91-4.56 (m, 1H), 4.07-3.60 (m, 1H), 3.47 (s, 3H), 3.42-3.24 (m, 1H), 3.21-2.63 (m, 1H), 2.51-2.43 (m, 2H), 2.42-1.89 (m, 3H), 1.88-1.77 (m, 1H), 1.76-1.66 (m, 1H), 1.12-0.93 (m, 3H), 0.92-0.26 (m, 6H); ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 86.51 (1F), 63.98 (4F), -74.47 (6F, TFA).
56	 isomer 2	571.5	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.79 min; 2.0 TFA salt, ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.42-7.41 (m, 6H), 6.51-5.21 (m, 1H), 5.19-4.50 (m, 1H), 4.23-3.53 (m, 2H), 3.47 (s, 3H), 3.36-3.04 (m, 1H), 2.82-2.51 (m, 1H), 2.42-2.19 (m, 1H), 2.17-1.22 (m, 6H), 1.21-0.76 (m, 3H), 0.75-0.38 (m, 6H); ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 86.41 (1F), 64.84 (4F), -74.58 (6F, TFA).
60	 isomer 1	557.4	SFC analysis: 100% de; retention time: 4.12 min; column: REGIS (S,S)WHELK-O1, MeOH (0.1% of DEA) in CO2, 5% to 40%; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 1.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.24 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.99 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.91 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.55 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 5.90-5.54 (m, 1H), 5.01-4.72 (m, 1H) 3.70-3.62 (m, 1H), 3.43 (s, 3H), 3.20-3.11 (m, 1H), 2.94-2.83 (m, 1H), 2.71-2.53 (m, 1H), 2.39-2.30 (m, 1H), 1.97-1.82 (m, 1H), 1.70-1.58 (m, 1H), 1.51-1.40 (m, 2H), 1.49-1.23 (m, 3H), 0.76-0.60 (m, 6H); ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 88.20 (1F), 64.42 (4F).

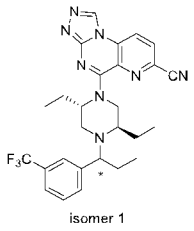
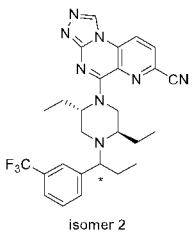
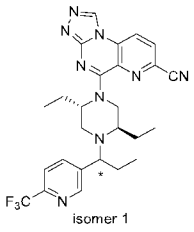
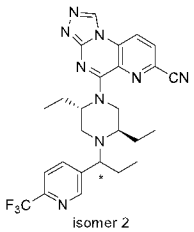
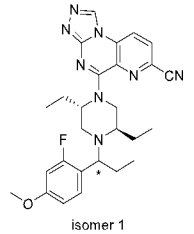
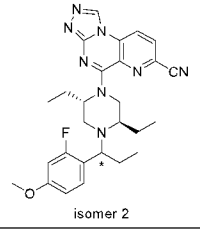
61	 isomer 2	557.4	SFC analysis: 81.04% de; retention time: 4.92 min; column: REGIS (S,S)WHELK-O1, MeOH (0.1% of DEA) in CO2, 5% to 40%; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 1.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.28-8.20 (m, 1H), 8.01 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.59 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.03-5.49 (m, 1H), 5.04-4.85 (m, 1H) 3.69-3.52 (m, 1H), 3.43 (s, 3H), 3.30-3.25 (m, 1H), 3.19-3.14 (m, 1H), 2.62-2.58 (m, 1H), 2.19-2.05 (m, 1H), 1.82-1.79 (m, 1H), 1.61-1.50 (m, 1H), 1.47-1.36 (m, 2H), 1.32-1.27 (m, 3H), 1.05-0.95 (m, 3H), 0.62-0.57 (m, 3H); ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 88.20 (1F), 64.42 (4F).
62	 isomer 1	557.4	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.72 min; 2.57 TFA salt, ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$-d, ppm): δ 7.93-7.69 (m, 6H), 6.36-6.01 (m, 1H), 5.54-5.42 (m, 1H), 4.26-4.13 (m, 1H), 3.62 (s, 3H), 3.36-3.31 (m, 1H), 3.19-3.08 (m, 2H), 2.18-2.01 (m, 2H), 1.91-1.68 (m, 6H), 0.91-0.69 (m, 6H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, $CDCl_3$-d, ppm): δ 82.75 (1F), 62.61 (4F), -75.98 (7.7F, TFA).
63	 isomer 2	557.4	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.75 min; 2.0 TFA salt, ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$-d, ppm): δ 7.90-7.72 (m, 6H), 6.53-6.14 (m, 1H), 5.56-5.34 (m, 1H), 4.14-4.05 (m, 2H), 3.63 (s, 3H), 3.31-3.24 (m, 2H), 2.99-2.98 (m, 1H), 2.28-2.21 (m, 2H), 2.11-1.83 (m, 5H), 1.25-1.21 (m, 3H), 0.75-0.72 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, $CDCl_3$-d, ppm): δ 82.62 (1F), 62.61 (4F), -75.84 (6F, TFA).
65		637.4	^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, Methanol-d_4, ppm) δ 8.09-8.04 (m, 1H), 8.02-7.95 (m, 1H), 7.93-7.84 (m, 2H), 7.80-7.76 (m, 2H), 6.33-5.78 (m, 1H), 5.33 (s, 1H), 5.28-5.03 (m, 1H), 3.78-3.64 (m, 1H), 3.57 (s, 3H), 3.10-2.79 (m, 1H), 2.71-2.52 (m, 1H), 2.44-2.30 (m, 1H), 2.20-2.06 (m, 1H), 1.73-1.52 (m, 3H), 1.15-1.05 (m, 2H), 1.05-0.96 (m, 2H), 0.95-0.87 (m, 3H), 0.86-0.78 (m, 2H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, Methanol-d_4): δ 82.48 (1F), 61.33 (4F).
66	 isomer 1	541.4	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.55 min; 2.7 TFA salt, ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 9.65-9.62 (m, 1H), 9.00 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.68-8.62 (m, 1H), 7.93-7.53 (m, 4H), 5.60-5.05 (m, 1H), 4.62-4.49 (m, 1H), 4.01-3.90 (m, 1H), 3.68-3.57 (m, 1H), 3.47-3.40 (m, 1H), 3.02-2.98 (m, 1H), 2.45-2.34 (m, 1H), 2.02-1.90 (m, 1H), 1.77-1.53 (m, 3H), 1.44-1.25 (m, 3H), 0.90-0.43 (m, 6H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -41.82 (3F), -73.93 (8.1 F, TFA).
68	 isomer 1	555.4	Chiral HPLC analysis: 97.47% de; retention time: 4.84 min; column: Daicel CHIRALPAK®IG, EtOH (0.2% of DEA)/n-Hexane=5/95, flow rate: 1.0 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 9.48 (s, 1H), 8.91 – 8.89 (m, 1H), 8.55 – 8.53 (m, 1H), 7.73 – 7.71 (m, 2H), 7.52 – 7.50 (m, 2H), 5.54 – 4.71 (m, 1H), 2.97 – 2.91 (m, 1H), 2.85 – 2.79 (m, 1H), 2.37-2.33 (m, 1H), 2.09 (s, 1H), 1.98 – 1.88 (m, 2H), 1.67 – 1.56 (m, 2H), 1.48 – 1.42 (m, 2H), 1.25 (s, 2H), 0.99 –

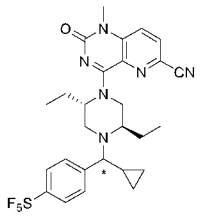
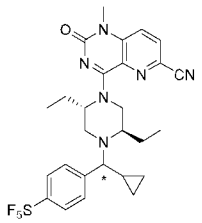
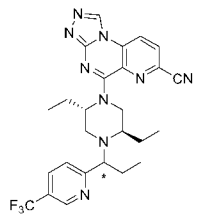
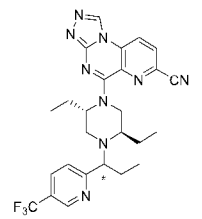
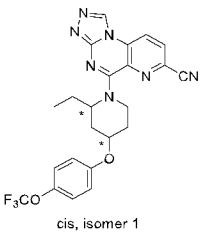
			0.94 (m, 3H), 0.65 – 0.62 (m, 6H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -42.27 (3F).
69	 isomer 2	555.4	Chiral HPLC analysis: 81.52% de; retention time: 5.87 min; column: Daicel CHIRALPAK®IG, EtOH (0.2% of DEA)/n-Hexane=5/95, flow rate: 1.0 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 9.49 (s, 1H), 8.91 – 8.89 (m, 1H), 8.55 – 8.53(m, 1H), 7.71– 7.69 (m, 2H), 7.54 – 7.52 (m, 2H), 5.41 – 4.65 (m, 1H), 3.51 – 3.45 (m, 1H), 3.16 (s, 1H), 2.25 – 2.14 (m, 1H), 2.07 – 1.97 (m, 1H), 1.91 – 1.83 (m, 1H), 1.78 – 1.71 (m, 1H), 1.65 – 1.49 (m, 2H), 1.49 – 1.41 (m, 1H), 1.27 – 1.19 (m, 3H), 1.06 – 0.98 (m, 3H), 0.63 – 0.55 (m, 6H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -42.44 (3F).
70		625.4	^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.29 - 8.17 (m, 1H), 8.04 - 7.94 (m, 1H), 7.84 – 7.70 (m, 4H), 6.03 – 5.27 (m, 2H), 5.03 - 4.75 (m, 1H), 3.68 - 3.48 (m, 1H), 3.44 (s, 3H), 3.29 – 2.80 (m, 1H), 2.71 - 2.54 (m, 1H), 2.42 - 2.31 (m, 1H), 2.20 – 1.69 (m, 3H), 1.65 - 1.28 (m 2H), 1.14 - 1.02 (m, 2H), 0.96 – 0.54 (m, 8H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -41.97 (3F).
71	 isomer 2	541.4	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.52 min; 0.34 FA/0.56 TFA salt, ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 9.51 (s, 1H), 8.91 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 8.55 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 8.14 (s, 0.34H, FA), 7.70 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.54 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 5.62-5.41 (m, 1H), 5.02-4.82 (m, 1H), 3.61-3.52 (m, 2H), 3.20-3.10 (m, 1H), 2.70-2.62 (m, 1H), 2.16-2.13 (m, 1H), 1.89-1.86 (m, 1H), 1.78-1.72 (m, 1H), 1.67-1.63 (m, 1H), 1.54-1.45 (m, 1H), 1.41-1.31 (m, 3H), 1.14-1.04 (m, 3H), 0.67-0.52 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -42.26 (3F), -73.46 (1.68F, TFA).
74	 isomer 1	513.4	SFC analysis: 92.77% ee; retention time: 4.358 min; column: AICELCHIRALCEL®AS, MeOH (0.1% of DEA) in CO2, 5% to 40%; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 70 mL/min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.31 - 8.20 (m, 1H), 8.08 - 7.95 (m, 1H), 7.89 - 7.75 (m, 2H), 7.55 - 7.39 (m, 2H), 5.75 - 5.25 (m, 1H), 5.22 - 4.65 (m, 1H), 3.72 - 3.56 (m, 1H), 3.46 (s, 3H), 3.34 - 3.22 (m, 2H), 2.18 – 1.73 (m, 6H), 1.04 - 0.85 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -56.75 (3F)
75	 isomer 2	513.4	SFC analysis: 93.15% ee; retention time: 4.424 min; column: DAICELCHIRALCEL®AS, MeOH (0.1% of DEA) in CO2, 5% to 40%; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 70 mL/min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.32 - 8.20 (m, 1H), 8.08 - 7.94 (m, 1H), 7.89 - 7.73 (m, 2H), 7.55 - 7.40 (m, 2H), 5.72 - 5.28 (m, 1H), 5.24 - 4.60 (m, 1H), 3.74 - 3.58 (m, 1H), 3.46 (s, 3H), 3.34 - 3.24 (m, 2H), 2.19 – 1.75 (m, 6H), 1.05 - 0.85 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -56.75 (3F).
76	 isomer 1	485.4	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 1.787 min; column: Chiralpak AS, 150×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, 40% of Methanol (0.05% DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min.^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 9.49 (s, 1H), 8.90 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 8.54 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.30-7.18 (m, 2H), 6.91-6.80 (m, 2H), 6.13-4.32 (m, 2H), 3.74 (s, 3H), 3.62-3.40 (m, 1H), 3.35-3.25 (m, 1H),

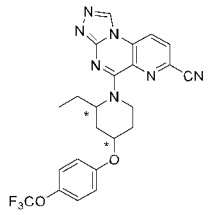
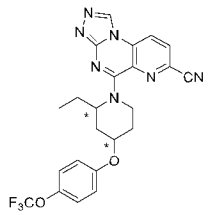
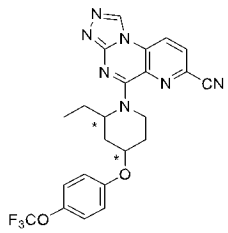
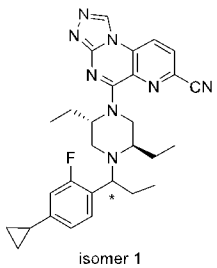
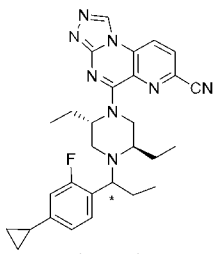
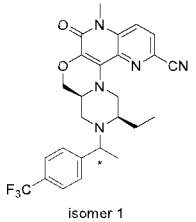
			3.22-3.05 (m, 1H), 2.60-2.50 (m, 1H), 2.41-2.30 (m, 1H), 2.12-1.71 (m, 3H), 1.68-1.39 (m, 3H), 1.06-0.92 (m, 3H), 0.71-0.55 (m, 6H).
79	 isomer 1	599.4	SFC analysis: 99.12% ee; retention time: 4.630 min; column: DAICELCHIRALPAK®IG, EtOH (0.1%DEA) in CO2, 5% to 40%; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 1.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 7.90-7.81 (m, 3H), 7.58 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 6.25-5.37 (m, 1H), 5.16-4.66 (m, 1H), 4.62-4.36 (m, 2H), 4.12-3.85 (m, 2H), 3.65-3.51 (m, 1H), 3.46-3.40 (m, 1H), 3.13-3.10 (m, 1H), 2.15-2.10 (m, 1H), 1.97-1.93 (m, 1H), 1.79-1.73 (m, 2H), 1.65-1.48 (m, 2H), 1.40-1.33 (m, 2H), 0.97-0.90 (m, 3H), 0.60-0.54 (m, 6H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 87.95 (1F), 64.30 (4F).
80	 isomer 1	567.4	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.61 min; 0.41 FA salt, ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 9.49 (s, 1H), 8.90 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 8.54 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.44 (s, 0.41H, FA), 7.91 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.58 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 5.81-5.40 (m, 1H), 5.35-5.05 (m, 1H), 3.71-3.65 (m, 1H), 3.42-3.39 (m, 1H), 2.95-2.87 (m, 1H), 2.78-2.70 (m, 1H), 2.39-2.32 (m, 1H), 1.92-1.83 (m, 1H), 1.65-1.45 (m, 1H), 1.52-1.38 (m, 5H), 0.78-0.70 (m, 3H), 0.68-0.61 (m, 3H); ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 88.01 (1F), 64.44 (4F).
81	 isomer 1	509.4	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 1.835 min; column: Chiralpak AD-3 150×4.6mm I.D., 3um, 40% of Ethanol (0.05% of DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 9.49 (s, 1H),), 8.92 - 8.90 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 8.56 - 8.54 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.81 - 7.67 (m, 2H), 7.64 - 7.50 (m, 2H), 5.85 - 4.75 (m, 2H), 3.75 - 3.60 (m, 1H), 3.48 - 3.36 (m, 1H), 3.00 - 2.86 (m, 1H), 2.82 - 2.68 (m, 1H), 2.43 - 2.31 (m, 1H), 2.00 – 1.80 (m, 1H), 1.71 – 1.57 (m, 1H), 1.56 - 1.39 (m, 5H), 0.80 - 0.55 (m, 6H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -60.68 (3F)
82	 isomer 2	509.4	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 2.269 min; column: Chiralpak AD-3 150×4.6mm I.D., 3um, 40% of Ethanol (0.05% of DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 9.51 (s, 1H), 8.93 - 8.91 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 8.57 - 8.55 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.84 - 7.48 (m, 4H), 6.10 - 4.50 (m, 2H), 3.78 – 3.47 (m, 2H), 3.25 - 3.04 (m, 1H), 2.78 - 2.60 (m, 1H), 2.24 - 2.06 (m, 1H), 1.97 - 1.79 (m, 1H), 1.77 – 1.43 (m, 3H), 1.40 - 1.26 (m, 3H), 1.16 - 0.95 (m, 3H), 0.73 - 0.48 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -60.64 (3F).
83	 isomer 2	599.4	SFC analysis: 100.00% ee; retention time: 4.302 min; column: DAICELCHIRALPAK®IG, EtOH (0.1%DEA) in CO2, 5% to 40%; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 1.5 mL/min. 0.29 TFA salt, 1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.01-7.74 (m, 3H), 7.60-7.51 (m, 2H), 6.08-5.52 (m, 1H), 5.08-4.81 (m, 1H), 4.43-4.42 (m, 2H), 4.02-3.95 (m, 2H), 3.67-3.60 (m, 1H), 3.10-3.08 (m, 1H), 2.84-2.68 (m, 2H), 2.13-2.10 (m, 1H), 1.89-1.84 (m, 2H), 1.61-1.58 (m, 1H), 1.48-1.44 (m, 1H), 1.27-1.22 (m, 2H), 0.95-0.92 (m, 3H), 0.66-0.61 (m, 6H). 19F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 88.01 (1F), 64.44 (4F), -73.45(0.86F, TFA).

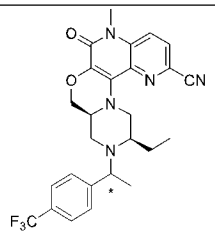
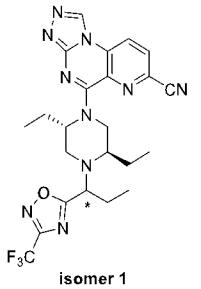
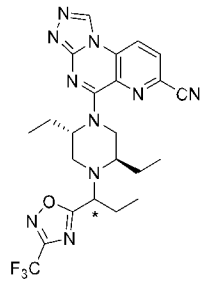
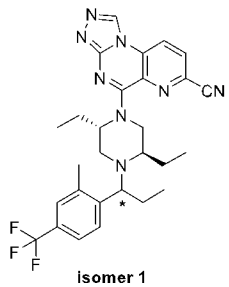
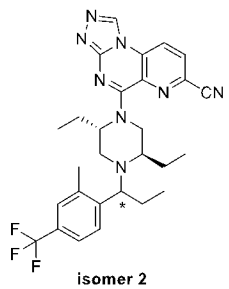
85		523.4	^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 9.54 (s, 1H), 8.99 – 8.89 (m, 1H), 8.63 – 8.54 (m, 1H), 7.74 – 7.65 (m, 2H), 7.57 – 7.47 (m, 2H), 5.87 – 4.35 (m, 3H), 4.20 (s, 0.5H), 4.11 – 4.01 (m, 0.5H), 3.98 – 3.78 (m, 2H), 3.57 – 3.34 (m, 1.5H), 3.08 – 2.95 (m, 0.5H), 1.83 – 1.50 (m, 4H), 0.98 – 0.73 (m, 6H).^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -60.78 (3F).
86	 isomer 1	581.3	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 1.497 min; column: ChiralPak AD, 250×30mm I.D., 10μm, 5% to 35%; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 80 mL/min.^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 9.49 (s, 1H), 8.91 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.56 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.58 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 5.92-4.92 (m, 2H), 3.68-3.60 (m, 1H), 2.94-2.84 (m, 2H), 2.10-1.90 (m, 4H), 1.65-1.45 (m, 4H), 1.10-0.90 (m, 3H), 0.75-0.55 (m, 6H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 88.41 (1F), 64.61 (4F).
87	 isomer 2	581.3	SFC analysis: 98.16% ee; retention time: 2.193 min; column: ChiralPak AD, 250×30mm I.D., 10μm, 5% to 35%; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 80 mL/min.^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 9.50 (s, 1H), 8.91 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.55 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.60 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 5.92-4.60 (m, 2H), 3.54-3.53 (m, 2H), 3.18-3.09 (m, 1H), 2.20-1.97 (m, 4H), 1.85-1.45 (m, 4H), 1.10-0.90 (m, 3H), 0.75-0.55 (m, 6H). ^{19}H NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 88.42 (1F), 64.57 (4F).
88	 isomer 1	567.2	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 1.618 min; column: Chiralpak AD, 150×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, 40% of ethanol (0.05% DEA) in CO_2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 9.49(s, 1H), 8.91 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.55 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.64 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 5.92-4.72 (m, 2H), 3.93-3.81 (m, 1H), 2.99-2.79 (m, 2H), 2.34-2.12 (m, 2H), 1.98-1.87 (m, 2H), 1.58-1.40 (m, 2H), 1.30-1.25 (m, 3H), 0.97-0.90 (m, 3H) 0.72-0.64 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 88.42 (1F), 64.58 (4F).
89	 isomer 2	567.2	SFC analysis: 99.08% ee; retention time: 2.515 min; column: Chiralpak AD, 150×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, 40% of ethanol (0.05% DEA) in CO_2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 9.50 (s, 1H), 8.91 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.55 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.64 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 5.96-4.42 (m, 2H), 3.75-3.68 (m, 1H), 3.60-3.48 (m, 1H), 3.18-3.10 (m, 1H), 2.34-2.22 (m, 2H), 2.05-1.87 (m, 2H), 1.58-1.40 (m, 2H), 1.28-1.21 (m, 3H), 1.05-0.98 (m, 3H), 0.68-0.56 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 88.45 (1F), 64.55 (4F).
90	 isomer 2	567.4	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.67 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-d, ppm) δ 9.12-8.89 (m, 2H), 8.47-8.32 (m, 1H), 8.19-7.92 (m, 2H), 7.81-7.52 (m, 2H), 5.42-4.65 (m, 1H), 4.20-3.83 (m, 1H), 3.24-3.02 (m, 1H), 2.81-2.75 (m, 1H), 2.22-2.15 (m, 1H), 2.05-1.95 (m, 1H), 1.82-1.79 (m, 1H), 1.70-1.67 (m, 1H), 1.48-1.41 (m, 1H), 1.38-1.30 (m, 4H), 1.29-1.18 (m, 3H), 1.12-1.06 (m, 1H), 0.71-0.61 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, Chloroform-d, ppm): δ 82.75 (1F), 64.43 (4F).

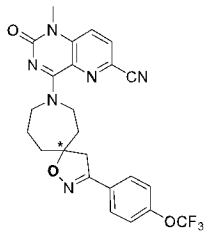
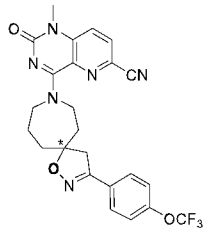
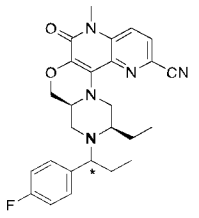
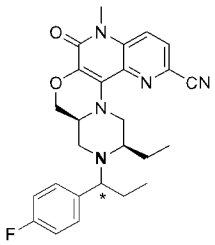
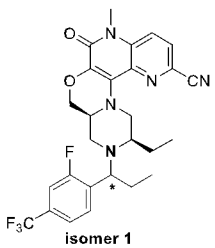
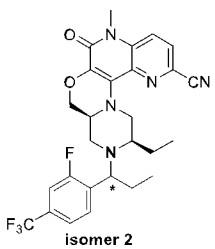
93		523.4	SFC analysis: 100.00% ee; retention time: 4.770 min; column: ChiralPak AD, 250×30mm I.D., 10μm, A for CO_2 and B for Ethanol (0.1%NH_3H_2O), 50%; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 80 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 7.77 (s, 1H), 7.60-7.51(m, 2H), 7.19 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 6.91 (s, 1H), 5.44-5.38 (m, 1H), 4.19-4.10 (m, 1H), 3.99-3.92 (m, 1H), 3.89-3.84 (m, 3H), 3.82-3.71 (m, 2H), 3.48 (s, 3H), 3.42-3.36 (m, 1H), 2.27 (s, 3H), 2.36-2.31 (m, 1H), 2.30-2.26 (m, 2H), 2.24-2.18 (m, 1H), 2.15-1.97 (m, 2H), 1.58-1.50 (m, 1H), 1.45-1.33 (m, 1H), 0.71 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 3H).
94		523.4	SFC analysis: 100.00% ee; retention time: 6.152 min; column: ChiralPak AD, 250×30mm I.D., 10μm, A for CO_2 and B for Ethanol (0.1%NH_3H_2O), 50%; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 80 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 7.77 (s, 1H), 7.57 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.52 (s, 1H), 7.19 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 6.91 (s, 1H), 5.44-5.38 (m, 1H), 4.19-4.10 (m, 1H), 3.99-3.93 (m, 1H), 3.92-3.84 (m, 3H), 3.80-3.72 (m, 2H), 3.49 (s, 3H), 3.42-3.36 (m, 1H), 2.27 (s, 3H), 2.36-2.30 (m, 1H), 2.28-2.24 (m, 2H), 2.21-2.15 (m, 1H), 2.08-1.98 (m, 2H), 1.58-1.50 (m, 1H), 1.40-1.33 (m, 1H), 0.71 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H).
96		523.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.961 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 7.73 (s, 1H), 7.54 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.47 (s, 1H), 7.16 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.90 (s, 1H), 5.42 (s, 1H), 4.60-4.50 (m, 1H), 4.20-4.09 (m, 1H), 4.08-3.97 (m, 1H), 3.96-3.85 (m, 2H), 3.85-3.70 (m, 1H), 3.65-3.52 (m, 2H), 3.47 (s, 3H), 2.40-2.10 (m, 4H), 2.09-1.95 (m, 4H), 1.85-1.70 (m, 3H), 0.92-0.80 (m, 3H).
97		523.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.959 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 7.73 (s, 1H), 7.54 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.47 (s, 1H), 7.16 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.90 (s, 1H), 5.42 (s, 1H), 4.61-4.50 (m, 1H), 4.18-4.06 (m, 1H), 4.05-3.94 (m, 1H), 3.93-3.82 (m, 2H), 3.81-3.70 (m, 1H), 3.65-3.55 (m, 2H), 3.47 (s, 3H), 2.40-2.33 (m, 3H), 2.20-2.00 (m, 6H), 1.90-1.75 (m, 2H), 0.95-0.80 (m, 3H).
100		539.3	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 1.502 min; column: ChiralPak AD, 150×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, 40% of ethanol (0.05% DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR(400 MHz, Methanol-d_4, ppm) δ 9.33 (s, 1H), 8.79 - 8.77 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 8.33 - 8.31 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.49 - 7.47 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.31 - 7.29 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 6.27 – 4.90 (m, 2H), 3.80 – 3.59 (m, 1H), 3.56 – 3.34 (m, 1H), 3.20 – 2.90 (m, 2H), 2.66 – 2.48 (m, 1H), 2.33 – 1.95 (m, 3H), 1.79 – 1.46 (m, 3H), 1.15 – 1.00 (m, 3H), 0.84 – 0.64 (m, 6H). 19F NMR (376 MHz, Methanol-d_4, ppm) δ -59.49 (3F).
101		539.3	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 1.901 min; column: ChiralPak AD, 150×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, 40% of ethanol (0.05% DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, Methanol-d_4, ppm) δ 9.32 (s, 1H), 8.76 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 8.30 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.48 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.25 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 6.43 – 4.62 (m, 2H), 3.85 – 3.48 (m, 1H), 3.47 – 3.40 (m, 1H), 3.28 – 3.18 (m, 1H), 2.70 – 2.60 (m, 1H), 2.42 – 2.31 (m, 1H), 2.22

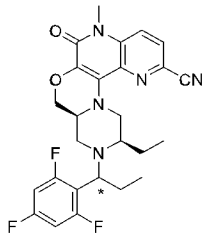
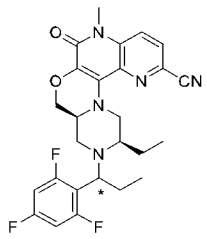
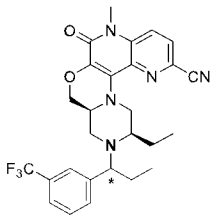
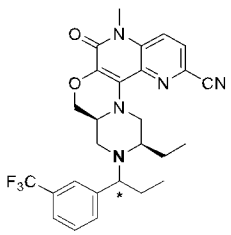
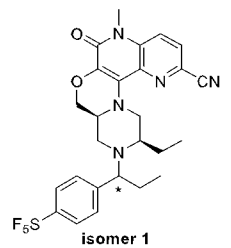
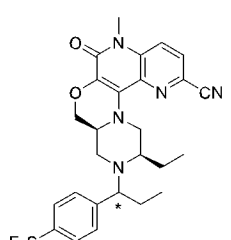
			– 1.78 (m, 3H), 1.76 – 1.50 (m, 3H), 1.18 – 1.04 (m, 3H), 0.72 – 0.63 (m, 6H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, Methanol-d_4, ppm) δ -59.57 (3F).
105	 isomer 1	523.4	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 1.328 min; column: Chiral-MIC, EtOH (0.05% of DEA) in CO_2, 5% to 40%; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min.^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 9.49 (s, 1H), 8.91-8.89 (m, 1H), 8.56-8.53 (m, 1H), 7.69-7.60 (m, 4H), 5.60-4.80 (m, 2H), 3.70-3.66 (m, 1H), 3.31-3.27 (m, 1H), 2.96-2.93 (m, 1H), 2.86-2.82 (m, 1H), 2.33-2.32 (m, 1H), 2.09-2.08 (m, 1H), 2.00-1.88 (m, 2H), 1.65-1.58 (m, 1H), 1.47-1.43 (m, 2H), 0.97 (t, J= 7.6Hz, 3H), 0.66-0.62 (m, 6H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -60.88 (3F).
106	 isomer 2	523.4	SFC analysis: 97.52% ee; retention time: 1.581 min; column: Chiral-MIC, EtOH (0.05% of DEA) in CO_2, 5% to 40%; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min.^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 9.50 (s, 1H), 8.92-8.89 (m, 1H), 8.56-8.53 (m, 1H), 7.65-7.63 (m, 1H), 7.60-7.56 (m, 3H), 5.91-4.56 (m, 2H), 3.57-3.54 (m, 2H), 3.20-3.11 (m, 1H), 2.67-2.56 (m, 1H), 2.33-2.32 (m, 1H), 2.23-2.20 (m, 1H), 1.89-1.73 (m, 2H), 1.63-1.45 (m, 3H), 1.03 (t, J= 7.2Hz, 3H), 0.62-0.57 (m, 6H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -61.0 (3F).
111	 isomer 1	524.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.468 min; 2.4 FA salt, ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 9.48 (s, 1H), 8.91 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.75 (s, 1H), 8.54 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.46 (s, 2.4H,, FA), 8.08 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.93 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 5.95-4.84 (m, 2H), 3.82-3.72 (m, 1H), 2.94-2.82 (m, 2H), 2.04-1.89 (m, 4H), 1.73-1.62 (m, 2 H), 1.54-1.44 (m, 2H), 0.99-0.89 (m, 3H), 0.75-0.59 (m, 6H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -66.10 (3F).
112	 isomer 2	524.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.530 min; 3.5 FA salt, ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 9.49 (s, 1H), 8.91 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.75 (s, 1H), 8.54 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.46 (s, 3.5H, FA), 8.08 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.92 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 5.92-4.33 (m, 2H), 3.75-3.66 (m, 1H), 2.26-2.18 (m 2H), 2.04-1.89 (m, 4H), 1.69-1.58 (m, 2H), 1.48-1.38 (m, 2H), 1.06-0.95 (m, 3H), 0.69-0.58 (m, 6H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -66.11 (3F).
115	 isomer 1	503.4	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.342 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-**d**$_6$, ppm) δ 9.48 (s, 1H), 8.90 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.54 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.38 (t, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 6.93-6.76 (m, 2H), 5.55-4.75 (m, 2H), 3.88-3.83 (m, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.35-3.28 (s, 1H), 2.95-2.82 (m, 1H), 2.80-2.71 (m, 1H), 2.42-2.38 (m, 1H), 2.09-1.79 (m, 3H), 1.67-1.53 (m, 1H), 1.50-1.34 (m, 2H), 0.96 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 3H), 0.72-0.62 (m, 6H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -116.84 (1F).
116	 isomer 2	503.4	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.377 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-**d**$_6$, ppm) δ 9.49 (s, 1H), 8.90 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.54 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.43 (t, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 6.88-6.72 (m, 2H), 5.91-5.62 (m, 1H), 4.98-4.40 (m, 1H), 3.82-3.66 (m, 4H), 3.58-3.42 (m, 1H), 3.20-3.11 (m, 1H), 2.63-2.54 (m, 1H), 2.42-2.27 (m, 1H), 1.99-1.93 (m, 1H), 1.90-1.69 (m, 2H), 1.66-1.47 (m, 2H), 1.47-1.32 (m, 1H),

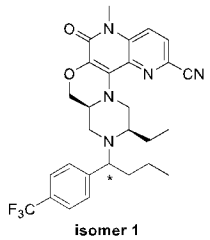
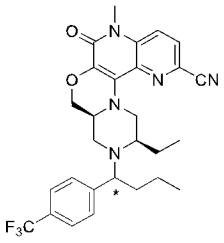
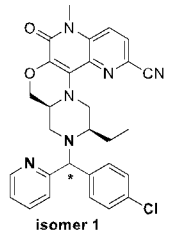
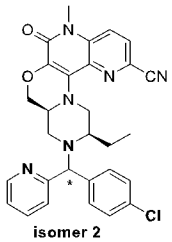
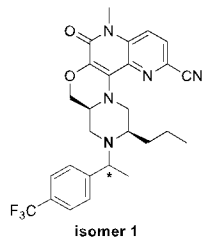
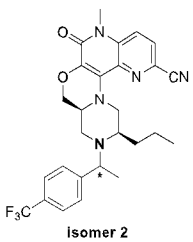
			1.00 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.66 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 6H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -117.18 (1F).
117	 isomer 1	583.4	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 1.120 min; column: Chiralpak AD, 150×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, 40% of ethanol (0.05% DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.28-8.19 (m, 1H), 7.99 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.92-7.85 (m, 2H), 7.66-7.58 (m, 2H), 5.83-5.71 (m, 0.5H), 5.63-5.51 (m, 0.5H), 5.09-5.00 (m, 0.5H), 4.92-4.80 (m, 0.5H), 3.52-3.40 (m, 4.5H), 3.15-3.07 (m, 0.5H), 2.85-2.65 (m, 2H), 2.31-1.90 (m, 3H), 1.45-1.31 (m, 2H), 1.05-0.92 (m, 3H), 0.91-0.83 (m, 1H), 0.82-0.74 (m, 1H), 0.73-0.51 (m, 3H), 0.48-0.23 (m, 2H), 0.08-0.00 (m, 1H); ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 88.11 (1F), 64.46 (4F).
118	 isomer 2	583.4	SFC analysis: 99.72% ee; retention time: 1.517 min; column: Chiralpak AD, 150×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, 40% of ethanol (0.05% DEA) in CO_2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.30-8.17 (m, 1H), 8.05-7.93 (m, 1H), 7.91-7.83 (m, 2H), 7.64-7.55 (m, 2H), 6.14-6.05 (m, 0.5H), 5.29-5.20 (m, 0.5H), 5.16-5.07 (m, 0.5H), 4.80-4.71 (m, 0.5H), 3.71-3.63 (m, 0.5H), 3.62-3.50 (m, 1H), 3.43(s, 3H), 3.39-3.35 (m, 0.5H), 2.92-2.84 (m, 1H), 2.70-2.64 (m, 0.5H), 2.35-2.31 (m, 0.5H), 2.11-1.75 (m, 3H), 1.55-1.41 (m, 2H), 1.05-0.90 (m, 4H), 0.84-0.75 (m, 1H), 0.65-0.55 (m, 3H), 0.51-0.22 (m, 2H), 0.06-(-0.06) (m, 1H); ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 88.09 (1F), 64.40 (4F).
125	 isomer 1	524.2	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 1.504 min; column: Chiralpak AD, 150×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, 40% of ethanol (0.05% DEA) in CO_2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. 0.19 TFA salt, ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 9.52 (s, 1H), 9.06-8.96 (m, 1H), 8.95-8.85 (m, 1H), 8.61-8.50 (m, 1H), 8.31-8.20 (m, 1H), 7.80-7.65 (m, 1H), 5.00-4.60 (m, 2H), 4.00-3.81 (m, 1H), 3.59-3.38 (m, 2H), 3.12-2.75 (m, 2H), 2.05-1.81 (m, 4H), 1.59-1.35 (m, 2H), 1.00-0.89 (m, 3H), 0.80-0.58 (m, 6H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -60.64 (3F), -73.48 (0.58F, TFA).
126	 isomer 2	524.2	SFC analysis: 98.66% ee; retention time: 2.142 min; column: Chiralpak AD, 150×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, 40% of ethanol (0.05% DEA) in CO_2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. 0.85 TFA salt, ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 9.56 (s, 1H), 9.05-8.85 (m, 2H), 8.64-8.52 (m, 1H), 8.40-8.12 (m, 1H), 7.85-7.69 (m, 1H), 5.60-4.05 (m, 2H), 3.89-3.61 (m, 2H), 3.25-2.72 (m, 3H), 2.05-1.85 (m, 4H), 1.68-1.51 (m, 2H), 1.07-0.96 (m, 3H), 0.72-0.60 (m, 6H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -60.64 (3F), -73.47 (2.55F, TFA).
127	 cis, isomer 1	484.2	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 2.922 min; column: ChiralPak AD, 150×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, Methanol (0.05%DEA)/CO_2=40/60; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 9.53 (s, 1H), 8.94-8.91 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.57-8.55 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.33-7.31 (m, 2H), 7.12-7.09 (m, 2H), 5.14 (s, 1H), 4.85 (s, 1H), 4.77-4.75 (m, 1H), 3.68-3.61 (m, 1H), 2.19-1.98 (m, 6H), 0.89-0.85 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -57.23 (3F).

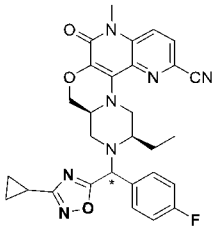
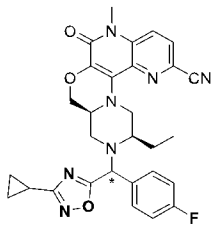
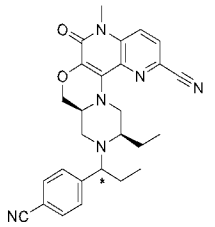
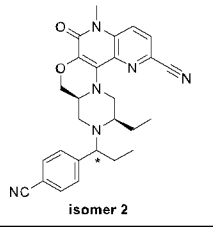
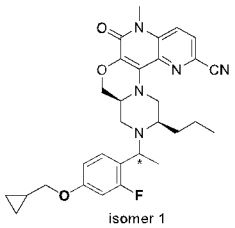
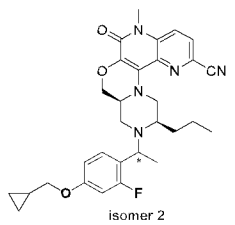
128	 cis, isomer 2	484.2	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 4.037 min; column: ChiralPak AD, 150×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, Methanol (0.05%DEA)/CO_2=40/60; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 9.53 (s, 1H), 8.94-8.91 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.57-8.55 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.33-7.31 (m, 2H), 7.12-7.09 (m, 2H), 5.14 (s, 1H), 4.85 (s, 1H), 4.76-4.74 (m, 1H), 3.68-3.62 (m, 1H), 2.21-1.98 (m, 6H), 0.89-0.85 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -57.24 (3F).
129	 trans, isomer 1	484.2	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 2.37 min; column: ChiralPak AD, 150×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, Ethanol (0.05%DEA)/CO_2=40/60; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 9.55 (s, 1H), 8.94-8.92 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.58-8.55 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.31-7.29 (m, 2H), 7.12-7.09 (m, 2H), 5.36 (s, 1H), 4.95-4.90 (m, 2H), 3.49-3.42 (m, 1H), 2.26-1.72 (m, 6H), 0.99-0.95 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -57.25 (3F).
130	 trans, isomer 2	484.2	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 3.168 min; column: ChiralPak AD, 150×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, Ethanol (0.05%DEA)/CO_2=40/60; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 9.55 (s, 1H), 8.94-8.92 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.58-8.55 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.31-7.29 (m, 2H), 7.12-7.09 (m, 2H), 5.36 (s, 1H), 4.96-4.90 (m, 2H), 3.50-3.43 (m, 1H), 2.26-1.71 (m, 6H), 0.99-0.91 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -57.25 (3F).
131	 isomer 1	513.3	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 2.631 min; column: ChiralPak IC, 100×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, Methanol (0.05%DEA)/CO2= 40/60; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 9.48 (s, 1H), 8.92-8.89 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.56-8.54 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.35-7.32 (m, 1H), 6.98-6.87 (m, 2H), 5.45-4.75 (m, 2H), 3.88-3.84 (m, 1H), 3.33 (m, 1H), 2.91-2.79 (m, 2H), 2.50-2.40 (m, 1H), 1.97-1.84 (m, 4H), 1.63-1.59 (m, 1H), 1.43-1.39 (m, 2H), 1.0-0.94 (m, 5H), 0.74-0.66 (m, 8H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -119.55 (1F).
132	 isomer 2	513.4	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 3.185 min; column: ChiralPak IC, 100×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, Methanol (0.05%DEA)/CO2= 40/60; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 9.49 (s, 1H), 8.92-8.90 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.56-8.53 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.41-7.37 (m, 1H), 6.98-6.82 (m, 2H), 5.75-4.65 (m, 2H), 3.76-3.73 (m, 1H), 3.33 (m, 1H), 3.11-3.01 (m, 1H), 2.58-2.55 (m, 1H), 2.35-2.32 (m, 1H),1.96-1.78 (m, 4H), 1.59-1.44 (m, 3H), 1.01-0.95 (m, 5H), 0.71-0.63 (m, 8H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -119.81 (1F).
133	 isomer 1	498.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.504 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.08(s, 2H), 7.72-7.62 (m, 4H), 5.15-5.12 (m, 1H), 4.20-4.18 (m, 1H), 3.95 – 3.75 (m, 2H), 3.58 (s, 3H), 3.18-2.93 (m, 2H), 2.39-2.36 (m, 2H), 1.76-1.55 (m, 2H), 1.35-1.24 (m, 4H), 1.13-1.03 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -60.68 (3F).

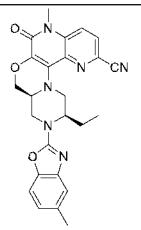
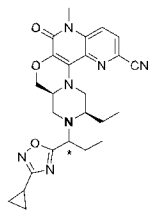
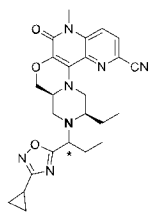
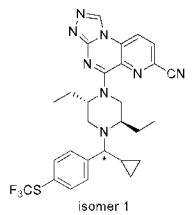
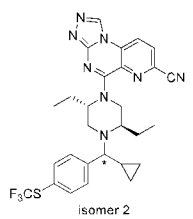
134	 isomer 2	498.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.501 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.06 (s, 2H), 7.72-7.59 (m, 4H), 5.03-4.99(m, 1H), 4.37-4.34 (m, 1H), 4.00 – 3.95 (m, 2H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.34 (m, 1H), 2.99-2.94 (m, 2H), 2.58-2.55 (m, 1H), 2.41-2.39 (m, 1H), 1.70-1.56 (m, 2H), 1.32-1.30 (m, 3H), 0.78 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -60.73 (3F).
135	 isomer 1	515.2	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 3.712 min; column: CHIRALCEL®OD, 150×4.6mm, 3μm, Methanol (0.1%DEA)/CO2= 40/60; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 9.50 (s, 1H), 8.92 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 8.57 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 5.66-5.28 (m, 1H), 5.17-4.92 (m, 1H), 4.39-4.23 (m, 1H), 3.64-3.46 (m, 1H), 3.16-3.03 (m, 1H), 2.88-2.64 (m, 2H), 2.11-1.89 (m, 2H), 1.84-1.68 (m, 2H), 1.51-1.35 (m, 1H), 1.27-1.21 (m, 1H), 0.98-0.88 (m, 6H), 0.87-0.76 (m, 3H); ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -65.15 (3F).
136	 isomer 2	515.2	SFC analysis: 99.32% ee; retention time: 4.395 min; column: CHIRALCEL®OD, 150×4.6mm, 3μm, Methanol (0.1%DEA)/CO2= 40/60; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 9.51 (s, 1H), 8.92 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 8.56 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 5.87-4.62 (m, 2H), 4.37-4.27 (m, 1H), 3.70-3.39 (m, 1H), 3.13-2.98 (m, 1H), 2.95-2.80 (m, 1H), 2.75-2.64 (m, 1H), 2.05-1.84 (m, 4H), 1.63-1.50 (m, 1H), 1.14-1.03 (m, 1H), 0.98-0.84 (m, 9H); ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -65.26 (3F).
137	 isomer 1	537.3	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 1.314 min; column: ChiralPak AD, 150×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, Ethanol (0.05%DEA)/CO2= 40/60; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 9.49 (s, 1H), 8.91 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.55 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.57 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 5.32-4.87 (m, 2H), 3.96-3.85 (m, 1H), 3.31-3.13 (m, 1H), 3.03 (d, J = 11.8 Hz, 1H), 2.81 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 2.40-2.27 (m, 1H), 2.21-2.11 (m, 1H), 2.00-1.82 (m, 2H), 1.67 (dd, J = 14.4, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 1.58-1.36 (m, 2H), 0.96 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 3H), 0.64 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 6H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -60.73 (3F).
138	 isomer 2	537.3	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 2.001 min; column: ChiralPak AD, 150×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, Ethanol (0.05%DEA)/CO2= 40/60; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 9.50 (s, 1H), 8.91 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.55 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.59-7.45 (m, 2H), 5.50-5.15 (m, 2H), 3.82 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 3.60-3.48 (m, 1H), 3.25-3.09 (m, 1H), 2.62 (dd, J = 12.0, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 2.41 (s, 3H), 2.15 (d, J = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 2.03-1.71 (m, 3H), 1.69-1.43 (m, 3H), 1.03 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.68-0.50 (m, 6H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -60.74 (3F)

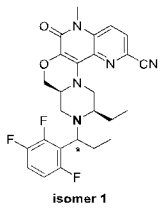
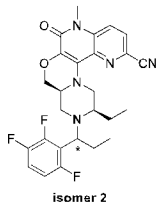
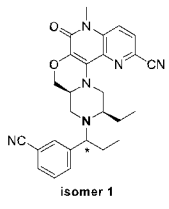
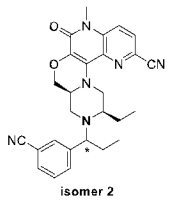
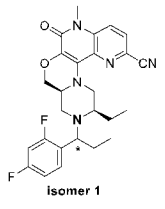
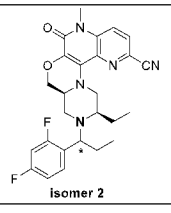
139	 isomer 1	499.2	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 3.534 min; column: ChiralPak AD, 150×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, Ethanol (0.05%DEA)/CO2= 40/60; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.26-8.24 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 8.00-7.98 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.79-7.76 (m, 2H), 7.46-7.44 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 4.40 - 4.18 (m, 2H), 4.02 - 3.77 (m, 2H), 3.46 (s, 3H), 3.32 - 3.20 (m, 2H), 2.28 - 2.06 (m, 3H), 2.02 – 1.78 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -56.75 (3F).
140	 isomer 2	499.2	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 5.021 min; column: ChiralPak AD, 150×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, Ethanol (0.05%DEA)/CO2= 40/60; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.26-8.24 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 8.00-7.98 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.79-7.76 (m, 2H), 7.46-7.44 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 4.42 - 4.19 (m, 2H), 4.01 - 3.75 (m, 2H), 3.46 (s, 3H), 3.33 - 3.20 (m, 2H), 2.29 - 2.06 (m, 3H), 2.02 – 1.78 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -56.76 (3F).
141	 isomer 1	462.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.405 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.10 – 8.05 (m, 2H), 7.38-7.34 (m, 2H), 7.16 (t, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 5.26 (d, J = 9.9 Hz, 1H), 4.17-4.14 (m, 1H), 3.80 (dd, J = 10.9, 7.7 Hz, 1H), 3.58 (s, 3H), 3.53-3.49 (m, 1H), 3.30 – 3.26 (m, 1H), 3.06-3.00 (m, 2H), 2.41 – 2.29 (m, 2H), 1.88-1.70 (m, 2H), 1.56-1.40 (m, 2H), 1.02 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H), 0.57 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H).^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -115.99 (1F).
142	 isomer 2	462.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.479 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.04 (s, 2H), 7.34 (dd, J = 8.5, 5.8 Hz, 2H), 7.17 (t, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 4.66 (dd, J = 12.1, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 4.34 (dd, J = 10.8, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 4.00 (dd, J = 10.7, 8.1 Hz, 1H), 3.65 (dd, J = 8.7, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 3.58 (s, 3H), 3.33 – 3.19 (m, 1H), 3.14 – 3.05 (m, 1H), 2.89 (dd, J = 11.8, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 2.60 (dd, J = 11.6, 9.3 Hz, 1H), 2.36 (d, J = 5.8 Hz, 1H), 2.02 – 1.88 (m, 1H), 1.68 – 1.45 (m, 3H), 0.73 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H), 0.64 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H).^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -115.81 (1F).
143	 isomer 1	530.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.702 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.13-8.03 (m, 2H), 7.79 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (t, J = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 5.31 (d, J = 10.4 Hz, 1H), 4.20 (dd, J = 11.0, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 3.99 (dd, J = 9.2, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 3.81 (dd, J = 10.9, 7.8 Hz, 1H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.03 (dd, J = 20.3, 11.0 Hz, 2H), 2.45 -2.32 (m, 2H), 1.93-1.70 (m, 2H), 1.69-1.40 (m, 3H), 1.02 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H), 0.63 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H).^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -60.90 (3F), -116.42 (1F).
144	 isomer 2	530.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.711 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.04 (s, 2H), 7.78 – 7.56 (m, 3H), 4.87 – 4.76 (m, 1H), 4.36 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 4.13 – 3.94 (m, 2H), 3.58 (s, 3H), 3.45 – 3.37 (m, 2H), 3.05 (d, J = 11.3 Hz, 1H), 2.94 (d, J = 9.9 Hz, 1H), 2.70 – 2.59 (m, 1H), 2.38 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 2.08 – 1.90 (m, 1H), 1.73 – 1.45 (m, 2H), 0.77 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.68 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H).^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -60.99 (3F), -115.89 (1F)

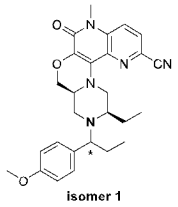
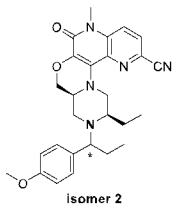
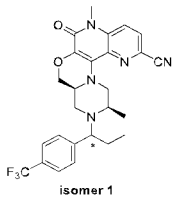
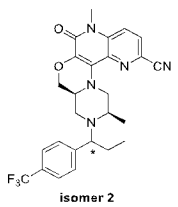
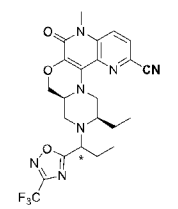
146	 isomer 1	498.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.369 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.08 – 8.01 (m, 2H), 7.16 (t, J = 9.3 Hz, 2H), 5.13 (dd, J = 12.1, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.23 (dd, J = 10.9, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 4.01 – 3.92 (m, 1H), 3.87 – 3.77 (m, 1H), 3.57 (s, 3H), 3.32 – 3.23 (m, 1H), 3.04 – 2.90 (m, 2H), 2.61 – 2.53 (m, 1H), 2.44 (d, J = 11.1 Hz, 1H), 1.98 – 1.89 (m, 1H), 1.85 – 1.61 (m, 2H), 1.46 – 1.34 (m, 1H), 0.97 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H), 0.69 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H).^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -108.16 (2F), -109.69 (1F).
147	 isomer 2	498.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.352 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.04 (s, 2H), 7.19 (t, J = 9.4 Hz, 2H), 4.81 (dd, J = 12.2, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 4.37 (dd, J = 10.8, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 4.03 – 3.92 (m, 2H), 3.58 (s, 3H), 3.42 – 3.35 (m, 1H), 3.07 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 1H), 2.98 – 2.89 (m, 1H), 2.67 – 2.54 (m, 1H), 2.40 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 2.08 – 1.96 (m, 1H), 1.83 – 1.58 (m, 2H), 1.52 – 1.37 (m, 1H), 0.82 – 0.64 (m, 6H).^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -107.98 (2F), -109.40 (1F).
148	 isomer 1	512.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.530 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.03 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.71 – 7.52 (m, 4H), 5.22 (d, J = 11.9 Hz, 1H), 4.26 – 4.08 (m, 1H), 3.87 – 3.73 (m, 1H), 3.66 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 3.57 (s, 3H), 3.32 – 3.22 (m, 1H), 3.16 – 2.93 (m, 2H), 2.43 – 2.26 (m, 2H), 1.94 – 1.67 (m, 2H), 1.61 – 1.40 (m, 2H), 1.01 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.57 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -60.87 (3F).
149	 isomer 2	512.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.651 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.09 – 8.01 (m, 2H), 7.69 – 7.54 (m, 4H), 4.72 (dd, J = 12.1, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 4.36 (dd, J = 10.8, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 4.08 – 3.96 (m, 1H), 3.85 – 3.76 (m, 1H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.48 – 3.36 (m, 1H), 3.08 (dd, J = 12.0, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 2.91 (dd, J = 11.6, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 2.72 – 2.57 (m, 1H), 2.32 (d, J = 5.8 Hz, 1H), 2.08 – 1.91 (m, 1H), 1.73 – 1.52 (m, 3H), 0.73 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H), 0.65 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -60.90 (3F).
150	 isomer 1	570.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.770 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm) δ 7.80 – 7.62 (m, 4H), 7.43 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 5.43 (d, J = 10.6 Hz, 1H), 4.16 (dd, J = 10.9, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 3.97 – 3.82 (m, 1H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 3.52 (d, J = 6.1 Hz, 1H), 3.42 (d, J = 9.1 Hz, 1H), 3.23 – 3.04 (m, 2H), 2.46 – 2.28 (m, 2H), 1.97 – 1.74 (m, 2H), 1.38 – 1.22 (m, 2H), 1.13 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.65 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H).^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm) δ 86.26 – 84.03 (m, 1F), 63.57 – 62.82 (m, 4F)
151	 isomer 2	570.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.797 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.08 – 7.99 (m, 2H), 7.87 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.55 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 4.71 (dd, J = 12.1, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 4.35 (dd, J = 10.7, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 4.07 – 3.93 (m, 1H), 3.85 – 3.74 (m, 1H), 3.58 (s, 3H), 3.45 – 3.35 (m, 1H), 3.09 (d, J = 10.2 Hz, 1H), 2.94 – 2.82 (m, 1H), 2.70 – 2.54 (m, 1H), 2.35 (d, J = 6.2 Hz, 1H), 2.02 – 1.87 (m, 1H), 1.71 – 1.47 (m, 3H), 0.75 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H), 0.64 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H).^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 89.23 – 86.76 (m, 1F), 64.77 – 63.67 (m, 4F).

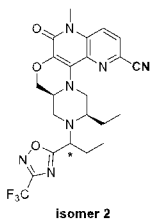
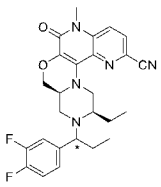
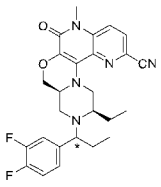
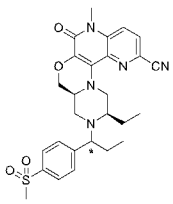
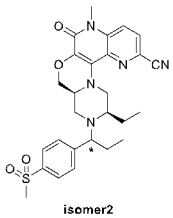
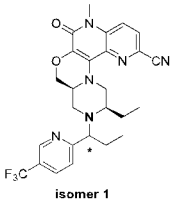
152	 isomer 1	526.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.782 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm) δ 7.75 – 7.65 (m, 2H), 7.62 – 7.56 (m, 2H), 7.49 – 7.42 (m, 2H), 5.44 – 5.35 (m, 1H), 4.18 – 4.09 (m, 1H), 3.94 – 3.84 (m, 1H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 3.64 – 3.55 (m, 1H), 3.44 – 3.34 (m, 1H), 3.22 – 3.07 (m, 2H), 2.45 – 2.30 (m, 2H), 1.88 – 1.77 (m, 2H), 1.68 – 1.62 (m, 1H), 1.17 – 1.09 (m, 3H), 1.08 – 0.89 (m, 3H), 0.87 – 0.82 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm) δ -62.28 (3F).
153	 isomer 2	526.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.684 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm) δ 7.71 – 7.64 (m, 2H), 7.59 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.42 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 4.77 (dd, J = 12.0, 3.9 Hz, 1H), 4.42 – 4.32 (m, 1H), 4.20 – 4.08 (m, 1H), 3.83 – 3.75 (m, 1H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 3.57 – 3.47 (m, 1H), 3.26 – 3.15 (m, 1H), 3.01 – 2.88 (m, 1H), 2.77 – 2.64 (m, 1H), 2.54 – 2.44 (m, 1H), 1.95 – 1.80 (m, 1H), 1.77 – 1.65 (m, 1H), 1.65 – 1.61 (m, 1H), 1.21 – 0.90 (m, 3H), 0.89 – 0.82 (m, 6H).^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm) δ -62.37 (3F).
155	 isomer 1	527.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.580 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.53 – 8.47 (m, 1H), 8.06 (s, 2H), 7.80 – 7.72 (m, 1H), 7.64 – 7.54 (m, 3H), 7.41 – 7.34 (m, 2H), 7.27 – 7.21 (m, 1H), 5.25 – 5.14 (m, 1H), 5.01 (s, 1H), 4.29 – 4.16 (m, 1H), 3.92 – 3.80 (m, 1H), 3.58 (s, 3H), 3.53 – 3.51 (m, 1H), 3.15 – 3.03 (m, 1H), 2.58 – 2.52 (m, 2H), 2.01 – 1.99 (m, 1H), 1.80 – 1.57 (m, 2H), 0.73 – 0.60 (m, 3H).
156	 isomer 2	527.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.609 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.48 – 8.42 (m, 1H), 8.06 (s, 2H), 7.84 – 7.77 (m, 1H), 7.76 – 7.70 (m, 1H), 7.56 – 7.50 (m, 2H), 7.41 – 7.34 (m, 2H), 7.27 – 7.20 (m, 1H), 5.31 – 5.23 (m, 1H), 4.98 (s, 1H), 4.27 – 4.16 (m, 1H), 3.91 – 3.79 (m, 1H), 3.63 – 3.52 (m, 4H), 3.13 – 3.01 (m, 1H), 2.58 – 2.51 (m, 3H), 1.82 – 1.67 (m, 1H), 1.65 – 1.51 (m, 1H), 0.77 – 0.67 (m, 3H).
157	 isomer 1	512.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.653 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.13 - 8.03 (m, 2H), 7.74 - 7.67 (m, 2H), 7.66 - 7.59 (m, 2H), 5.22 - 5.10 (m, 1H), 4.24 - 4.16 (m, 1H), 3.91 – 3.76 (m, 2H), 3.58 (s, 3H), 3.32 - 3.26 (m, 1H), 3.19 - 3.07 (m, 2H), 2.43 – 2.29 (m, 2H), 1.84 - 1.62 (m, 2H), 1.53 – 1.35 (m, 2H), 1.28 - 1.24 (m, 3H), 0.91 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -60.68 (3F).
158	 isomer 2	512.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.678 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.10 - 8.00 (m, 2H), 7.74 - 7.67 (m, 2H), 7.64 - 7.56 (m, 2H), 5.10 - 4.96 (m, 1H), 4.43 - 4.33 (m, 1H), 4.06 – 3.86 (m, 2H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.54 - 3.44 (m, 1H), 3.02 - 2.89 (m, 2H), 2.57 - 2.51 (m, 2H), 1.76 - 1.61 (m, 1H), 1.53 - 1.41 (m, 2H), 1.34 - 1.28 (m, 3H), 1.03 - 0.91 (m, 1H), 0.74 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -60.73 (3F).

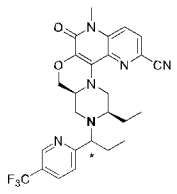
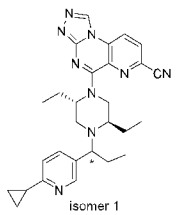
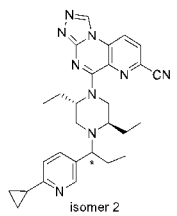
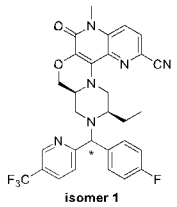
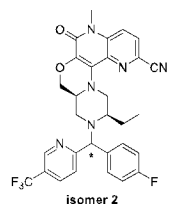
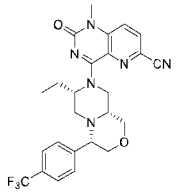
159	 isomer 1	542.1	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 4.822 min; column: ChiralCel OX, 100×4.6mm I.D., 3μm; Ethanol (0.05%DEA)/CO2=40/60; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.07 (s, 2H), 7.66 - 7.58 (m, 2H), 7.29 - 7.20 (m, 2H), 5.47 (s, 1H), 4.89 - 4.81 (m, 1H), 4.25 - 4.16 (m, 1H), 3.95 - 3.87 (m, 1H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.45 - 3.35 (m, 1H), 3.29 - 3.21 (m, 1H), 2.55 - 2.51 (m, 2H), 2.41 – 2.34 (m, 1H), 2.18 – 2.10 (m, 1H), 1.78 – 1.60 (m, 2H), 1.12 – 1.01 (m, 2H), 0.92 – 0.86 (m, 2H), 0.83 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -113.25 (1F).
160	 isomer 2	542.1	SFC analysis: 98.92% ee; retention time: 7.450 min; column: ChiralCel OX, 100×4.6mm I.D., 3μm; Ethanol (0.05%DEA)/CO2=40/60; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.06 (s, 2H), 7.64 - 7.56 (m, 2H), 7.29 - 7.20 (m, 2H), 5.43 (s, 1H), 5.13 - 5.06 (m, 1H), 4.32 - 4.24 (m, 1H), 3.95 - 3.87 (m, 1H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.53 - 3.45 (m, 1H), 3.15 - 3.07 (m, 1H), 2.71 - 2.62 (m, 1H), 2.49 - 2.42 (m, 2H), 2.16 - 2.08 (m, 1H), 1.72 - 1.59 (m, 1H), 1.52 – 1.38 (m, 1H), 1.09 - 1.03 (m, 2H), 0.92 – 0.85 (m, 2H), 0.73 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -113.07 (1F).
161	 **isomer 1**	469.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.301 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.07-8.02 (m, 2H), 7.82 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.54 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 4.83-4.66 (m, 1H), 4.44-4.29 (m, 1H), 4.08-3.93 (m, 1H), 3.84-3.72 (m, 1H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.46-3.36 (m, 1H), 3.15-3.04 (m, 1H), 2.95-2.86 (m, 1H), 2.69-2.56 (m, 1H), 2.40-2.31 (m, 1H), 2.03-1.87 (m, 1H), 1.72-1.49 (m, 3H), 0.75 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H), 0.64 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H).
162	 **isomer 2**	469.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.321 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.12-8.03 (m, 2H), 7.82 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.55 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 5.35-5.23 (m, 1H), 4.23-4.10 (m, 1H), 3.86-3.74 (m, 1H), 3.68-3.61 (m, 1H), 3.58 (s, 3H), 3.31-3.26 (m, 1H), 3.15-2.96 (m, 2H), 2.40-2.30 (m, 2H), 1.94-1.69 (m, 2H), 1.61-1.41 (m, 2H), 1.02 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H), 0.57 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H)
163	 isomer 1	532.4	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.757 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.15 – 7.99 (m, 2H), 7.47 - 7.35 (m, 1H), 6.85 - 6.68 (m, 2H), 5.32 - 5.17 (m, 1H), 4.24 - 4.15 (m, 1H), 4.02 - 3.91 (m, 1H), 3.86 - 3.76 (m, 3H), 3.58 (s, 3H), 3.32 - 3.25 (m, 1H), 3.14 – 2.97 (m, 2H), 2.47 – 2.38 (m, 1H), 2.37 - 2.28 (m, 1H), 1.84 – 1.62 (m, 2H), 1.47 - 1.31 (m, 2H), 1.28 – 1.18 (m, 4H), 0.97 - 0.83 (m, 3H), 0.64 – 0.48 (m, 2H), 0.37 – 0.24 (m, 2H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -118.18 (1F)
164	 isomer 2	532.4	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.766 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.12 - 8.00 (m, 2H), 7.40 - 7.30 (m, 1H), 6.87 – 6.62 (m, 2H), 5.08 - 4.95 (m, 1H), 4.44 - 4.33 (m, 1H), 4.10 - 4.01 (m, 1H), 4.00 - 3.91 (m, 1H), 3.83 - 3.77 (m, 2H), 3.58 (s, 3H), 3.48 - 3.40 (m, 1H), 3.02 – 2.85 (m, 2H), 2.57 - 2.52 (m, 1H), 2.49 - 2.44 (m, 1H), 1.75 - 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.51 - 1.35 (m, 2H), 1.33 - 1.26 (m, 3H), 1.24 – 1.16 (m, 1H), 1.04 – 0.87 (m, 1H), 0.80 - 0.70 (m, 3H),

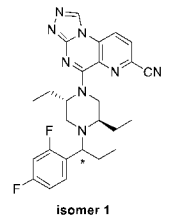
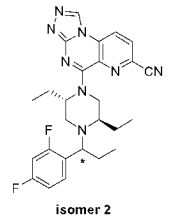
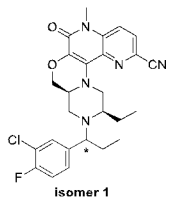
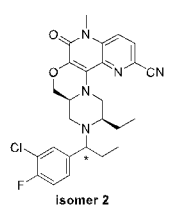
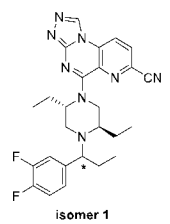
			0.61 – 0.47 (m, 2H), 0.36 - 0.26 (m, 2H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -117.70 (1F)
165		457.3	^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm) δ 7.79-7.67 (m, 2H), 7.20-7.12 (m, 2H), 6.85 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 5.43 (dd, J = 13.0, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 4.45 (dd, J = 11.1, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 4.38-4.21 (m, 2H), 4.17-4.08 (m, 1H), 3.72 (s, 3H), 3.70-3.64 (m, 1H), 3.44-3.27 (m, 2H), 2.39 (s, 3H), 1.89-1.78 (m, 2H), 1.07 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H).
166	 isomer 1	476.3	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 5.139 min; column: ChiralCel OJ, 150×4.6mm I.D., 3μm; Methanol (0.05%DEA)/CO_2=40/60; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.09 – 8.02 (m, 2H), 4.40 - 4.34 (m, 1H), 4.24 – 4.11 (m, 2H), 3.88 - 3.81 (m, 1H), 3.61 (s, 3H), 3.17 - 3.10 (m, 1H), 3.09 - 3.02 (m, 1H), 2.64 - 2.57 (m, 1H), 2.56 - 2.52 (m, 1H), 2.19 – 2.11 (m, 1H), 1.94 - 1.84 (m, 2H), 1.69 – 1.17 (m, 3H), 1.11 – 1.05 (m, 2H), 0.94 – 0.81 (m, 8H).
167	 isomer 2	476.3	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 5.436 min; column: ChiralCel OJ, 150×4.6mm I.D., 3μm; Methanol (0.05%DEA)/CO_2=40/60; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.10 – 8.03 (m, 2H), 4.88 - 4.80 (m, 1H), 4.32 - 4.25 (m, 1H), 4.11 - 4.03 (m, 1H), 3.96 - 3.89 (m, 1H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.19 - 3.10 (m, 1H), 2.97 - 2.87 (m, 1H), 2.82 – 2.72 (m, 1H), 2.67 – 2.58 (m, 1H), 2.15 – 2.05 (m, 1H), 1.92 – 1.70 (m, 2H), 1.67 - 1.55 (m, 1H), 1.28 - 1.12 (m, 2H), 1.09 - 1.02 (m, 2H), 0.95 – 0.79 (m, 8H).
168	 isomer 1	567.3	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 1.836 min; column: ChiralPak IG, 100×4.6mm I.D., 3μm; Methanol (0.05%DEA)/CO2=40/60; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm) δ 8.86 (s, 1H), 8.37 – 8.26 (m, 1H), 8.12 – 8.02 (m, 1H), 7.69 – 7.59 (m, 2H), 7.52 – 7.31 (m, 2H), 5.81 – 4.82 (m, 2H), 3.75 – 3.21 (m, 2H), 2.99 – 2.61 (m, 2H), 2.49 – 2.01 (m, 3H), 1.49 – 1.37 (m, 2H), 1.04 (s, 3H), 0.97 – 0.89 (m, 1H), 0.87 – 0.81 (m, 1H), 0.78 – 0.59 (m, 3H), 0.48 – 0.33 (m, 2H), 0.08 – 0.02 (m, 1H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl3, ppm) δ -42.73 (3F).
169	 isomer 2	567.3	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 2.655 min; column: ChiralPak IG, 100×4.6mm I.D., 3μm; Methanol (0.05%DEA)/CO2=40/60; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3, ppm) δ 8.85 (s, 1H), 8.38 – 8.26 (m, 1H), 8.11 – 7.99 (m, 1H), 7.68 – 7.56 (m, 2H), 7.49 – 7.31 (m, 2H), 6.14 – 4.79 (m, 2H), 4.03 – 3.31 (m, 2H), 2.90 – 2.71 (m, 1H), 2.68 – 2.14 (m, 2H), 2.13 – 1.79 (m, 2H), 1.69 – 1.63 (m, 1H), 1.52 – 1.42 (m, 1H), 1.16 – 0.94 (m, 4H), 0.85 – 0.76 (m, 1H), 0.66 (s, 3H), 0.50 – 0.31 (m, 2H), 0.07 – 0.00 (m, 1H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl3, ppm) δ -42.91 (3F).

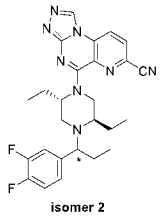
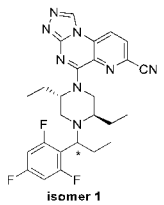
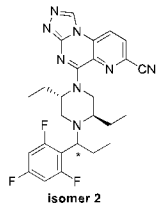
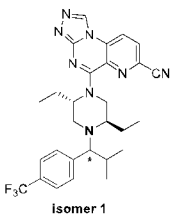
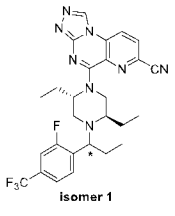
170	 isomer 1	498.3	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.407 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm) δ 8.07-8.00 (m, 1H), 7.92-7.86 (m, 1H), 7.32-7.21 (m, 1H), 7.02-6.94 (m, 1H), 5.19-5.08 (m, 1H), 4.43-4.36 (m, 1H), 4.17-4.10 (m, 1H), 4.08 – 4.02 (m, 1H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 3.53 (t, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 3.19 – 3.08 (m, 1H), 3.11-3.03 (m, 1H), 2.72 (t, J = 10.6 Hz, 1H), 2.58-2.49 (m, 1H), 2.16 – 2.03 (m, 1H), 1.95 – 1.81 (m, 1H), 1.82 – 1.68 (m, 1H), 1.62 – 1.48 (m, 1H), 0.90-0.76 (dt, 6H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm) δ -117.87 (1F), -137.02 (1F), -144.36(1F).
171	 isomer 2	498.3	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.437 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm) δ 8.07-8.02 (m, 1H), 7.93-7.88 (m, 1H), 7.28-7.18 (m, 1H), 7.00-6.91 (m, 1H), 5.43-5.36 (m, 1H), 4.26-4.20 (m, 1H), 4.20-4.13 (m, 1H), 3.97-3.90 (m, 1H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 3.50-3.41 (m, 1H), 3.20 – 3.14 (m, 1H), 3.08 – 3.02 (m, 1H), 2.69 – 2.62 (m, 2H), 2.09 – 1.89 (m, 2H), 1.85 – 1.74 (m, 1H), 1.52 – 1.42 (m, 1H), 1.05 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H), 0.79 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm) δ -118.02 (1F), -137.08 (1F), -144.45 (1F).
172	 isomer 1	469.2	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 3.229 min; column: Chiralcel OJ-3 150×4.6mm I.D., 3μm; Ethanol (0.05%DEA)/CO2=40/60; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.08 – 8.01 (m, 2H), 7.81 – 7.72 (m, 2H), 7.71 – 7.65 (m, 1H), 7.61 – 7.54 (m, 1H), 4.77 – 4.61 (m, 1H), 4.45 – 4.27 (m, 1H), 4.06 – 3.97 (m, 1H), 3.80 – 3.71 (m, 1H), 3.65 – 3.55 (m, 3H), 3.17 – 3.07 (m, 1H), 2.94 – 2.85 (m, 1H), 2.73 – 2.60 (m, 1H), 2.41 – 2.29 (m, 1H), 2.05 – 1.91 (m, 1H), 1.71 – 1.51 (m, 3H), 0.81 – 0.71 (m, 3H), 0.70 – 0.56 (m, 3H).
173	 isomer 2	469.2	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 4.974 min; column: Chiralcel OJ-3 150×4.6mm I.D., 3μm; Ethanol (0.05%DEA)/CO2=40/60; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.11 – 8.04 (m, 2H), 7.80 – 7.72 (m, 2H), 7.72 – 7.67 (m, 1H), 7.60 – 7.54 (m, 1H), 5.33 – 5.20 (m, 1H), 4.23 – 4.12 (m, 1H), 3.86 – 3.75 (m, 1H), 3.65 – 3.52 (m, 4H), 3.33 – 3.31 (m, 1H), 3.13 – 3.03 (m, 1H), 3.04 – 2.95 (m, 1H), 2.42 – 2.29 (m, 2H), 1.91 – 1.81 (m, 1H), 1.81 – 1.69 (m, 1H), 1.60 – 1.40 (m, 2H), 1.09 – 0.95 (m, 3H), 0.63 – 0.50 (m, 3H).
174	 Isomer 1	480.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.520 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.08 – 7.99 (m, 2H), 7.56 – 7.43 (m, 1H), 7.27 – 7.17 (m, 1H), 7.16 – 7.06 (m, 1H), 4.84 – 4.70 (m, 1H), 4.43 – 4.30 (m, 1H), 4.05 – 3.91 (m, 2H), 3.61 – 3.53 (m, 3H), 3.20 – 3.01 (m, 2H), 2.99 – 2.89 (m, 1H), 2.70 – 2.55 (m, 1H), 2.43 – 2.33 (m, 1H), 2.05 – 1.88 (m, 1H), 1.73 – 1.40 (m, 3H), 0.83 – 0.72 (m, 3H), 0.72 – 0.63 (m, 3H).^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -112.22 (1F), -114.33 (1F)
175	 isomer 2	480.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.485 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.12 – 8.00 (m, 2H), 7.61 – 7.49 (m, 1H), 7.26 – 7.05 (m, 2H), 5.33 – 5.20 (m, 1H), 4.29 – 4.13 (m, 1H), 3.92 – 3.75 (m, 2H), 3.63 – 3.53 (m, 3H), 3.32 – 3.25 (m, 1H), 3.10 – 2.93 (m, 2H), 2.48 – 2.30 (m, 2H), 1.96 – 1.83 (m, 1H), 1.82 – 1.68 (m, 1H),

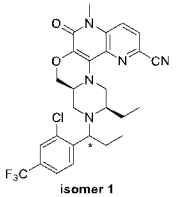
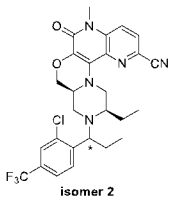
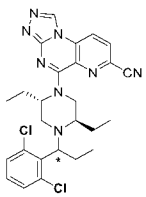
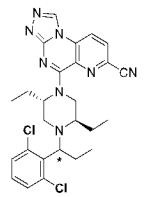
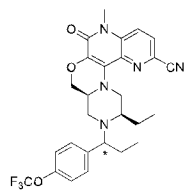
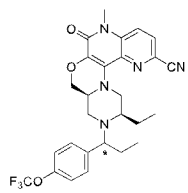
			1.61 – 1.43 (m, 2H), 1.08 – 0.95 (m, 3H), 0.68 – 0.56 (m, 3H).^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ-112.51 (1F), -115.04 (1F)
176	 isomer 1	474.4	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.457 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.09 – 7.99 (m, 2H), 7.27 – 7.15 (m, 2H), 6.99 – 6.84 (m, 2H), 4.68 – 4.51 (m, 1H), 4.40 – 4.26 (m, 1H), 4.07 – 3.94 (m, 1H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.58 – 3.51 (m, 1H), 3.35 (s, 1H), 3.19 – 3.09 (m, 1H), 2.92 – 2.82 (m, 1H), 2.65 – 2.55 (m, 1H), 2.39 (s, 1H), 2.02 – 1.86 (m, 1H), 1.67 – 1.42 (m, 3H), 0.79 – 0.70 (m, 3H), 0.69 – 0.60 (m, 3H).
177	 isomer 2	474.4	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.432 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.15 – 7.98 (m, 2H), 7.30 – 7.16 (m, 2H), 6.98 – 6.78 (m, 2H), 5.37 – 5.14 (m, 1H), 4.23 – 4.07 (m, 1H), 3.85 – 3.77 (m, 1H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 3.58 (s, 3H), 3.46 – 3.39 (m, 1H), 3.29 (s, 1H), 3.09 – 2.96 (m, 2H), 2.47 – 2.39 (m, 1H), 2.35 – 2.25 (m, 1H), 1.84 (s, 1H), 1.78 – 1.66 (m, 1H), 1.55 – 1.40 (m, 2H), 1.09 – 0.96 (m, 3H), 0.62 – 0.48 (m, 3H)
178	 isomer 1	498.3	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 4.816 min; column: ChiralCel OX, 100×4.6mm I.D., 3μm; 5-40% of Ethanol (0.05% DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.8 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.11-8.03 (m, 2H), 7.71 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.57 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 5.03-4.87 (m, 1H), 4.21-4.03 (m, 1H), 3.94-3.80 (m, 1H), 3.58 (s, 3H), 3.55-3.51 (m, 1H), 3.50-3.41 (m, 1H), 3.39-3.34 (m, 1H), 3.32-3.25 (m, 1H), 2.44-2.32 (m, 2H), 2.01-1.85 (m, 1H), 1.67-1.51 (m, 1H), 1.09 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 0.60 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H); ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -60.67 (3F).
179	 isomer 2	498.3	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 6.006 min; column: ChiralCel OX, 100×4.6mm I.D., 3μm; 5-40% of Ethanol (0.05% DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.8 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.11-7.99 (m, 2H), 7.72 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.55 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 4.40-4.32 (m, 1H), 4.22-4.11 (m, 1H), 4.08-3.96 (m, 1H), 3.84-3.73 (m, 1H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.47-3.40 (m, 1H), 3.37-3.34 (m, 1H), 2.86-2.56 (m, 3H), 2.04-1.86 (m, 1H), 1.71-1.56 (m, 1H), 1.03 (d, J = 6.3 Hz, 3H), 0.72 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H); ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -60.77 (3F).
180	 isomer 1	504.2	SFC analysis: 99.78% ee; retention time: 1.337 min; column: ChiralPak®AD, 150×4.6mm, 3μm; Methanol (0.05%DEA)/CO2=30/70; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.17-7.98 (m, 2H), 4.78-4.56 (m, 1H), 4.43-4.33 (m, 1H), 4.32-4.24 (m, 1H), 4.00-3.87 (m, 1H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.38-3.33 (m, 1H), 3.32-3.25 (m, 2H), 3.10-2.98 (m, 1H), 2.93-2.86 (m, 1H), 2.74-2.62 (m, 1H), 2.03-1.79 (m, 2H), 1.72-1.58 (m, 1H), 0.98-0.81 (m, 6H); ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -65.20 (3F).

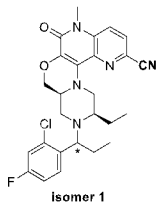
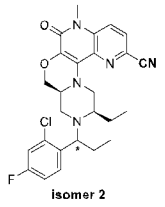
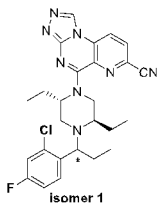
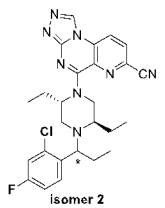
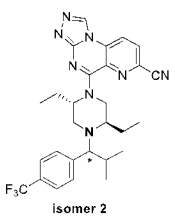
181	 isomer 2	504.2	SFC analysis: 98.10% ee; retention time: 1.567 min; column: ChiralPak®AD, 150×4.6mm, 3μm; Methanol (0.05%DEA)/CO2=30/70; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.11-8.00 (m, 2H), 4.51-4.43 (m, 1H), 4.42-4.35 (m, 1H), 4.28-4.15 (m, 1H), 4.08-3.89 (m, 1H), 3.62 (s, 3H), 3.28-3.07 (m, 3H), 2.81-2.58 (m, 2H), 2.11-1.92 (m, 2H), 1.74-1.49 (m, 2H), 0.96 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H), 0.88 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H); ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -65.14 (3F).
182	 isomer 1	480.4	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.517 min; 0.65FA salt; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.48 (s, 0.65H), 8.18-8.00 (m, 2H), 7.45-7.31 (m, 2H), 7.25-7.12 (m, 1H), 5.38-5.21 (m, 1H), 4.25-4.13 (m, 1H), 3.88-3.73 (m, 1H), 3.58 (s, 3H), 3.55-3.45 (m, 1H), 3.31-3.24 (m, 1H), 3.10-2.96 (m, 2H), 2.41-2.30 (m, 2H), 1.90-1.67 (m, 2H), 1.55-1.39 (m, 2H), 1.02 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H), 0.59 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -138.92 (1F), -141.15 (1F).
183	 isomer 2	480.4	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.470 min; 0.73 FA salt; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.48 (s, 0.73H), 8.12-7.98 (m, 2H), 7.46-7.30 (m, 2H), 7.26-7.12 (m, 1H), 4.79-4.62 (m, 1H), 4.42-4.27 (m, 1H), 4.07-3.93 (m, 1H), 3.75-3.68 (m, 1H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.46-3.36 (m, 1H), 3.18-3.06 (m, 1H), 2.94-2.84 (m, 1H), 2.72-2.58 (m, 1H), 2.43-2.33 (m, 1H), 2.03-1.86 (m, 1H), 1.68-1.48 (m, 3H), 0.77 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H), 0.66 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -138.99 (1F), -141.02 (1F).
184	 isomer 1	522.4	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.144 min; 0.78 FA salt; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.46 (s, 0.78H, FA), 8.10-8.00 (m, 2H), 7.91 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.60 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 4.75-4.61 (m, 1H), 4.40-4.20 (m, 1H), 4.10-3.95 (m, 1H), 3.87-3.75 (m, 1H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.46-3.36 (m, 1H), 3.22 (s, 3H), 3.15-3.05 (m, 1H), 2.95-2.85 (m, 1H), 2.70-2.56 (m, 1H), 2.40-2.29 (m, 1H), 2.07-1.87 (m, 1H), 1.66-1.58 (m, 3H), 0.75 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.66 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H).
185	 isomer2	522.4	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.187 min; 0.81 FA salt; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ8.46 (s, 0.81H, FA), 8.15-8.07 (m, 2H), 7.90 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.62 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 5.35-5.25 (m, 1H), 4.25-4.10 (m, 1H), 3.90-3.75 (m, 1H), 3.70-3.62 (m, 1H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.40-3.30 (m, 1H), 3.23 (s, 3H), 3.15-3.05 (m, 2H), 2.45-2.35 (m, 2H), 2.06-1.70 (m, 2H), 1.65-1.52 (m, 2H), 1.02 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.58 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H).
186	 isomer 1	513.3	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.508 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm): δ 8.86 (s, 1H), 7.96-7.86 (m, 1H), 7.70-7.60 (m, 2H), 7.49-7.39 (m, 1H), 4.52-4.38 (m, 2H), 4.28-4.18 (m, 1H), 4.05-3.95 (m, 1H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 3.55-3.34 (m, 2H), 3.02-2.82 (m, 2H), 2.62-2.50 (m, 1H), 2.23-1.71 (m, 4H), 0.95-0.70 (m, 6H); ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm): δ -62.12 (3F).

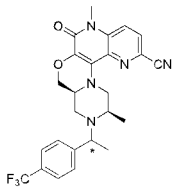
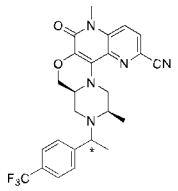
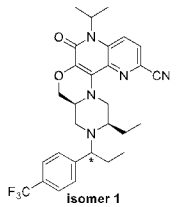
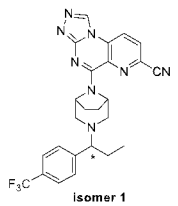
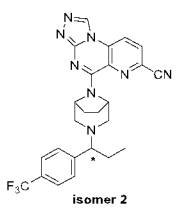
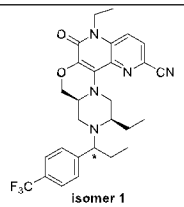
187	 isomer 2	513.3	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.433 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm): δ 8.76 (s, 1H), 7.86 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 7.55 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 5.28-5.18 (m, 1H), 4.10-4.00 (m, 1H), 3.89-3.79 (m, 1H), 3.83-3.73 (m, 1H), 3.66 (s, 3H), 3.49-3.32 (m, 1H), 3.21-2.95 (m, 2H), 2.56-2.22 (m, 2H), 1.98-1.65 (m, 4H), 1.10-1.04 (m, 3H), 0.63-0.59 (m, 3H); ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm): δ -62.21 (3F).
188	 isomer 1	496.1	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 3.058 min; column: ChiralPak AD, 150×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, 40% of Ethanol (0.05% DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm): δ 8.91 (s, 1H), 8.30-8.45 (m, 2H), 8.10-8.00 (m, 1H), 7.79-7.52 (m, 1H), 7.20-7.09 (m, 1H), 5.46-5.05 (m, 1H), 3.56-3.11 (m, 2H), 2.81-2.62 (m, 1H), 2.39-2.18 (m, 2H), 2.11-1.94 (m, 4H),1.76-1.42 (m, 4H), 1.13-0.94 (m, 7H), 0.88-0.70 (m, 6H).
189	 isomer 2	496.1	SFC analysis: 98.60% ee; retention time: 3.461 min; column: ChiralPak AD, 150×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, A for CO2 and B for Ethanol (0.05%DEA, 40%); pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm): δ 8.84 (s, 1H), 8.36 (s, 1H), 8.29 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.06 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.72-7.49 (m, 1H), 7.19-7.08 (m, 1H), 5.71-5.22 (m, 1H), 3.73-3.12 (m, 2H), 3.05-2.79 (m, 2H), 2.57-2.38 (m, 1H), 2.21-1.85 (m, 4H), 1.79-1.59 (m, 2H), 1.57-1.38 (m, 2H), 1.20-1.07 (m,4H), 1.05-0.90 (m, 3H), 0.83-0.65 (m, 6H).
190	 isomer 1	579.3	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 4.803 min; column: Chiralcel OX, 100×4.6mm I.D., 3um, 5-40% of Ethanol (0.05% DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.85 (s, 1H), 8.28-8.18 (m, 1H), 8.10-8.00 (m, 3H), 7.63-7.53 (m, 2H), 7.20-7.08 (m, 2H), 5.40-5.25 (m, 1H), 5.08 (s, 1H), 4.29-4.18 (m, 1H), 3.88-3.78 (m, 1H), 3.58-3.32 (m, 4H), 3.15-3.02 (m, 1H), 2.67-2.54 (m, 3H), 1.81-1.70 (m, 1H), 1.65-1.54 (m, 1H), 0.71 (t, J =6.8 Hz, 3H); ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -60.72(3F), -114.53 (1F).
191	 isomer 2	579.3	SFC analysis: 98.78% ee; retention time: 5.185 min; column: Chiralcel OX, 100×4.6mm I.D., 3um, 5-40% of Ethanol (0.05% DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.90 (s, 1H), 8.24-8.12 (m, 1H), 8.10-8.00 (m, 2H), 7.92-7.80 (m, 1H), 7.68-7.55 (m, 2H), 7.23-7.11 (m, 2H), 5.29-5.16 (m, 2H), 4.28-4.15 (m, 1H), 3.89-3.78 (m, 1H), 3.62-3.48 (m, 4H), 3.20-3.08 (m, 1H), 2.62-2.51 (m, 2H), 2.09-1.90 (m,1H), 1.77-1.55(m, 2H), 0.86 (t, J =6.8 Hz, 3H); ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -60.78 (3F), -114.79 (1F).
193		499.2	^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.28-8.20 (m, 1H), 8.03-7.98 (m, 1H), 7.78-7.72 (m, 2H), 7.68-7.61 (m, 2H), 5.58 – 5.26 (m, 1H), 5.04 – 4.63 (m, 1H), 3.99-3.69 (m, 2H), 3.49 – 3.35 (m, 6H), 2.91 (t, J = 12.2 Hz, 1H), 2.62-2.51 (m, 2H), 2.24 – 2.10 (m, 1H), 2.09 – 1.81 (m, 2H), 0.72 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H). 19F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -60.88 (3F).

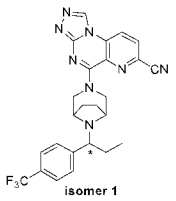
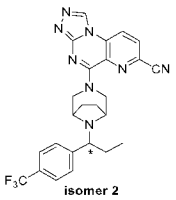
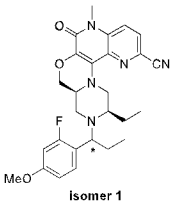
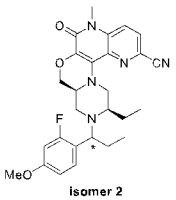
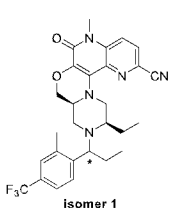
194	 isomer 1	491.4	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 5.276 min; column: ChiralPak IG, 150×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, 5-40% of Methanol (0.05% DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 9.48 (s, 1H), 8.91 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 8.55 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.55 (dd, J = 15.4, 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.27 - 7.11 (m, 2H), 5.88 - 4.40 (m, 2H), 3.94 - 3.87 (m, 1H), 2.95 – 2.74 (m, 2H), 2.41 - 2.34 (m, 1H), 2.08 – 1.79 (m, 3H), 1.68 – 1.53 (m, 1H), 1.50 – 1.35 (m, 2H), 1.29 - 1.08 (m, 1H), 0.99 - 0.92 (m, 3H), 0.76 - 0.64 (m, 6H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -112.24 (1F), -114.75 (1F)
195	 isomer 2	491.4	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 5.816 min; column: ChiralPak IG, 150×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, 5-40% of Methanol (0.05% DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 9.49 (s, 1H), 8.91 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 8.54 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (dd, J = 15.4, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.23 – 7.09 (m, 2H), 6.12 - 4.38 (m, 2H), 3.80 - 3.74 (m, 1H), 3.62 - 3.39 (m, 1H), 3.16 - 3.06 (m, 1H), 2.63 - 2.56 (m, 1H), 2.35 - 2.25 (m, 1H), 2.06 – 1.72 (m, 3H), 1.67 - 1.50 (m, 2H), 1.49 - 1.35 (m, 1H), 1.04 - 0.97 (m, 3H), 0.69 - 0.61 (m, 6H).^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -112.47 (1F), -115.06 (1F).
196	 isomer 1	496.2	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 3.869 min; column: ChiralCel OD, 150×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, 40% of Ethanol (0.05% DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. 0.8TFA salt, LCMS (ESI, m/z): [M+H]+ =496.2. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.10-8.00 (m, 2H), 7.58-7.47 (m, 1H), 7.40-7.28 (m, 2H), 5.91-5.81 (m, 1H), 5.32-5.20 (m, 1H), 4.28-4.18 (m, 1H), 3.85-3.75 (m, 1H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.55-3.45 (m, 1H), 3.08-2.90 (m, 2H), 2.40-2.29 (m, 2H), 1.90-1.69 (m, 2H), 1.58-1.37 (m, 2H), 1.01 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.58 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H); ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -73.43(2.4F, TFA), -118.92 (1F).
197	 isomer 2	496.2	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 4.892 min; column: ChiralCel OD, 150×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, 40% of Ethanol (0.05% DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. 2.09TFA salts, LCMS (ESI, m/z): [M+H]+ =496.2. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.10-8.00 (m, 2H), 7.55-7.45 (m, 1H), 7.40-7.30 (m, 2H), 4.74-4.63 (m, 1H), 4.36-4.25 (m, 1H), 4.07-3.96 (m, 1H), 3.73-3.63 (m, 1H), 3.61 (s, 3H), 3.48-3.36 (m, 1H), 3.15-3.05 (m, 1H), 2.96-2.87 (m, 1H), 2.72-2.60 (m, 1H), 2.42-2.31 (m, 1H), 2.01-1.91 (m, 1H), 1.65-1.54 (m, 3H), 0.76-0.74 (m, 3H), 0.67-0.64 (m,3H); ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -73.47(6.27F, TFA), -118.74 (1F).
200	 isomer 1	491.4	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.451 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 9.48 (s, 1H), 8.91 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.55 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.50-7.39 (m, 2H), 7.19 (s, 1H), 5.80-4.50 (m, 2H), 3.62-3.51 (m, 1H), 3.40-3.30 (m, 1H), 2.92-2.80 (m, 2H), 2.42-2.32 (m, 1H), 2.20-2.01 (m, 1H), 1.95-1.85 (m, 2H), 1.60-1.50 (m, 1H), 1.49-1.35 (m, 2H), 0.97 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 3H), 0.75-0.58 (m, 6H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -138.90 (1F), -141.04 (1F).

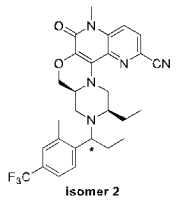
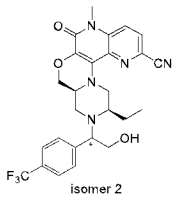
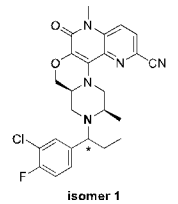
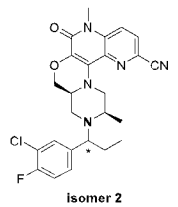
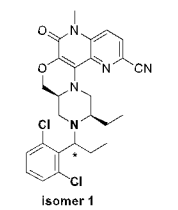
201	 isomer 2	491.4	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.589 min; 1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 9.49 (s, 1H), 8.91 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.55 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.49-7.36 (m, 2H), 7.20 (s, 1H), 6.01-4.55 (m, 2H), 3.67-3.38 (m, 2H), 3.19-3.05 (m, 1H), 2.65-2.55 (m, 1H), 2.31-2.22 (m, 1H), 2.12-1.92 (m, 1H), 1.90-1.80 (m, 2H), 1.71-1.59 (m, 1H), 1.56-1.35 (m, 2H), 1.01 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.75-0.54 (m, 6H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -139.21 (1F), -141.10 (1F).
202	 isomer 1	509.4	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 2.258 min; column: ChiralPak AD, 150×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, 30% of Ethanol (0.05% DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 9.49 (s, 1H), 8.91 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 8.54 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.19 (t, J = 9.4 Hz, 2H), 6.33 – 4.18 (m, 2H), 3.92 – 3.83 (m, 1H), 3.42 (s, 1H), 3.16 – 3.04 (m, 1H), 2.76 – 2.67 (m, 1H), 2.42 – 2.34 (m, 1H), 2.03 – 1.80 (m, 3H), 1.78 – 1.68 (m, 1H), 1.67 – 1.53 (m, 1H), 1.44 – 1.31 (m, 1H), 1.04 – 0.94 (m, 3H), 0.75 – 0.59 (m, 6H).^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -109.62 (3F)
203	 isomer 2	509.4	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 2.691 min; column: ChiralPak AD, 150×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, 30% of Ethanol (0.05% DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 9.48 (s, 1H), 8.91 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 8.55 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.22 (t, J = 9.3 Hz, 2H), 6.36 – 4.36 (m, 2H), 4.01 – 3.94 (m, 1H), 3.43 – 3.33 (m, 1H), 2.99 – 2.89 (m, 1H), 2.86 – 2.74 (m, 1H), 2.42 – 2.33 (m, 1H), 2.06 – 1.88 (m, 2H), 1.88 – 1.75 (m, 2H), 1.52 – 1.36 (m, 2H), 0.95 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H), 0.80 – 0.71 (m, 6H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -109.44 (3F).
204	 isomer 1	537.3	SFC analysis: 98.52% ee; retention time: 4.932 min; column: ChiralCel OD, 150×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, 40% of Methanol (0.05% DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 9.51 – 9.43 (m, 1H), 8.98 – 8.85 (m, 1H), 8.60 – 8.50 (m, 1H), 7.77 – 7.70 (m, 2H), 7.56 – 7.48 (m, 2H), 4.82 – 4.64 (m, 3H), 3.59 – 3.47 (m, 1H), 2.95 (dd, J = 11.9, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 2.77 – 2.61 (m, 1H), 2.43 – 2.33 (m, 2H), 1.92 (dd, J = 34.0, 26.4 Hz, 2H), 1.54 – 1.43 (m, 1H), 1.39 – 1.28 (m, 1H), 1.02 – 0.94 (m, 3H), 0.83 – 0.63 (m, 9H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -60.66 (3F).
205	 isomer 1	541.5	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.950 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 9.49 (s, 1H), 8.91 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.55 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.83 – 7.58 (m, 3H), 6.00 - 4.40 (m, 2H), 4.10 - 3.95 (m, 1H), 3.44 - 3.33 (m, 1H), 3.03 – 2.76 (m, 2H), 2.44 - 2.30 (m, 1H), 2.11 – 1.79 (m, 3H), 1.76 – 1.58 (m, 1H), 1.53 – 1.34 (m, 2H), 1.02 - 0.90 (m, 3H), 0.80 - 0.62 (m, 6H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -60.93 (3F); -116.21 (1F).

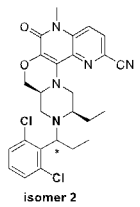
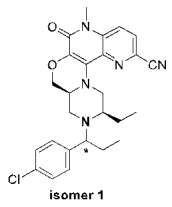
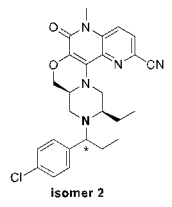
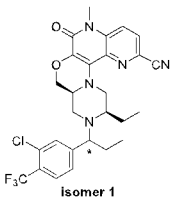
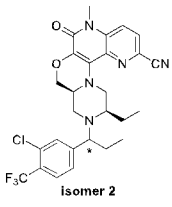
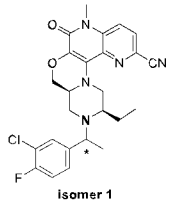
206	 isomer 1	546.4	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 2.182 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm) δ 8.10 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.03 – 7.90 (m, 3H), 7.89 – 7.82 (m, 1H), 5.98 – 5.25 (m, 1H), 5.17 – 4.94 (m, 1H), 4.36 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 4.04 – 3.92 (m, 1H), 3.85 – 3.61 (m, 5H), 3.60 – 3.41 (m, 1H), 3.28 – 2.89 (m, 2H), 2.49 – 2.05 (m, 2H), 2.08 – 1.71 (m, 2H), 1.39 – 1.05 (m, 3H), 0.74 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm) δ -64.57 (3F).
207	 isomer 2	546.4	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 2.057 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm) δ 8.09 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.01 – 7.84 (m, 4H), 5.82 – 5.60 (m, 1H), 5.07 – 4.90 (m, 1H), 4.52 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 4.08 (t, J = 26.0, 15.2 Hz, 1H), 3.99 – 3.78 (m, 2H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.29 – 3.19 (m, 2H), 3.20 – 2.97 (m, 1H), 2.61 – 2.41 (m, 1H), 2.25 – 1.66 (m, 3H), 1.03 – 0.58 (m, 6H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm) δ -64.57 (3F).
208	 isomer 1	523.4	SFC analysis: 94.3% ee; retention time: 9.389 min; column: Whelk O1(S, S), 250×4.6mm I.D., 5μm, 50% of isopropanol (0.05% DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.0 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 9.49 (s, 1H), 8.98 – 8.84 (m, 1H), 8.58 – 8.49 (m, 1H), 7.57 – 7.44 (m, 2H), 7.38 – 7.28 (m, 1H), 4.44 – 4.40 (m, 1H), 3.12 – 3.05 (m, 1H), 2.81 – 2.71 (m, 1H), 2.39 – 2.06 (m, 4H), 2.05 – 1.80 (m, 3H), 1.62 – 1.40 (m, 3H), 1.01 – 0.95 (m, 3H), 0.72 – 0.62 (m, 6H).
209	 isomer 2	523.4	SFC analysis: 97.36% ee; retention time: 10.051 min; column: Whelk O1(S, S), 250×4.6mm I.D., 5μm, 50% of isopropanol (0.05% DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.0 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 9.49 (s, 1H), 8.96 – 8.87 (m, 1H), 8.59 – 8.47 (m, 1H), 7.52 – 7.42 (m, 2H), 7.34 – 7.29 (m, 1H), 4.45 – 4.31 (m, 1H), 3.16 - 3.14 (m, 1H), 2.82 – 2.73 (m, 1H), 2.41 – 2.20 (m, 2H), 2.18 – 2.09 (m, 1H), 2.07 – 1.96 (m, 1H), 1.86 -1.83 (m, 1H), 1.72 – 1.68 (m, 2H), 1.44 – 1.38 (m, 1H), 1.29 - 1.23 (m, 2H), 1.08 – 0.99 (m, 3H), 0.70 – 0.60 (m, 3H), 0.53 – 0.45 (m, 3H).
212	 isomer 1	528.4	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.408 min; 0.20FA salt; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.37(s, 0.2H, FA), 8.08-7.98 (m, 2H), 7.48-7.38 (m, 2H), 7.35-7.25 (m, 2H), 4.70-4.60 (m, 1H), 4.38-4.28 (m, 1H), 4.05-3.92 (m, 1H), 3.70-3.60 (m, 1H), 3.69-3.58 (m, 4H), 3.15-3.05 (m, 1H), 2.90-2.80 (m, 1H), 2.65-2.55 (m, 1H), 2.37-2.26 (m, 1H), 1.97-1.86 (m, 1H), 1.65-1.45 (m, 3H), 0.73 (t, J=7.3 Hz, 3H), 0.65 (t, J=7.2 Hz, 3H); ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -56.77(3F).
213	 isomer 2	528.4	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.510 min; 0.28FA salt; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.43(s, 0.28H, FA), 8.10-8.00 (m, 2H), 7.47-7.37 (m, 2H), 7.32-7.22 (m, 2H), 5.29-5.19 (m, 1H), 4.18-4.08 (m, 1H), 3.83-3.71 (m, 1H), 3.58-3.48 (m, 4H), 3.30-3.20 (m, 1H), 3.10-2.90 (m, 2H), 2.39-2.29 (m, 2H), 1.85-1.60 (m, 2H), 1.59-1.40 (m, 2H), 1.02 (t, J=7.3 Hz, 3H), 0.57 (t, J=7.2 Hz, 3H); ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -56.67 (3F).

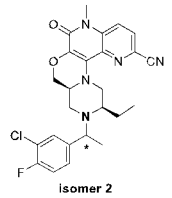
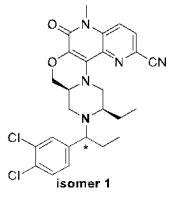
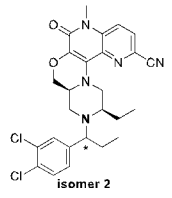
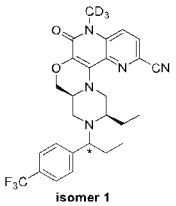
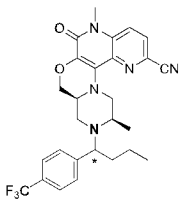
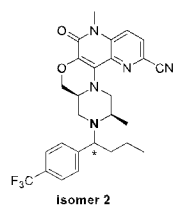
214	 isomer 1	496.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.611 min; 0.19FA salt; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.40(s, 0.19H, FA), 8.10-8.00 (m, 2H), 7.66-7.54 (m, 1H), 7.44-7.34 (m, 1H), 7.29-7.19 (m, 1H), 5.18-5.08 (m, 1H), 4.41-4.31 (m, 1H), 4.19-4.09 (m, 1H), 3.98-3.88 (m, 1H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.53-3.42 (m, 1H), 3.08-2.98 (m, 1H), 2.92-2.82 (m, 1H), 2.41-2.31 (m, 2H), 2.03-1.90 (m, 1H), 1.70-1.43 (m, 3H), 0.77 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 3H), 0.64 (t, J = 6.0 Hz, 3H);^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ-113.65 (1F).
215	 isomer 2	496.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.602 min; 0.29FA salt; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.41(s, 0.29H, FA), 8.12-8.02 (m, 2H), 7.64-7.54 (m, 1H), 7.44-7.34 (m, 1H), 7.33-7.23 (m, 1H), 5.34-5.24 (m, 1H), 4.22-4.06 (m, 2H), 3.86-3.76 (m, 1H), 3.58 (s, 3H), 3.43-3.33 (m, 1H), 3.08-2.94 (m, 2H), 2.43-2.30 (m, 2H), 1.94-1.72 (m, 2H), 1.62-1.44 (m, 2H), 1.02 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 3H), 0.61 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 3H); ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ-113.76 (1F).
216	 isomer 1	507.4	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 2.373 min; column: ChiralCel OD, 100×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, 5-40% of Methanol (0.05%DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 9.48 (s, 1H), 8.91 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.54 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 7.68-7.58 (m, 1H), 7.46-7.36 (m, 1H), 7.32-7.22 (m, 1H), 5.91-4.66 (m, 2H), 4.13-4.03 (m, 1H), 3.42-4.32 (m, 1H), 3.01-2.81 (m, 2H), 2.41-2.28 (m, 1H), 2.21-2.05 (m, 1H), 2.01-1.84 (m, 2H), 1.69-1.56 (m, 1H), 1.51-1.36 (m, 2H), 0.96 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H), 0.81-0.58 (m, 6H); ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ-113.63 (1F).
217	 isomer 2	507.4	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 3.220 min; column: ChiralCel OD, 100×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, 5-40% of Methanol (0.05%DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 9.50 (s, 1H), 8.91 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.55 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 7.43-7.33 (m, 1H), 7.32-7.22 (m, 1H), 5.92-4.61 (m, 2H), 4.02-3.91 (m, 1H), 3.60-3.41 (m, 1H), 3.18-3.08 (m, 1H), 2.70-2.58 (m, 1H), 2.25-2.14 (m, 1H), 2.10-1.79 (m, 2H), 1.78-1.68 (m, 1H), 1.68-1.51 (m, 2H), 1.50-1.36 (m, 1H), 1.11-0.97 (m, 3H), 0.72-0.61 (m, 6H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ-113.68 (1F).
218	 isomer 2	537.3	SFC analysis: 99.68% ee; retention time: 5.565 min; column: ChiralCel OD, 150×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, 40% of Methanol (0.05% DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 9.49 (s, 1H), 8.91 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 8.55 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.57 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 5.36 – 4.89 (m, 1H), 4.87 – 4.58 (m, 2H), 3.57 – 3.54 (m, 1H), 3.05 (s, 1H), 2.62 – 2.53 (m, 1H), 2.31 – 2.17 (m, 2H), 2.15 – 2.02 (m, 1H), 1.95 – 1.84 (m, 1H), 1.67 – 1.52 (m, 1H), 1.48 – 1.36 (m, 1H), 1.05 – 0.96 (m, 3H), 0.81 – 0.68 (m, 9H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -60.66 (3F).

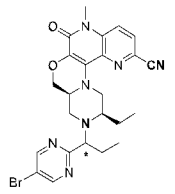
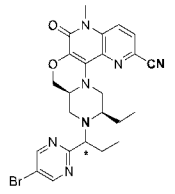
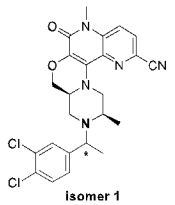
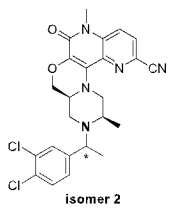
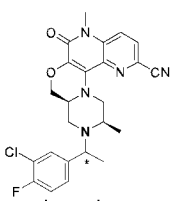
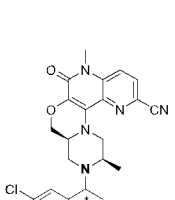
222	 isomer 1	484.4	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 1.592 min; column: Chiralcel OJ, 150×4.6mm I.D., 3um, 40% of Methanol (0.05% DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.10-8.00 (m, 2H), 7.75-7.65 (m, 2H), 7.62-7.50 (m, 2H), 4.63-4.53 (m, 1H), 4.37-4.27 (m, 1H), 4.13-4.03 (m, 1H), 3.87-3.77 (m, 1H), 3.58 (s, 3H), 3.50-3.40 (m, 1H), 3.22-3.12 (m, 1H), 2.95-2.85 (m, 1H), 2.73-2.63 (m, 2H), 1.32 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 0.98 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H); ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -60.77 (3F).
223	 isomer 2	484.4	SFC analysis: 98.7% ee; retention time: 1.889 min; column: Chiralcel OJ, 150×4.6mm I.D., 3um, 40% of Methanol (0.05% DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.14-8.04 (m, 2H), 7.75-7.65 (m, 2H), 7.63-7.53 (m, 2H), 4.63-4.53 (m, 1H), 4.15-4.05 (m, 1H), 3.97-3.87 (m, 1H), 3.82-3.72 (m, 1H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.49-3.38 (m, 2H), 3.35-3.25 (m, 1H), 2.47-2.36 (m, 2H), 1.29 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 1.12 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H); ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -60.70 (3F).
224	 isomer 1	540.2	^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm) δ 8.21 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.81 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.54 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 5.29 (s, 1H), 5.00 (dd, J = 12.2, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 4.59 (s, 1H), 4.38 (dd, J = 10.8, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 4.06-3.98 (m, 1H), 3.79-3.71 (m, 1H), 3.58-3.47 (m, 1H), 3.11-3.00 (m, 2H), 2.70-2.60 (m, 1H), 2.46 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 2.11-1.98 (m, 1H), 1.85-1.72 (m, 1H), 1.70-1.64 (m, 1H), 1.60 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 6H), 0.82 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H), 0.68 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm) δ -63.83 (3F).
225	 isomer 1	493.2	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 11.822 min; column: Whelk O1(S, S), 250×4.6mm I.D., 5μm, 50% of Methanol (0.05% of DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 9.46 (s, 1H), 8.88 – 8.86 (m, 1H), 8.54 – 8.52 (m, 1H), 7.68 – 7.66 (m, 2H), 7.48 – 7.46 (m, 2H), 6.23 – 5.89 (m, 1H), 5.26 – 4.92 (m, 1H), 3.40 – 3.39 (m, 1H), 3.00 – 2.98 (m, 1H), 2.69 – 2.67 (m, 1H), 2.44 – 1.74 (m, 7H), 1.73 – 1.56 (m, 1H), 0.80 – 0.65 (m, 3H).^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -60.72 (3F)
226	 isomer 2	493.2	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 12.599 min; column: Whelk O1(S, S), 250×4.6mm I.D., 5μm, 50% of Methanol (0.05% of DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 9.46 (s, 1H), 8.89 – 8.87 (m, 1H), 8.54 – 8.52 (m, 1H), 7.67 – 7.65 (m, 2H), 7.48 – 7.46 (m, 2H), 6.23 – 5.87 (m, 1H), 5.27 – 4.92 (m, 1H), 3.40 – 3.38 (m, 1H), 3.00 – 2.98 (m, 1H), 2.70 – 2.67 (m, 1H), 2.44 – 1.74 (m, 7H), 1.73 – 1.56 (m, 1H), 0.80 – 0.65 (m, 3H).^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -60.72 (3F)
228	 isomer 1	526.5	^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm): δ 7.75-7.65 (m, 2H), 7.62-7.52 (m, 2H). 7.47-7.36 (m, 2H), 4.77-4.67 (m, 1H), 4.38-4.28 (m, 3H), 4.17-4.07 (m, 1H), 3.74-3.64 (m, 1H), 3.52-3.42 (m, 1H), 3.26-3.16 (m, 1H), 2.94-2.80 (m, 1H), 2.74-2.64 (m, 1H), 2.56-2.46 (m, 1H), 2.05-1.85 (m, 1H), 1.77-1.50 (m, 3H), 1.36-1.29 (m, 3H), 0.86 (t, J

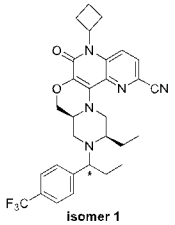
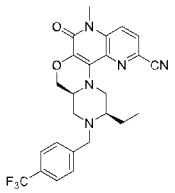
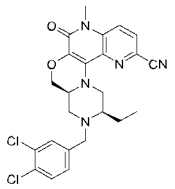
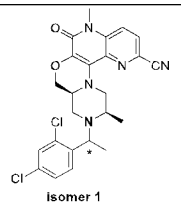
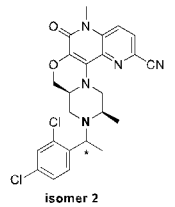
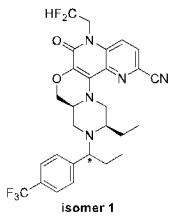
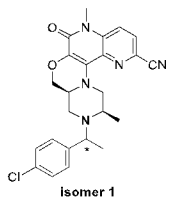
			= 8.0 Hz, 3H), 0.71 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm): δ-62.38 (3F).
229	 isomer 1	493.2	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 2.836 min; column: Chiralpak IG-3 100×4.6mm I.D., 3um, 40% of Methanol (0.05% of DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*$_6$, ppm) δ 9.52 (s, 1H), 8.91 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 8.54 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.77 - 7.70 (m, 2H), 7.68 - 7.60 (m, 2H), 4.95 - 4.52 (m, 2H), 3.69 – 3.54 (m, 2H), 3.52 - 3.44 (m, 1H), 3.42 - 3.37 (m, 1H), 3.18 - 3.10 (m, 1H), 2.04 – 1.73 (m, 4H), 1.71 – 1.56 (m, 2H), 0.63 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-*d*$_6$, ppm) δ -60.69 (3F).
230	 isomer 2	493.2	SFC analysis: 99.56% ee; retention time: 4.430 min; column: Chiralpak IG-3 100×4.6mm I.D., 3um, 40% of Methanol (0.05% of DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*$_6$, ppm) δ 9.52 (s, 1H), 8.91 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 8.55 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.77 - 7.70 (m, 2H), 7.68 - 7.60 (m, 2H), 4.97 - 4.55 (m, 2H), 3.68 – 3.53 (m, 2H), 3.52 - 3.43 (m, 1H), 3.41 - 3.35 (m, 1H), 3.18 - 3.09 (m, 1H), 2.00 – 1.74 (m, 4H), 1.71 – 1.56 (m, 2H), 0.63 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (377 MHz, DMSO-*d*$_6$, ppm) δ -60.69 (3F).
231	 isomer 1	492.4	SFC analysis: 100.00% ee; retention time: 4.311 min; column: ChiralCel OX, 100×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, 40% of Ethanol (0.05% of DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*$_6$, ppm) δ 8.13-7.99 (m, 2H), 7.39 (t, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 6.83-6.79 (m, 2H), 5.35-5.20 (m, 1H), 4.25-4.10 (m, 1H), 3.87-3.78 (m, 2H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 3.58 (s, 3H), 3.31-3.23 (m, 1H), 3.08-2.93 (m, 2H), 2.46-2.30 (m, 2H), 1.93-1.65 (m, 2H), 1.62-1.38 (m, 2H), 1.01 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.63 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-*d*$_6$, ppm): δ -117.13 (1F).
232	 isomer 2	492.4	SFC analysis: 99.6% ee; retention time: 5.780 min; column: ChiralCel OX, 100×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, 40% of Ethanol (0.05% of DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*$_6$, ppm) δ 8.10-8.00 (m, 2H), 7.33 (t, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 6.85-6.70 (m, 2H), 4.75-4.65 (m, 1H), 4.40-4.30 (m, 1H), 4.05-3.95 (m, 1H), 3.93-3.83 (m, 1H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.42-3.32 (m, 1H), 3.15-3.04 (m, 1H), 2.96-2.87 (m, 1H), 2.79-2.60 (m, 1H), 2.45-2.30 (m, 1H), 2.10-1.96 (m, 1H), 1.64-1.49 (m, 3H), 0.76 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H), 0.68 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H);. ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-*d*$_6$, ppm): δ -116.31 (1F).
233	 isomer 1	526.2	SFC analysis: 100.0% ee; retention time: 2.487 min; column: ChiralCel OD, 150×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, 40% of Ethanol (0.05% of DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, methanol-*d*$_4$, ppm) δ 8.05 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.91 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.56-7.40 (m, 2H), 5.50-5.32 (m, 1H), 4.20-4.10 (m, 1H), 4.09-3.97 (m, 1H) 3.91-3.80 (m, 1H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 3.65-3.42 (m, 1H), 3.35-3.25 (m, 1H), 3.21-3.11 (m, 1H), 2.60-2.33 (m, 5H), 2.15-1.98 (m, 1H), 1.89-1.77 (m, 1H), 1.71-1.68 (m, 2H), 1.10 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 3H), 0.67 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, methanol-*d*$_4$, ppm): δ -63.90 (3F).

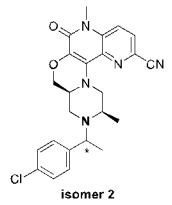
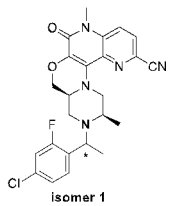
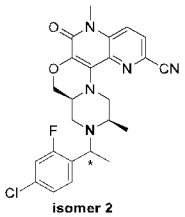
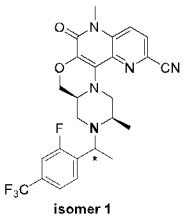
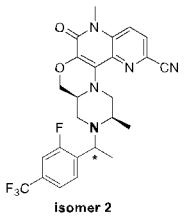
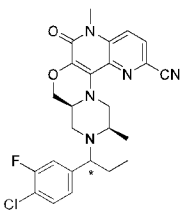
234	 isomer 2	526.2	SFC analysis: 100.0% ee; retention time: 3.403 min; column: ChiralCel OD, 150×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, 40% of Ethanol (0.05% of DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm) δ 8.03 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.87 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.47 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 5.53-5.35 (m, 1H), 4.45-4.30 (m, 1H), 4.15-4.01 (m, 2H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 3.65-3.52 (m, 1H), 3.12-3.02 (m, 1H), 3.00-2.90 (m, 1H), 2.65-2.55 (m, 1H), 2.52-2.46 (m, 4H), 2.25-2.02 (m, 1H), 1.95-1.81 (m, 1H), 1.74-1.62 (m, 1H), 1.60-1.51 (m, 1H), 0.80 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.70 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm): δ -63.89 (3F).
236	 isomer 2	514.2	^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm) δ 8.04 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.67-7.55 (m, 4H), 5.24-5.14 (m, 1H), 4.41-4.33 (m, 1H), 4.13-4.03 (m, 1H), 3.98-3.88 (m, 1H), 3.92-3.79 (m, 2H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 3.66-3.58 (m, 1H), 3.18-3.03 (m, 2H), 2.83-2.73 (m, 1H), 2.55-2.47 (m, 1H), 1.87-1.74 (m, 1H), 1.68-1.56 (m, 1H), 0.83 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm): δ -63.91 (3F).
237	 isomer 1	482.2	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 3.500 min; column: ChiralCel OD, 150×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, 40% of Ethanol (0.05% DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.13-8.03 (m, 2H), 7.55-7.44 (m, 1H), 7.42-7.32 (m, 2H), 4.95-4.85 (m, 1H), 4.18-4.08 (m, 1H), 3.93-3.82 (m, 1H), 3.58 (s, 3H), 3.46-3.38 (m, 2H), 3.25-3.12 (m, 2H), 2.41-2.31 (m, 2H), 1.97-1.87 (m, 1H), 1.58-1.48 (m, 1H), 1.07 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 3H), 0.61 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 3H); ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -118.95 (1F).
238	 isomer 2	482.2	SFC analysis: 99.72% ee; retention time: 4.484 min; column: ChiralCel OD, 150×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, 40% of Ethanol (0.05% DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.10-8.00 (s, 2H), 7.58-7.48 (m, 1H), 7.44-7.30 (m, 2H), 4.39-4.29 (m, 1H), 4.21-4.11 (m, 1H),3.96-3.86 (m, 1H), 3.75-3.65 (m, 1H), 3.60 (s, 3H), 3.49-3.39 (m, 1H), 3.30-3.20 (m, 1H), 2.85-2.60 (m, 3H), 1.96-1.88 (m, 1H), 1.62-1.52 (m, 1H), 1.03 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 3H), 0.72(t, J = 8.0 Hz, 3H); ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -118.79 (1F).
239	 isomer 1	512.4	SFC analysis: 98.12% ee; retention time: 1.716 min; column: Chiralpak AD-3 150×4.6mm I.D., 3um, 40% of Ethanol (0.05% of DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.15-8.04 (m, 2H), 7.50-7.39 (m, 2H), 7.32-7.20 (m, 1H), 5.35-5.24 (m, 1H), 4.60-4.48 (m, 1H), 4.25-4.14 (m, 1H), 3.85-3.75 (m, 1H), 3.58 (s, 3H), 3.30-3.15 (m, 1H), 3.12-3.02 (m, 1H), 2.95-2.85 (m, 1H), 2.60-2.50 (m, 1H), 2.41-2.29 (m, 1H), 2.26-2.14 (m, 1H), 1.98-1.87 (m, 1H), 1.70-1.68 (m, 1H), 1.48-1.36 (m, 1H), 0.97 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H), 0.62 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H)

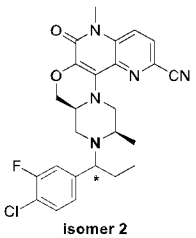
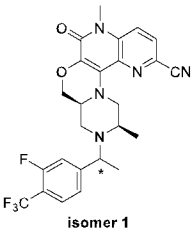
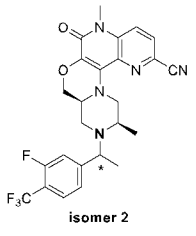
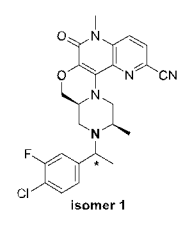
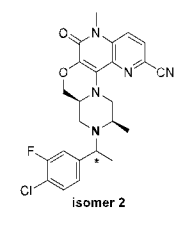
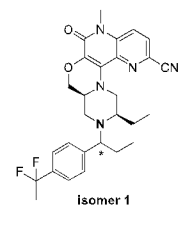
240	 isomer 2	512.4	SFC analysis: 97.48% ee; retention time: 2.061 min; Column: Chiralpak AD-3 150×4.6mm I.D., 3um, 40% of Ethanol (0.05% of DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.09-7.99 (m, 2H), 7.49-7.39 (m, 2H), 7.32-7.22 (m, 1H), 5.28-5.18 (m, 1H), 4.51-4.41 (m, 1H), 4.39-4.29 (m, 1H), 3.96-3.85 (m, 1H), 3.58 (s, 3H), 3.49-3.39 (m, 1H), 3.11-3.01 (m, 1H), 2.87-2.76 (m, 1H), 2.59-2.49 (m, 1H), 2.26-2.16 (m, 1H), 2.15-2.03 (m, 1H), 1.98-1.88 (m, 1H), 1.80-1.70 (m, 1H), 1.55-1.40 (m, 1H), 0.78 (t, J = 7.3 H, 3H), 0.67 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H)
243	 isomer 1	478.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.553 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm) δ 7.74-7.64 (m, 2H), z 7.33-7.23 (m, 4H), 5.37 (dd, J = 12.0, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 4.13 (dd, J = 11.0, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 3.94-3.82 (m, 1H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 3.49-3.32 (m, 2H), 3.20-3.06 (m, 2H), 2.42-2.33 (m, 2H), 1.93-1.71 (m, 2H), 1.54-1.44 (m, 1H), 1.38-1.27 (m, 1H), 1.12 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H), 0.64 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H).
244	 isomer 2	478.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.548 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm) δ 8.01 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.86 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.37-7.28 (m, 4H), 5.06 (dd, J = 12.3, 3.3 Hz, 1H), 4.36 (dd, J = 10.9, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 4.07-3.98 (m, 1H), 3.69 (s, 3H), 3.67-3.60 (m, 1H), 3.55-3.45 (m, 1H), 3.12-2.98 (m, 2H), 2.70-2.58 (m, 1H), 2.49 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 2.08-1.96 (m, 1H), 1.79-1.66 (m, 1H), 1.66-1.52 (m, 2H), 0.80 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H), 0.68 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H).
245	 isomer 1	546.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 2.584 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm) δ 7.77-7.62 (m, 3H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 7.33 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 5.42 (dd, J = 12.2, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 4.17 (dd, J = 11.0, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 3.97-3.84 (m, 1H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 3.53-3.36 (m, 2H), 3.21-3.04 (m, 2H), 2.50-2.28 (m, 2H), 1.97-1.77 (m, 2H), 1.57-1.42 (m, 2H), 1.13 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H), 0.66 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H).^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm) δ -62.27 (3F).
246	 isomer 2	546.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 2.493 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm) δ 8.03 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.87 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.75 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (s, 1H), 7.47 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 5.11 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 4.38 (dd, J = 10.9, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 4.12-4.00 (m, 1H), 3.84-3.76 (m, 1H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 3.62-3.52 (m, 1H), 3.12 (dd, J = 12.2, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 3.01 (dd, J = 11.8, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 2.73-2.64 (m, 1H), 2.55-2.42 (m, 1H), 2.11-1.97 (m, 1H), 1.82-1.71 (m, 1H), 1.69-1.56 (m, 2H), 0.86 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.71 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H).^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm) δ -63.61 (3F).
247	 isomer 1	482.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.535 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.06 (s, 2H), 7.56 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 7.39 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 5.00 (d, J = 12.1 Hz, 1H), 4.38 – 4.31 (m, 1H), 4.02 – 3.89 (m, 2H), 3.60 (s, 3H), 3.48 (s, 1H), 2.96 (dd, J = 32.3, 9.5 Hz, 2H), 2.44 (s, 1H), 2.01 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 1.60 (d, J = 33.3 Hz, 2H), 1.30 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 0.80 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -119 (1F).

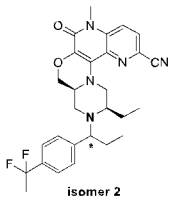
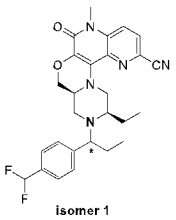
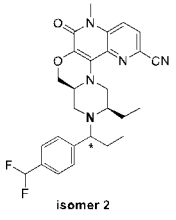
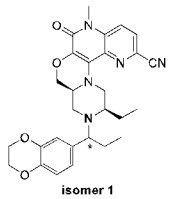
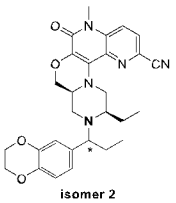
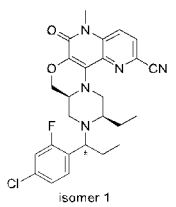
248	 isomer 2	482.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.480 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.11 – 8.05 (m, 2H), 7.57 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.38 (dd, J = 11.2, 6.0 Hz, 2H), 5.08 (d, J = 9.5 Hz, 1H), 4.19 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 3.92 – 3.74 (m, 2H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.30 – 3.24 (m, 1H), 3.19 (d, J = 11.3 Hz, 1H), 2.99 (d, J = 10.7 Hz, 1H), 2.43 – 2.31 (m, 2H), 1.72 (s, 1H), 1.52 (s, 1H), 1.23 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 4H), 1.01 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -119.17 (1F).
249	 isomer 1	512.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.783 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.11 – 8.05 (m, 2H), 7.64 – 7.57 (m, 2H), 7.35 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 5.30 (d, J = 12.8 Hz, 1H), 4.24 – 4.16 (m, 1H), 3.82 (dd, J = 10.7, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.55 (d, J = 5.8 Hz, 1H), 3.08 – 2.98 (m, 2H), 2.39 (d, J = 4.4 Hz, 1H), 1.81 (d, J = 38.1 Hz, 2H), 1.49 (dd, J = 14.1, 7.6 Hz, 2H), 1.24 (s, 2H), 1.02 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H), 0.60 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H).
250	 isomer 2	512.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.819 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.11 – 8.05 (m, 2H), 7.64 – 7.57 (m, 2H), 7.35 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 5.30 (d, J = 12.8 Hz, 1H), 4.24 – 4.16 (m, 1H), 3.82 (dd, J = 10.7, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.55 (d, J = 5.8 Hz, 1H), 3.08 – 2.98 (m, 2H), 2.39 (d, J = 4.4 Hz, 1H), 1.81 (d, J = 38.1 Hz, 2H), 1.49 (dd, J = 14.1, 7.6 Hz, 2H), 1.24 (s, 2H), 1.02 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H), 0.60 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H).
251	 isomer 1	515.2	^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm) δ 8.03 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.87 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.67 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.57 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 5.13 (d, J = 11.2 Hz, 1H), 4.39 (dd, J = 10.9, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 4.10-4.02 (m, 1H), 3.85-3.75 (m, 1H), 3.62-3.52 (m, 1H), 3.16-3.04 (m, 2H), 2.77-2.65 (m, 1H), 2.57-2.45 (m, 1H), 2.14-2.03 (m, 1H), 1.84-1.58 (m, 3H), 0.81 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H), 0.70 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm): δ -63.89 (3F).
253	 isomer 1	512.2	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 2.416 min; column: ChiralCel OD, 150×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, 40% of Methanol (0.05%DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm) δ 8.05 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.91 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.57 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 5.21-5.10 (m, 1H), 4.13-4.03 (m, 1H), 3.96-3.88 (m, 1H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 3.69-3.59 (m, 1H), 3.57-3.47 (m, 1H), 3.47-3.37 (m, 2H), 2.62-2.35 (m, 2H), 2.03-1.90 (m, 1H), 1.78-1.55 (m, 1H), 1.20 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 1.12-0.92 (m, 2H), 0.88 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm): δ -63.86 (3F).
254	 isomer 2	512.2	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 3.227 min; column: ChiralCel OD, 150×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, 40% of Methanol (0.05%DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm) δ 8.07 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.78-7.52 (m, 4H), 4.49-4.36 (m, 1H), 4.27-4.17 (m, 1H), 4.13-3.86 (m, 1H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 3.65-3.39 (m, 2H), 3.30-3.27 (m, 2H), 3.17-2.84 (m, 2H), 2.23-1.98 (m, 1H), 1.86-1.66 (m, 1H), 1.30-1.17 (m, 4H), 1.08-0.98 (m, 1H), 0.90 (t, J = 6.0Hz, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm): δ -64.04 (3F).

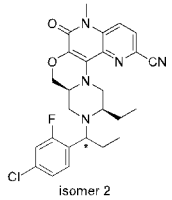
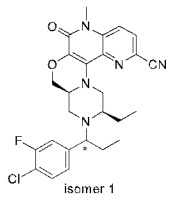
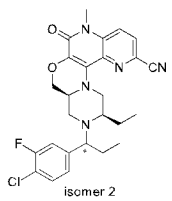
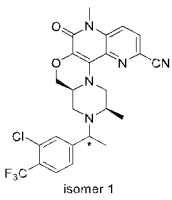
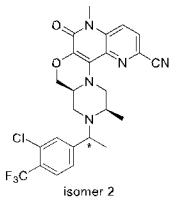
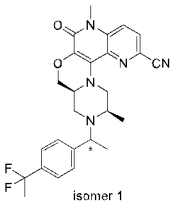
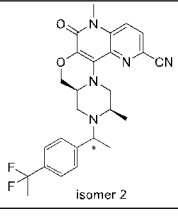
255	 isomer 1	524.4	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.359 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 9.02 (s, 2H), 8.10 – 8.00 (m, 2H), 4.43 - 4.32 (m, 1H), 4.25 – 4.14 (m, 1H), 4.09 - 4.01 (m, 1H), 3.80 - 3.72 (m, 1H), 3.61 (s, 3H), 3.43 - 3.35 (m, 1H), 3.14 - 3.02 (m, 2H), 2.78 - 2.71 (m, 1H), 2.56 - 2.52 (m, 1H), 1.98 - 1.87 (m, 2H), 1.82 – 1.60 (m, 2H), 0.88 – 0.79 (m, 6H).
256	 isomer 2	524.4	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.313 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.97 (s, 2H), 8.09 - 8.04 (m, 2H), 4.87 - 4.78 (m, 1H), 4.23 - 4.17 (m, 1H), 3.90 – 3.79 (m, 2H), 3.58 (s, 3H), 3.29 - 3.23 (m, 1H), 3.16 - 3.09 (m, 1H), 3.07 - 2.99 (m, 1H), 2.74 – 2.64 (m, 2H), 2.01 – 1.77 (m, 3H), 1.68 – 1.56 (m, 1H), 0.92 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.71 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H).
257	 isomer 1	484.4	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.398 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm) δ 8.02 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.86 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.47 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.33 (dd, J = 8.3, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 4.91 (dd, J = 12.3, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 4.37 (dd, J = 11.0, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 4.12 (dd, J = 11.0, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 3.84-3.75 (m, 1H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 3.64-3.54 (m, 1H), 3.26 (dd, J = 12.3, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 2.99 (dd, J = 11.6, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 2.91-2.78 (m, 1H), 2.77-2.65 (m, 1H), 1.34 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 1.07 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3H).
258	 isomer 2	484.4	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.408 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm) δ 8.02 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.89 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.58 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.47 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.34 (dd, J = 8.3, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 4.76 (dd, J = 12.1, 4.2 Hz, 1H), 4.11 (dd, J = 10.9, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 4.07-3.96 (m, 1H), 3.82-3.71 (m, 1H), 3.69 (s, 3H), 3.53 (dd, J = 12.1, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 3.49-3.40 (m, 1H), 3.40-3.32 (m, 1H), 2.58-2.41 (m, 2H), 1.33 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 1.19 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H).
259	 isomer 1	468.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 2.338 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm) δ 8.04 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.53 (dd, J = 7.3, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.40 – 7.33 (m, 1H), 7.19 (t, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 4.81 (dd, J = 12.2, 4.1 Hz, 1H), 4.15 – 4.08 (m, 1H), 4.06 – 3.98 (m, 1H), 3.82 – 3.72 (m, 1H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 3.54 (dd, J = 12.1, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 3.51 – 3.43 (m, 1H), 3.43 – 3.33 (m, 1H), 2.56 – 2.42 (m, 2H), 1.34 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 1.20 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H).^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm) δ -120.59 (1F)
260	 isomer 2	468.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 2.303 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm) δ 8.02 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.86 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.51 (dd, J = 7.2, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.38 – 7.31 (m, 1H), 7.19 (t, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 4.92 (dd, J = 12.2, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 4.38 (dd, J = 11.0, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 4.19 – 4.08 (m, 1H), 3.82 – 3.74 (m, 1H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 3.62 – 3.52 (m, 1H), 3.26 (dd, J = 12.3, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 3.00 (dd, J = 11.6, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 2.91 – 2.79 (m, 1H), 2.75 – 2.66 (m, 1H), 1.34 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 1.07 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm) δ -120.36 (1F)

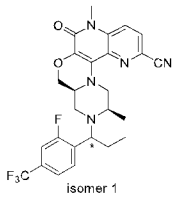
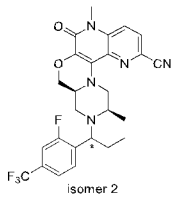
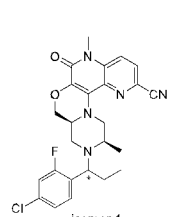
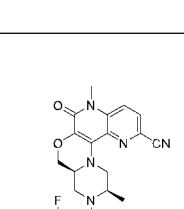
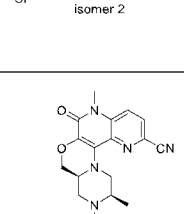
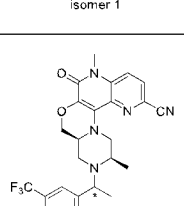
263	 isomer 1	552.2	^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm) δ 7.63 (dd, J = 12.8, 7.2 Hz, 4H), 7.45 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 4.97 – 4.77 (m, 2H), 4.37 (dd, J = 10.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.16 – 4.05 (m, 1H), 4.03 – 3.83 (m, 1H), 3.73 (dd, J = 8.7, 4.3 Hz, 1H), 3.53 (s, 1H), 3.10 (d, J = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 2.96 (d, J = 9.1 Hz, 1H), 2.83 – 2.73 (m, 1H), 2.70 – 2.47 (m, 5H), 2.08 – 1.73 (m, 5H), 0.91 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H), 0.72 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm) δ -62.36 (3F).
265		484.2	^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.08 (s, 2H), 7.71 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.60 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 4.70 (dd, J = 12.2, 3.9 Hz, 1H), 4.27 (dd, J = 10.8, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 4.00 (dd, J = 10.7, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.85 (d, J = 14.3 Hz, 1H), 3.73 (d, J = 14.2 Hz, 1H), 3.61 (s, 3H), 3.44 – 3.36 (m, 2H), 2.72 – 2.54 (m, 3H), 1.74 - 1.57 (m, 2H), 0.95 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H).^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -60.72 (3F).
266		484.2	1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.07 (s, 2H), 7.61 (dd, J = 4.9, 3.3 Hz, 2H), 7.37 (dd, J = 8.3, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 4.71 (dd, J = 12.1, 3.9 Hz, 1H), 4.27 (dd, J = 10.8, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 3.98 (dd, J = 10.7, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.74 (d, J = 14.2 Hz, 1H), 3.64 (d, J = 14.2 Hz, 1H), 3.60 (s, 3H), 3.42 - 3.37 (m, 1H), 3.32 - 3.28 (m, 1H), 2.70 – 2.54 (m, 3H), 1.73 - 1.53 (m, 2H), 0.94 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H).
267	 isomer 1	484.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.567 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.13 – 8.03 (m, 2H), 7.70 -7.68 (m, 1H), 7.59 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.50-7.45 (m, 1H), 4.97 - 4.87 (m, 1H), 4.16 – 4.05 (m, 2H), 3.91 - 3.87 (m, 1H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.44 – 3.22 (m, 3H), 2.46 – 2.34 (m, 2H), 1.25 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 1.13 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H).
268	 isomer 2	484.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.650 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.06 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.64 – 7.58 (m, 2H), 7.46 – 7.44 (m, 1H), 5.01 - 4.97 (m, 1H), 4.37 - 4.34 (m, 1H), 4.13 - 4.01 (m, 2H), 3.58 (s, 3H), 3.57 – 3.52 (m, 1H), 3.07 – 3.04 (m, 2H), 2.82 – 2.80 (m, 1H), 2.60 – 2.50 (m, 1H), 1.23 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 0.96 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3H).
269	 isomer 1	562.4	^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.24 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.06 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.56 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 6.31 (t, J = 54.8 Hz, 1H), 4.93 – 4.65 (m, 3H), 4.38 (d, J = 9.7 Hz, 1H), 4.13 – 3.96 (m, 1H), 3.82 – 3.72 (m, 1H), 3.12 (d, J = 11.2 Hz, 1H), 2.93 (d, J = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 2.68 – 2.60 (m, 1H), 2.42 – 2.30 (m, 1H), 2.03 – 1.93 (m, 1H), 1.74 – 1.50 (m, 3H), 1.23 (s, 1H), 0.73 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 0.64 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -60.73 (3F), -120.83 (2F).
270	 isomer 1	450.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.380 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.11 – 8.04 (m, 2H), 7.46 – 7.37 (m, 4H), 4.65 – 7.45 (m, 1H), 4.20 – 4.05 (m, 1H), 4.02 – 3.90 (m, 1H), 3.80 – 3.68 (m, 1H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.50 – 3.42 (m, 1H), 3.42 – 3.36 (m, 1H), 3.31 – 3.22 (m, 1H), 2.48 – 2.41 (m, 1H), 2.40 – 2.31 (m, 1H), 1.26 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 1.11 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 3H).

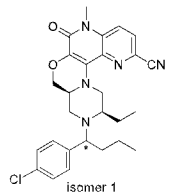
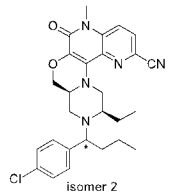
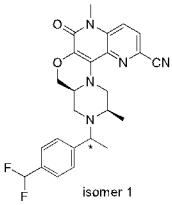
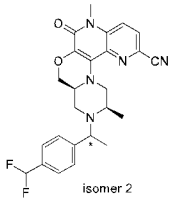
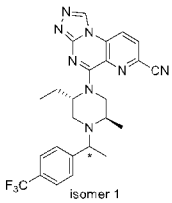
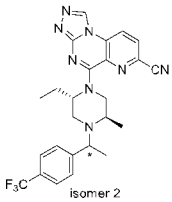
271	 isomer 2	450.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.487 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.06 - 8.03 (m, 2H), 7.46 – 7.35 (m, 4H), 4.58 – 4.53 (m, 1H), 4.37 – 4.34 (m, 1H), 4.11 – 4.07 (m, 1H), 3.80 – 3.75 (m, 1H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.51 – 3.42 (m, 1H), 3.25 – 3.15 (m, 1H), 2.95 – 2.85 (m, 1H), 2.77 – 2.61 (m, 2H), 1.29 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 1.11 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H).
274	 isomer 1	468.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.405 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.12 – 8.04 (m, 2H), 7.59 (t, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.40 (dd, J = 10.2, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 4.88 – 4.76 (m, 1H), 4.14 (dd, J = 11.0, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 3.93 (ddd, J = 18.3, 12.0, 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.47 – 3.38 (m, 1H), 3.34 (s, 1H), 3.33 – 3.29 (m, 1H), 2.46 – 2.32 (m, 2H), 1.29 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 1.11 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -116.78 (1F).
275	 isomer 2	468.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.496 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.05 (s, 2H), 7.54 (t, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (dd, J = 10.3, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.31 (dd, J = 8.4, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 4.62 (dd, J = 12.1, 3.7 Hz, 1H), 4.36 (dd, J = 10.9, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 4.14 – 4.06 (m, 2H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.46 (t, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 3.20 (dd, J = 12.1, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 2.92 (dd, J = 11.5, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 2.82 – 2.63 (m, 2H), 1.32 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 0.99 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -116.07 (1F).
276	 isomer 1	502.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.510 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.14 – 8.01 (m, 2H), 7.88 – 7.77 (m, 1H), 7.71 – 7.58 (m, 2H), 4.98 – 4.74 (m, 1H), 4.20 – 4.11 (m, 1H), 4.09 – 4.01 (m, 1H), 3.93 – 3.85 (m, 1H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.48 – 3.42 (m, 1H), 3.38 (s, 2H), 2.47 – 2.38 (m, 2H), 1.36 – 1.26 (m, 3H), 1.18 – 1.07 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -60.91 (3F), -117.13 (1F)
277	 isomer 2	502.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.577 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.06 (s, 2H), 7.82 – 7.73 (m, 1H), 7.70 – 7.57 (m, 2H), 4.75 – 4.63 (m, 1H), 4.43 – 4.29 (m, 1H), 4.24 – 4.13 (m, 1H), 4.12 – 4.02 (m, 1H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.50 (s, 1H), 3.24 – 3.14 (m, 1H), 3.01 – 2.90 (m, 1H), 2.84 – 2.74 (m, 1H), 2.73 – 2.63 (m, 1H), 1.41 – 1.28 (m, 3H), 1.06 – 0.91 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -60.99 (3F), -116.48 (1F)
280	 isomer 1	482.2	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 3.672 min; column: ChiralCel OD, 150×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, 40% of Ethanol (0.05% DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm): δ 8.04 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.90 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.47-7.39 (m, 1H), 7.32-7.25 (m, 1H), 7.21-7.14 (m, 1H), 5.23-5.11 (m, 1H), 4.19-4.10 (m, 1H), 3.97-3.89 (m, 1H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 3.59-3.36 (m, 4H), 2.54-2.41 (m, 2H), 2.10-1.97 (m, 1H), 1.68-1.54 (m, 1H), 1.18 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 0.69 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H); ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm): δ -118.05 (1F).

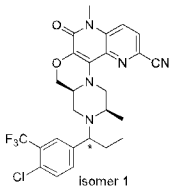
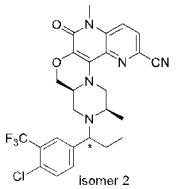
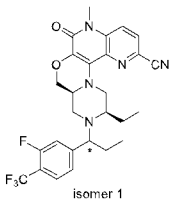
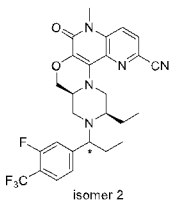
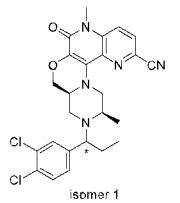
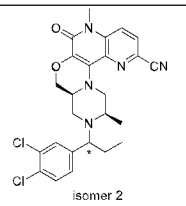
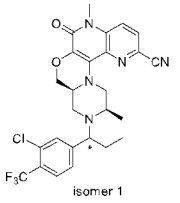
281	 isomer 2	482.2	SFC analysis: 99.90% ee; retention time: 4.868 min; column: ChiralCel OD, 150×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, 40% of Ethanol (0.05% DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm): δ 8.02 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.86 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.48-7.40 (m, 1H), 7.28-7.21 (m, 1H), 7.20-7.12 (m, 1H), 4.45-4.32 (m, 2H), 4.26-4.16 (m, 1H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 3.70-3.65 (m, 1H), 3.52-3.41 (m, 2H), 2.95-2.75 (m, 3H), 2.06-1.92 (m, 1H), 1.70-1.55 (m, 1H), 1.10 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 0.76 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H); ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, methanol-d_4, ppm): δ -117.91 (1F).
284	 isomer 1	502.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.636 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.14 – 8.03 (m, 2H), 7.81 - 7.73 (m, 1H), 7.56 - 7.42 (m, 2H), 4.65 – 4.53 (m, 1H), 4.19 - 4.12 (m, 1H), 4.02 - 3.95 (m, 1H), 3.88 - 3.80 (m, 1H), 3.60 (s, 3H), 3.49 - 3.43 (m, 1H), 3.40 - 3.37 (m, 1H), 3.33 - 3.28 (m, 1H), 2.49 - 2.36 (m, 2H), 1.29 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 1.11 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -59.63 (3F); -115.96 (1F).
285	 isomer 2	502.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.690 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.10 - 8.02 (m, 2H), 7.80 - 7.72 (m, 1H), 7.55 - 7.42 (m, 2H), 4.76 – 4.55 (m, 1H), 4.39 - 4.31 (m, 1H), 4.14 - 4.05 (m, 1H), 3.94 - 3.86 (m, 1H), 3.60 (s, 3H), 3.53 - 3.45 (m, 1H), 3.27 - 3.20 (m, 1H), 2.97 – 2.88 (m, 1H), 2.80 – 2.72 (m, 1H), 2.71 - 2.64 (m, 1H), 1.32 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 1.00 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -59.70 (3F); -115.94 (1F).
286	 isomer 1	468.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.468 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.15 – 8.00 (m, 2H), 7.60 - 7.50 (m, 1H), 7.46 - 7.38 (m, 1H), 7.30 - 7.24 (m, 1H), 4.60 - 4.48 (m, 1H), 4.18 - 4.10 (m, 1H), 4.03 - 3.92 (m, 1H), 3.80 - 3.71 (m, 1H), 3.60 (s, 3H), 3.49 - 3.42 (m, 1H), 3.39 - 3.34 (m, 1H), 3.31 - 3.23 (m, 1H), 2.50 - 2.43 (m, 1H), 2.41 - 2.32 (m, 1H), 1.27 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 1.10 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -116.49 (1F).
287	 isomer 2	468.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.538 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.10 - 8.00 (m, 2H), 7.60 - 7.51 (m, 1H), 7.46 - 7.37 (m, 1H), 7.30 - 7.22 (m, 1H), 4.62 - 4.53 (m, 1H), 4.38 - 4.31 (m, 1H), 4.13 - 4.05 (m, 1H), 3.86 - 3.77 (m, 1H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.50 – 3.42 (m, 1H), 3.27 - 3.20 (m, 1H), 2.93 - 2.86 (m, 1H), 2.80 - 2.71 (m, 1H), 2.70 – 2.61 (m, 1H), 1.30 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 0.99 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -116.47 (1F).
288	 isomer 1	508.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.688 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 7.98 – 7.88 (m, 2H), 7.43 – 7.35 (m, 2H), 7.34 – 7.27 (m, 2H), 5.18 – 5.12 (m, 1H), 4.04 – 4.00 (m, 1H), 3.67 – 3.65 (m, 1H), 3.44 (s, 3H), 2.90 – 2.85 (m, 2H), 2.67 (s, 2H), 2.23 (s, 1H), 1.84 (s, 3H), 1.71 (s, 1H), 1.40 – 1.33 (m, 2H), 1.20 (s, 2H), 0.91 – 0.84 (m, 3H), 0.46 – 0.40 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -83.36 (2F).

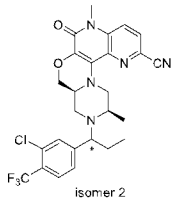
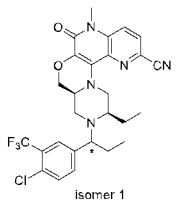
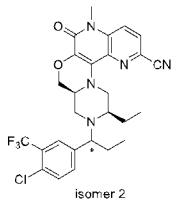
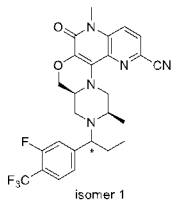
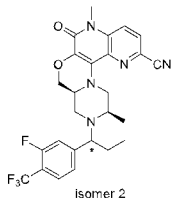
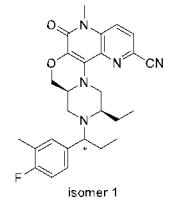
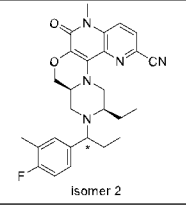
289	 isomer 2	508.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.681 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.09 (s, 2H), 7.66 – 7.54 (m, 2H), 7.52 – 7.42 (m, 2H), 4.78 – 4.64 (m, 1H), 4.45 – 4.39 (m, 1H), 4.11 – 4.01 (m, 1H), 3.81 – 3.73 (m, 1H), 3.64 (s, 3H), 3.54 – 3.46 (m, 1H), 3.46 – 3.41 (m, 1H), 3.23 – 3.13 (m, 1H), 3.01 – 2.90 (m, 1H), 2.74 – 2.64 (m, 1H), 2.48 – 2.38 (m, 1H), 2.06 – 1.97 (m, 3H), 1.76 – 1.54 (m, 3H), 0.85 – 0.76 (m, 3H), 0.75 – 0.65 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -83.70 (2F).
290	 isomer 1	494.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.562 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm) δ 7.76-7.63 (m, 2H), 7.53-7.36 (m, 4H), 6.66 (t, J = 56.6 Hz, 1H), 5.39 (d, J = 9.9 Hz, 1H), 4.13 (dd, J = 10.9, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 3.95-3.83 (m, 1H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 3.51 (dd, J = 9.4, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 3.39 (d, J = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 3.26-3.00 (m, 2H), 2.43-2.31 (m, 2H), 2.03-1.76 (m, 2H), 1.59-1.47 (m, 2H), 1.13 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H), 0.64 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H).^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm) δ -110.02 (2F)
291	 isomer 2	494.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.532 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm) δ 7.71-7.62 (m, 2H), 7.54-7.33 (m, 4H), 6.65 (t, J = 56.5 Hz, 1H), 4.86-4.66 (m, 1H), 4.36 (d, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 4.19-4.06 (m, 1H), 3.71 (s, 4H), 3.59-3.43 (m, 1H), 3.29-3.14 (m, 1H), 3.00-2.84 (m, 1H), 2.77-2.64 (m, 1H), 2.62-2.45 (m, 1H), 2.04-1.88 (m, 1H), 1.82-1.61 (m, J = 8.0 Hz, 3H), 0.84 (t, 3H), 0.71 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm) δ -110.23 (2F).
292	 isomer 1	502.2	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 5.522 min; column: ChiralCel OD, 150×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, 40% of Ethanol (0.05% DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.12 – 8.04 (m, 2H), 6.84 – 6.75 (m, 3H), 5.28 (d, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 4.28 – 4.13 (m, 5H), 3.86 - 3.78 (m, 1H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.39 - 3.35 (m, 1H), 3.31 - 3.26 (m, 1H), 3.07 - 2.96 (m, 2H), 2.49 – 2.42 (m, 1H), 2.35 - 2.26 (m, 1H), 1.87 – 1.65 (m, 2H), 1.53 – 1.36 (m, 2H), 1.02 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H), 0.59 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H).
293	 isomer 2	502.2	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 7.099 min; column: ChiralCel OD, 150×4.6mm I.D., 3μm, 40% of Ethanol (0.05% DEA) in CO2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min. ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.10 - 8.97 (m, 2H), 6.84 - 6.72 (m, 3H), 4.60 - 4.53 (m, 1H), 4.37 - 4.31 (m, 1H), 4.24 (s, 4H), 4.06 – 3.99 (m, 1H), 3.60 (s, 3H), 3.56 – 3.49 (m, 1H), 3.19 - 3.13 (m, 1H), 2.88 - 2.82 (m, 1H), 2.68 - 2.57 (m, 1H), 2.45 - 2.39 (m, 1H), 1.95 - 1.87 (m, 1H), 1.62 - 1.47 (m, 4H), 0.76 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H), 0.68 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H).
294	 isomer 1	496.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.690 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.13 – 8.02 (m, 2H), 7.59 – 7.50 (m, 1H), 7.43 – 7.36 (m, 1H), 7.35 – 7.29 (m, 1H), 5.34 – 5.22 (m, 1H), 4.29 – 4.14 (m, 1H), 3.94 – 3.86 (m, 1H), 3.86 – 3.76 (m, 1H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.30 (s, 1H), 3.08 – 2.92 (m, 2H), 2.47 – 2.30 (m, 2H), 1.95 – 1.69 (m, 2H), 1.61 – 1.42 (m, 2H), 1.08 – 0.96 (m, 3H), 0.70 – 0.55 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -116.24 (1F).

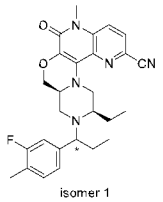
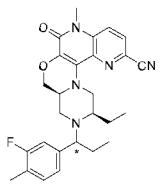
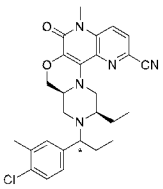
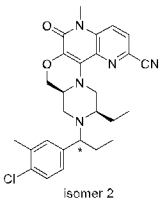
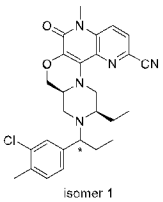
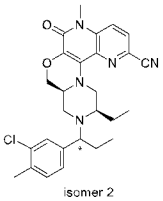
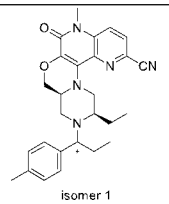
295	 isomer 2	496.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.730 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.05 (s, 2H), 7.53 – 7.46 (m, 1H), 7.46 – 7.38 (m, 1H), 7.36 – 7.27 (m, 1H), 4.88 – 4.69 (m, 1H), 4.46 – 4.28 (m, 1H), 4.07 – 3.90 (m, 2H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.14 – 3.01 (m, 1H), 2.99 – 2.88 (m, 1H), 2.68 – 2.59 (m, 1H), 2.45 – 2.35 (m, 1H), 2.07 – 1.43 (m, 5H), 0.83 – 0.73 (m, 3H), 0.74 – 0.62 (m, 3H).^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -115.60 (1F).
296	 isomer 1	496.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.731 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.13 – 8.03 (m, 2H), 7.59 – 7.53 (m, 1H), 7.41 – 7.33 (m, 1H), 7.27 – 7.19 (m, 1H), 5.36 – 5.25 (m, 1H), 4.25 – 4.15 (m, 1H), 3.87 – 3.77 (m, 1H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.57 – 3.52 (m, 1H), 3.10 – 2.98 (m, 2H), 2.45 – 2.30 (m, 3H), 1.92 – 1.69 (m, 2H), 1.48 (s, 2H), 1.08 – 0.98 (m, 3H), 0.60 (s, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -116.67 (1F)
297	 isomer 2	496.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.776 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.03 (s, 2H), 7.59 – 7.50 (m, 1H), 7.39 – 7.30 (m, 1H), 7.22 – 7.13 (m, 1H), 4.74 – 4.60 (m, 1H), 4.39 – 4.25 (m, 1H), 4.05 – 3.92 (m, 1H), 3.76 – 3.64 (m, 1H), 3.57 (s, 3H), 3.37 (s, 1H), 3.13 – 3.06 (m, 1H), 2.90 – 2.83 (m, 1H), 2.66 – 2.57 (m, 1H), 2.37 (s, 1H), 1.96 – 1.85 (m, 1H), 1.65 – 1.48 (m, 3H), 0.79 – 0.71 (m, 3H), 0.67 – 0.60 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -116.68 (1F)
298	 isomer 1	518.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.697 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.10-8.05 (m, 2H), 7.85 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (s, 1H), 7.59 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 4.99-4.55 (m, 1H), 4.16-4.01(m, 1H), 3.99-3.96 (m, 1H), 3.86-3.82 (m, 1H), 3.60 (s, 3H), 3.48-3.46 (m, 1H), 3.38-3.33 (m, 1H), 3.31-3.28 (m, 1H), 2.51-2.37 (m, 2H), 1.29(d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 1.11 (d, J = 6.3 Hz, 3H). ; ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 60.81 (3F).
299	 isomer 2	518.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.758 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.05 (s, 2H), 7.83 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.27 (s, 1H), 7.58 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 4.67-4.64 (m, 1H), 4.36-4.33(m, 1H), 4.11-4.07 (m, 1H), 3.91-3.89 (m, 1H), 3.51 (s, 3H), 3.50-3.47(m, 1H), 3.24-3.20 (m, 1H), 2.94-2.90 (m, 1H), 2.76-2.70 (m, 2H), 1.31(d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 0.99 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H). ; ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 60.88 (3F).
303	 isomer 1	480.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.518 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.12 – 8.02 (m, 2H), 7.59 – 7.48 (m, 4H), 4.70 – 4.56 (m, 1H), 4.16 – 4.06 (m, 1H), 4.00 – 3.91 (m, 1H), 3.80 – 3.72 (m, 1H), 3.60 (s, 3H), 3.47 – 3.37 (m, 2H), 3.32-3.29 (m, 1H), 2.48 – 2.42 (m, 1H), 2.41 – 2.32 (m, 1H), 2.03 – 1.94 (m, 3H), 1.33 – 1.23 (m, 3H), 1.16 – 1.06 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -83.60 (2F).
304	 isomer 2	480.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.601 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.09-8.02 (m, 2H), 7.64 – 7.41 (m, 4H), 4.64 – 4.50 (m, 1H), 4.42 – 4.29 (m, 1H), 4.15 – 4.03 (m, 1H), 3.87 – 3.75 (m, 1H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.46-3.42 (m, 1H), 3.24 – 3.16 (m, 1H), 2.99 – 2.87 (m, 1H), 2.79 – 2.61 (m, 2H), 2.06 – 1.90 (m, 3H), 1.37 – 1.24

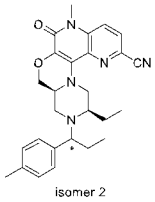
			(m, 3H), 1.03 – 0.89 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -83.89 (2F).
305	 isomer 1	516.4	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.726 min; 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm): δ 7.76-7.66 (m, 3H), 7.47-7.45 (m, 1H), 7.34-7.32 (m, 1H), 5.03-5.00 (m, 1H), 4.15-1.12 (m, 1H), 4.01-3.94 (m, 2H), 3.72 (s, 3H), 3.52-3.50 (m, 1H), 3.46-3.41 (m, 2H), 2.57-2.51 (m, 1H), 2.46-2.43 (m, 1H), 2.03-1.97 (m, 1H), 1.72-1.66 (m, 1H), 1.24-1.23 (m, 3H), 0.76-0.72 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm): δ -63.56 (3F), -116.13 (1F).
306	 isomer 2	516.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.755 min; 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm): δ 7.63-7.58 (m, 2H), 7.48-7.45 (m, 1H), 7.36-7.34 (m, 1H), 7.28-7.26 (m, 1H), 4.32-4.29 (m, 1H), 4.25-4.20 (m, 1H), 4.09-4.01(m, 2H), 3.65(s, 3H), 3.48-3.44 (m, 1H), 3.40-3.38 (m, 1H), 2.80-2.76 (m, 3H), 1.91-1.88 (m, 1H), 1.62-1.57 (m, 1H), 1.06-1.05 (m, 3H), 0.77-0.73 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm): δ -63.68 (3F), -114.49 (1F).
307	 isomer 1	482.2	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 2.150 min; column: ChiralCel OJ, 150×4.6mm I.D., 3μm; 5-40% of Ethanol (0.05% DEA) in CO_2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm): δ 7.67 - 7.57 (m, 2H), 7.39 – 7.33 (m, 1H), 7.11 - 7.07 (m, 1H), 7.02 - 6.97 (m, 1H), 4.89 - 4.82 (m, 1H), 4.07 - 4.01 (m, 1H), 3.92 - 3.85 (m, 1H), 3.84 - 3.78 (m, 1H), 3.64 (s, 3H), 3.43 - 3.36 (m, 1H), 3.36 – 3.28 (m, 2H), 2.47 – 2.36 (m, 2H), 1.92 – 1.83 (m, 1H), 1.60 - 1.53 (m, 1H), 1.14-1.12 (m, 3H), 0.67 - 0.60 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm): δ -116.04 (1F).
308	 isomer 2	482.2	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 2.507 min; column: ChiralCel OJ, 150×4.6mm I.D., 3μm; 5-40% of Ethanol (0.05% DEA) in CO_2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm) δ 7.63 - 7.56 (m, 2H), 7.27-7.19 (m, 1H), 7.09 - 7.0 (m, 2H), 4.32 - 4.20 (m, 2H), 4.02 – 3.96 (m, 1H), 3.95 - 3.87 (m, 1H), 3.65 (s, 3H), 3.52 - 3.46 (m, 1H), 3.38 – 3.32 (m, 1H), 2.80 - 2.74 (m, 3H), 1.90 - 1.81 (m, 1H), 1.63 – 1.52 (m, 1H), 1.05-1.03 (m, 3H), 0.76-0.72 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm) δ -114.13 (1F).
309	 isomer 1	518.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.760 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.09-8.08 (m, 2H), 7.84 (s, 1H), 7.73-7.72 (m, 2H), 4.52-4.44 (m, 1H), 4.15-4.11 (m, 1H), 4.05-3.97 (m, 1H), 3.91-3.86 (m, 1H), 3.60 (s, 3H), 3.52-3.49 (m, 1H), 3.38-3.35 (m, 1H), 3.28-3.25 (m, 1H), 2.48-2.33 (m, 2H), 1.29-1.21 (m, 3H), 1.12-1.09 (m, 3H).^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -61.04(3F).
310	 isomer 2	518.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.825 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.06 (s, 2H), 7.82 (s, 1H), 7.74-7.69 (m, 2H), 4.67-4.63 (m, 1H), 4.37-4.33 (m, 1H), 4.10-4.01 (m, 1H), 3.94-3.89 (m, 1H), 3.60 (s, 3H), 3.51-3.47 (m, 1H), 3.21-3.19 (m, 1H), 2.95-2.91 (m, 1H), 2.76-2.63 (m, 2H), 1.33-1.29 (m, 3H), 0.99-0.96 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -61.03(3F).

311	 isomer 1	492.2	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 2.820 min; column: ChiralPak AD, 50×4.6mm I.D., 3μm; 5-40% of Ethanol (0.05% DEA) in CO_2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.05 (s, 2H), 7.42-7.34 (m, 4H), 4.71 - 4.63 (m, 1H), 4.39 - 4.33 (m, 1H), 4.04 - 3.97 (m, 1H), 3.77 - 3.71 (m, 1H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.41 - 3.35 (m, 1H), 3.13 - 3.07 (m, 1H), 2.95 – 2.87 (m, 1H), 2.66 – 2.56 (m, 1H), 2.39 – 2.31 (m, 1H), 1.94 - 1.83 (m, 1H), 1.66 – 1.47 (m, 3H), 1.15 – 0.89 (m, 2H), 0.85-0.81 (m, 3H), 0.77-0.73 (m, 3H).
312	 isomer 2	492.2	SFC analysis: 98.58% ee; retention time: 3.031 min; column: ChiralPak AD, 50×4.6mm I.D., 3μm; 5-40% of Ethanol (0.05% DEA) in CO_2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.17 – 8.10 (m, 2H), 7.47 - 7.39 (m, 4H), 5.35 - 5.29 (m, 1H), 4.25 - 4.19 (m, 1H), 3.90 - 3.83 (m, 1H), 3.68 - 3.60 (m, 4H), 3.36 - 3.31 (m, 1H), 3.14 - 3.02 (m, 2H), 2.47 – 2.36 (m, 2H), 2.10 – 2.00 (m, 1H), 1.86 – 1.74 (m, 2H), 1.61 - 1.47 (m, 3H), 1.11-1.06 (m, 3H), 0.89-0.84 (m, 3H).
313	 isomer 1	466.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.265 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.12 – 8.04 (m, 2H), 7.59 – 7.51 (m, 4H), 7.21 – 6.86 (m, 1H), 4.66 – 4.57 (m, 1H), 4.15 – 4.06 (m, 1H), 4.00 – 3.91 (m, 1H), 3.81 – 3.74 (m, 1H), 3.60 (s, 3H), 3.49 – 3.37 (m, 2H), 3.32 – 3.26 (m, 1H), 2.47 – 2.32 (m, 2H), 1.33 – 1.24 (m, 3H), 1.17 – 1.07 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -108.86(2F).
314	 isomer 2	466.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.311 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.05 (s, 2H), 7.58 – 7.49 (m, 4H), 7.18 – 6.84 (m, 1H), 4.60-4.56 (m, 1H), 4.41 – 4.30 (m, 1H), 4.14 – 4.04 (m, 1H), 3.87 – 3.78 (m, 1H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.49-3.45 (m, 1H), 3.26 – 3.15 (m, 1H), 3.00 – 2.90 (m, 1H), 2.78 – 2.60 (m, 2H), 1.36 – 1.27 (m, 3H), 1.04 – 0.89 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -108.91(2F).
315	 isomer 1	495.4	SFC analysis: 100% ee; retention time: 1.712 min; column: ChiralPak IG, 100×4.6mm I.D., 3μm; 40% of Methanol (0.05% DEA) in CO_2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 9.56 (s, 1H), 8.98-8.96 (m, 1H), 8.62-8.60 (m, 1H), 7.82-7.68 (m, 4H), 3.85-3.80 (m, 1H), 3.55-3.49 (m, 1H), 3.08-3.05 (m, 1H), 2.93-2.89 (m, 2H), 2.23-2.21 (m, 1H), 2.08 – 1.98 (m, 1H), 1.44 – 1.26 (m, 5H), 1.06-0.98 (m, 6H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -60.71(3F).
316	 isomer 2	495.4	SFC analysis: 99.10% ee; retention time: 2.065 min; column: ChiralPak IG, 100×4.6mm I.D., 3μm; 40% of Methanol (0.05% DEA) in CO_2; pressure: 100 bar; flow rate: 2.5 mL/min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 9.44 (s, 1H), 8.86-8.83 (m, 1H), 8.49-8.47 (m, 1H), 7.66-7.56 (m, 4H), 3.60-3.50 (m, 3H), 2.62-2.55 (m, 1H), 2.17-2.14 (m, 1H), 1.98 – 1.72 (m, 2H), 1.30-1.14 (m, 5H), 1.04-0.99 (m, 3H), 0.61-0.55 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -60.70(3F).

317	 isomer 1	532.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.667 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.09 – 7.97 (m, 2H), 7.78-7.60 (m, 3H), 4.41 – 4.30 (m, 1H), 4.21 – 4.11 (m, 1H), 4.09 – 4.02 (m, 1H), 3.82-3.79 (m, 1H), 3.60 (s, 3H), 3.49 – 3.39 (m, 2H), 2.85-2.70 (m, 2H), 2.65-2.55 (m, 1H), 2.02 – 1.87 (m, 1H), 1.70 – 1.56 (m, 1H), 1.05-1.01 (m, 3H), 0.73-0.65 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -61.01(3F).
318	 isomer 2	532.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.642 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.14 – 8.03 (m, 2H), 7.81 – 7.63 (m, 3H), 4.94-4.87 (m, 1H), 4.18-4.10 (m, 1H), 3.92-3.84 (m, 1H), 3.64-3.55 (m, 4H), 3.47 – 3.44 (m, 1H), 3.30 (s, 1H), 2.40 – 2.30 (m, 2H), 2.08 (s, 1H), 2.01-1.88 (m, 1H), 1.64 – 1.52 (m, 1H), 1.10-1.02 (m, 3H), 0.65-0.60 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -60.99(3F).
319	 isomer 1	530.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.729 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.12 – 8.06 (m, 2H), 7.80 – 7.74 (m, 1H), 7.51 – 7.45 (m, 1H), 7.44 – 7.38 (m, 1H), 5.37 – 5.28 (m, 1H), 4.25 – 4.18 (m, 1H), 3.86 – 3.78 (m, 1H), 3.71 – 3.63 (m, 1H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.39-3.35 (m 1H), 3.13 – 3.06 (m, 1H), 3.05 – 2.98 (m, 1H), 2.41 – 2.36 (m, 2H), 1.93 – 1.72 (m, 2H), 1.60 – 1.42 (m, 2H), 1.07 – 1.00 (m, 3H), 0.63 – 0.56 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d$_6$, ppm): δ -59.62 (3F), -116.20 (1F).
320	 isomer 2	530.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.725 min; 1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d$_6$, ppm): δ 8.06 (s, 2H), 7.81-7.74 (m, 1H), 7.52-7.45 (m, 1H), 7.43 – 7.36 (m, 1H), 4.79-4.69 (m, 1H), 4.40-4.31 (m, 1H), 4.07-3.98 (m, 1H), 3.89-3.80 (m, 1H), 3.60 (s, 3H), 3.46-3.39 (m, 1H), 3.17-3.09 (m, 1H), 2.95-2.86 (m, 1H), 2.72 – 2.61 (m, 1H), 2.41-2.37 (m, 1H), 2.04-1.89 (m, 1H), 1.70-1.54 (m, 3H), 0.84- 0.74 (m, 3H), 0.72-0.64 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d$_6$, ppm): δ -59.66 (3F), -116.22 (1F).
321	 isomer 1	498.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.895 min; 1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$, ppm): δ 7.75 – 7.64 (m, 2H), 7.47 – 7.37 (m, 2H), 7.21 – 7.13 (m, 1H), 4.97 – 4.84 (m, 1H), 4.17 – 4.08 (m, 1H), 4.00 – 3.90 (m, 1H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 3.52 – 3.31 (m, 4H), 2.47 – 2.36 (m, 2H), 2.01 – 1.86 (m, 1H), 1.59 – 1.47 (m, 1H), 1.19-1.15 (m, 3H), 0.71-0.67 (m, 3H).
322	 isomer 2	498.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.650 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$, ppm): δ 7.64-7.58 (m, 2H), 7.45-7.33 (m, 2H), 7.13-7.10 (m, 1H), 4.38-4.34 (m, 1H), 4.31-4.20 (m, 1H), 4.14-4.00 (m, 1H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 3.66-3.34 (m, 3H), 2.91-2.70 (m, 3H), 1.99-1.80 (m, 1H), 1.39-1.25 (m, 1H), 1.10-1.07 (m, 3H), 0.79-0.75 (m, 3H).
323	 isomer 1	532.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.705 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$, ppm): δ 7.77–7.61 (m, 3H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 7.33-7.27 (m, 1H), 4.98-4.90 (m, 1H), 4.13-4.05 (m, 1H), 4.00–3.87 (m, 1H), 3.64 (s, 3H), 3.56-3.32 (m, 4H), 2.53-2.28 (m, 2H), 2.06-1.89 (m, 1H), 1.81-1.67 (m, 1H), 1.18-1.11 (m, 3H), 0.69-0.58 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl$_3$, ppm): δ -62.28 (3F).

324	 isomer 2	532.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.750 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm): δ 7.75 – 7.56 (m, 3H), 7.41 (s, 1H), 7.23-7.19 (m, 1H), 4.41 – 4.30 (m, 1H), 4.30 – 4.18 (m, 1H), 4.19 – 4.01 (m, 1H), 3.78 – 3.59 (m, 4H), 3.55 – 3.38 (m, 2H), 2.94 – 2.69 (m, 3H), 1.95 – 1.79 (m, 1H), 1.71 – 1.62 (m, 1H), 1.08-1.03 (m, 3H), 0.75-0.70 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm): δ -62.40 (3F).
326	 isomer 1	546.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.771 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ 8.05 – 7.96 (m, 2H), 7.74 - 7.68 (m, 1H), 7.67 - 7.57 (m, 2H), 5.28 – 5.11 (m, 1H), 4.18 - 4.09 (m, 1H), 3.78 - 3.69 (m, 1H), 3.64 - 3.57 (m, 1H), 3.51 (s, 3H), 3.25 - 3.18 (m, 1H), 3.05 - 2.97 (m, 1H), 2.96 - 2.88 (m, 1H), 2.34 - 2.26 (m, 2H), 1.89 – 1.60 (m, 2H), 1.52 – 1.33 (m, 2H), 0.96-0.93 (m, 3H), 0.52-0.48 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm): δ -60.99 (3F).
327	 isomer 2	546.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.668 min; 1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6, ppm): δ 8.04 - 7.94 (m, 2H), 7.75 – 7.53 (m, 3H), 4.75 - 4.62 (m, 1H), 4.33 - 4.24 (m, 1H), 3.98 - 3.88 (m, 1H), 3.82 - 3.72 (m, 1H), 3.52 (s, 3H), 3.39 - 3.31 (m, 1H), 3.06 - 2.97 (m, 1H), 2.88 – 2.75 (m, 1H), 2.63 – 2.52 (m, 1H), 2.32 - 2.22 (m, 1H), 1.96 – 1.81 (m, 1H), 1.64 - 1.45 (m, 3H), 0.71-0.67 (m, 3H), 0.59-0.54 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d6, ppm): δ -61.04 (3F).
328	 isomer 1	516.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.637 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ 8.13 – 8.03 (m, 2H), 7.79-7.75 (m, 1H), 7.49-7.40 (m, 2H), 4.98-4.95 (m, 1H), 4.16-4.13 (m, 1H), 3.90-3.86 (m, 1H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.58 – 3.53 (m, 1H), 3.50 – 3.42 (m, 1H), 3.33 – 3.23 (m, 2H), 2.45 – 2.35 (m, 2H), 2.05 – 1.85 (m, 1H), 1.71 – 1.50 (m, 1H), 1.10-1.06 (m, 3H), 0.63-0.57 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d_6, ppm) δ -59.63 (3F), -116.18 (1F).
329	 isomer 2	516.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.668 min; 1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6, ppm) δ 8.04 (s, 2H), 7.79-7.75 (m, 1H), 7.48-7.45 (m, 1H), 7.39-7.37 (m, 1H), 4.36-4.34 (m, 1H), 4.21 – 4.11 (m, 1H), 4.08 – 3.95 (m, 1H), 3.83 – 3.76 (m, 1H), 3.60 (s, 3H), 3.47 – 3.43 (m, 2H), 2.88 – 2.78 (m, 1H), 2.78 – 2.71 (m, 1H), 2.69 – 2.59 (m, 1H), 2.04 – 1.83 (m, 1H), 1.74 – 1.53 (m, 1H), 1.05-1.03 (m, 3H), 0.75-0.71 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, DMSO-d6, ppm) δ -59.73 (3F), -116.16 (1F).
336	 isomer 1	476.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.485 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm): δ7.66-7.59 (m, 2H), 7.05-7.01 (m, 2H), 6.90-6.86 (m, 1H), 5.29-5.25 (m, 1H), 4.08-4.05 (m, 1H), 3.86-3.81 (m, 1H), 3.63 (s, 3H), 3.33-3.29 (m, 2H), 3.10-3.02 (m, 2H), 2.36-2.26 (m, 2H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 1.79-1.71 (m, 2H), 1.49-1.44 (m, 2H), 1.07-1.03 (m, 3H), 0.59-0.55 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm): δ -120.09 (1F).
337	 isomer 2	476.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.432 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm): δ δ 7.62-7.57(m, 2H), 7.01-6.95 (m, 2H), 6.89-6.85 (m, 1H), 4.60-4.56 (m, 1H), 4.29-4.25 (m, 1H), 4.09-4.04 (m, 1H), 3.63 (s, 3H), 3.52-3.49 (m, 1H), 3.42-3.41 (m, 1H), 3.21-3.18 (m, 1H), 2.85-2.81 (m, 1H), 2.63-2.58 (m, 1H), 2.48-2.47 (m, 1H), 2.20

			(s, 3H), 1.85-1.83 (m, 1H), 1.59-1.50 (m, 3H), 0.78-0.75 (m, 3H), 0.65-0.61 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm) δ -119.99 (1F).
338	 isomer 1	476.0	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.489 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm): δ 7.66-7.59 (m, 2H), 7.08-7.03 (m, 1H), 6.95-6.89 (m, 2H), 5.30-5.27 (m, 1H), 4.09-4.05 (m, 1H), 3.85-3.80 (m, 1H), 3.63 (s, 3H), 3.35-3.32 (m, 2H), 3.10-3.02 (m, 2H), 2.38-2.30 (m, 2H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 1.79-1.70 (m, 2H), 1.57-1.47 (m, 2H), 1.08-1.02 (m, 3H), 0.59-0.52 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm) δ -117.80 (1F).
339	 isomer 2	476.0	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.441 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm): δ 7.63-7.57(m, 2H), 7.07-7.03 (m, 1H), 6.89-6.85 (m, 2H), 4.62-4.58 (m, 1H), 4.29-4.26 (m, 1H), 4.10-4.05 (m, 1H), 3.64 (s, 3H), 3.56-3.52 (m, 1H), 3.44-3.40 (m, 1H), 3.21-3.18 (m, 1H), 2.85-2.82 (m, 1H), 2.65-2.60 (m, 1H), 2.51-2.49 (m, 1H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 1.87-1.84 (m, 1H), 1.63-1.48 (m, 3H), 0.80-0.76 (m, 3H), 0.67-0.63 (m, 3H). ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm) δ-117.82 (1F).
340	 isomer 1	492.0	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.574 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm): δ 7.66-7.59 (m, 2H), 7.23-7.20 (m, 1H), 7.09 (s, 1H), 7.02-7.01 (m, 1H), 5.31-5.28 (m, 1H), 4.09-4.05 (m, 1H), 3.85-3.80 (m, 1H), 3.63 (s, 3H), 3.33-3.29 (m, 2H), 3.10-3.02 (m, 2H), 2.36-2.26 (m, 5H), 1.93-1.72 (m, 2H), 1.59-1.44 (m, 2H), 1.07-1.03 (m, 3H), 0.59-0.56 (m, 3H).
341	 isomer 2	492.0	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.518 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm): δ 7.63-7.57 (m, 2H), 7.22-7.20 (m, 1H), 7.06 (s, 1H), 6.99-6.96 (m, 1H), 4.64-4.60 (m, 1H), 4.29-4.26 (m, 1H), 4.09-4.04 (m, 1H), 3.64 (s, 3H), 3.53-3.50 (m, 1H), 3.44-3.42 (m, 1H), 3.20-3.17 (m, 1H), 2.85-2.82 (m, 1H), 2.64-2.59 (m, 1H), 2.49-2.48 (m, 1H), 2.31 (s, 3H), 1.86-1.84 (m, 1H), 1.61-1.45 (m, 3H), 0.80-0.76 (m, 3H), 0.66-0.62 (m, 3H).
342	 isomer 1	492.0	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.568 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm): δ 7.75-7.61 (m, 2H), 7.28-7.22 (m, 1H), 7.12-7.09 (m, 1H), 7.07-7.01 (m, 1H), 5.29-5.26 (m, 1H), 4.09-4.05 (m, 1H), 3.85-3.80 (m, 1H), 3.63 (s, 3H), 3.39-3.30 (m, 2H), 3.11-3.01 (m, 2H), 2.48-2.24 (m, 5H), 1.92-1.66 (m, 2H), 1.58-1.43 (m, 2H), 1.08-0.99 (m, 3H), 0.59-0.51 (m, 3H).
343	 isomer 2	492.0	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.516 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm): δ 7.74-7.65 (m, 2H), 7.28 (s, 1H), 7.21-7.19 (m, 1H), 7.08-7.06 (m, 1H), 4.68-4.66 (m, 1H), 4.39-4.35 (m, 1H), 4.24-4.09 (m, 1H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 3.67-3.56 (m, 1H), 3.58-3.45 (m, 1H), 3.31-3.29 (m, 1H), 2.94-2.91 (m, 1H), 2.80-2.66 (m, 1H), 2.59-2.57 (m, 1H), 2.38 (s, 3H), 2.02-1.85 (m, 1H), 1.79-1.66 (m, 1H), 1.64-1.53 (m, 2H), 0.88-0.82 (m, 3H), 0.77-0.73 (m, 3H).
344	 isomer 1	458.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.483 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm): δ 7.66-7.59 (m, 2H), 7.19-7.12 (m, 2H), 7.07-7.05 (m, 2H), 5.27-5.24 (m, 1H), 4.07-4.04 (m, 1H), 3.84-3.80 (m, 1H), 3.68 (s, 3H), 3.46-3.31 (m, 2H), 3.21-3.05 (m, 2H), 2.41-2.40 (m, 1H),

			2.38-2.27 (m, 4H), 1.95-1.70 (m, 2H), 1.59-1.52 (m, 2H), 1.07-1.03 (m, 3H), 0.60-0.57 (m, 3H).
345	 isomer 2	458.2	Analytical HPLC*: retention time: 1.578 min; ^{1}H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$, ppm): δ 7.70-7.61 (m, 2H), 7.19-7.04 (m, 4H), 4.62-4.58 (m, 1H), 4.38-4.35 (m, 1H), 4.21-4.08 (m, 1H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 3.64-3.53 (m, 1H), 3.51-3.39 (m, 1H), 3.34-3.31(m, 1H), 2.94-2.91 (m, 1H), 2.77-2.62 (m, 1H), 2.59-2.58 (m, 1H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 1.99-1.85 (m, 1H), 1.69-1.59 (m, 3H), 0.87-0.81 (m, 3H), 0.76-0.71 (m, 3H).

*: Analytical HPLC: column: Waters ACQUITY BEH C18 2.1*50mm,1.7um; Mobile phase A: H_2O (0.05%TFA); Mobile phase B: Acetonitrile (0.05%TFA); flow rate: 1.0 mL/min; Run time: 5 min; 95 to 5%A in 3min, 5%A for 2 min.

Biological Assay Example A: DGK ADP-Glo Kinase Assay

[0550] The DGKa and DGKz kinase assays were performed using Promega ADP-Glo kit (Promega, Cat#V9102). One microliter test compound was added to a 384-well plate. Reactions were performed in a 5 uL volume by adding 2 uL mixture of DGK enzyme and ATP in assay buffer (50 mM MOPS pH 7.5, 100 mM NaCl, 10 mM $MgCl_2$, 1 mM $CaCl_2$, 0.0025% BSA, and 1 mM DTT). The final concentration of DGKa, DGKz and ATP were 10 nM, 5 nM and 15 uM, respectively. The enzyme solution was incubated with test compound at 25 ℃ for 20 min. For the preparation of the substrate of micelles, 1 volume of a 16.1 mM solution of 1,2-dioleoyl-*sn*-glycerol in chloroform was slowly evaporated using a nitrogen stream. Subsequently, 22.55 volumes of a 510 mM solution of octyl-b-D-glucopyranoside in 50 mM MOPS buffer (pH 7.5) were added, and the mixture was sonicated in an ultrasonic bath for 20s. Then 35 volumes of 50 mM MOPS buffer (pH7.5) were added to yield a solution of 0.28 mM 1,2 dioleoyl-*sn*-glycerol and 200 mM octyl-b-D-glucopyranoside, which was aliquoted, flash-frozen in liquid nitrogen, and stored at -80 °C until use. The reaction was initiated by the addition of 2 uL of substrate solution (7 uM 1.2-dioleoyl-sn-glycerol, 5 mM octyl-b-D-glucopyranoside) in the 5 uL assay volume. The resulting mixture was incubated at 25 °C for 40 minutes. Next, 5 uL of ADP-Glo-reagent was added to the plate and incubated for 40 minutes. Then 10 uL of kinase detection reagent was added and incubated for 30 minutes. Luminescence was recorded using an Tecan SPARK microplate reader. 1% DMSO vehicle was used as control and no enzyme well was used as blank well. The percent inhibition was calculated with the formula: % inhibition =100-100 * (RLU_{cmpd} – RLU_{blank})/($RLU_{control}$– RLU_{blank}). Inhibition at 50% activity (IC50) was calculated with the equation of Y=Bottom + (Top-Bottom)/(1+10^((LogIC50-X)*Hill Slope)).

Table 2. DGKa and DGKz IC50 values of representative compounds.

Compound #	DGKa kinase IC_{50} (uM)	DGKz kinase IC_{50} (uM)	Compound #	DGKa kinase IC_{50} (uM)	DGKz kinase IC_{50} (uM)
5	0.427	0.126	65	0.014	0.059
6	0.212	0.775	66	0.004	0.053
7	0.104	0.645	67	0.004	0.016
8	0.579	0.547	68	0.005	0.103
9	0.096	>10	69	0.01	0.346
10	0.324	0.29	70	0.003	0.053
11	0.073	>10	71	0.021	0.236
12	6.6	>10	72	0.013	0.033
13	0.579	1.66	73	0.015	0.058
14	1.18	>10	74	0.01	1.57
15	0.019	>10	75	0.253	0.66
16	0.926	0.058	77	0.032	0.081
17	0.053	0.212	78	0.019	0.041
18	0.022	0.156	79	0.111	0.333
19	2.05	0.055	80	0.012	0.027
20	1.16	1.84	81	0.006	0.016
21	0.013	6.40	82	0.002	0.454
22	0.005	>10	83	0.023	0.124
23	0.004	2.12	84	0.009	1.16
24	0.022	>10	85	0.018	0.77
25	0.058	0.301	86	0.009	0.096
26	0.042	0.172	87	0.002	0.093
27	0.016	0.146	88	0.018	0.038
28	0.012	0.050	89	0.01	0.116
29	0.014	0.055	90	0.01	0.404
30	0.074	0.034	91	0.029	6.06
31	0.020	0.024	92	0.227	0.006
32	0.009	>10	93	0.012	0.13
33	0.002	0.06	94	0.14	1.30
34	0.016	0.042	95	0.058	0.303
35	0.016	0.224	96	0.004	2.82
36	0.077	0.3	97	0.005	0.006
37	0.017	0.475	98	0.01	0.04
38	0.056	0.54	99	0.004	0.022
39	0.001	2.05	100	0.001	0.03
40	0.026	0.181	101	0.011	0.235
41	0.003	0.466	102	0.039	1.69
42	0.003	0.311	103	0.035	0.356
43	0.003	0.213	104	0.018	0.041
44	0.04	0.315	105	0.004	0.029
45	0.245	0.045	106	0.024	0.555
46	0.005	0.324	107	0.009	0.136

47	0.012	0.036	108	0.026	0.242
48	0.015	0.105	109	0.006	0.071
49	0.02	0.032	110	0.006	0.117
50	0.022	1.08	111	0.007	0.018
51	0.058	0.05	112	0.011	0.183
52	0.005	0.499	113	0.044	0.161
53	0.085	0.185	114	0.03	0.004
54	0.029	0.248	115	0.003	0.008
55	0.076	0.012	116	0.014	0.347
56	0.415	0.131	117	0.018	0.2
57	0.024	0.607	118	0.022	0.61
58	0.009	0.367	119	0.003	0.021
59	0.028	0.162	120	0.01	0.352
60	0.083	0.028	121	0.039	1.94
61	0.128	0.18	122	0.018	0.016
62	0.035	0.132	123	0.078	0.798
63	0.016	0.639	124	0.006	0.114
64	0.01	0.055			

Biological Assay Example B: Human PBMC IL-2 Assay

[0551] PBMC (frozen) obtained from health donor were thawed in RPMI-1640 medium with 10% FBS and incubated for 4 h at 37 °C. In a 96-well plate, ~200,000 PBMC cells in 160 uL were added to each assay well. Ten microliter compound solution (10 uM to 0.6 nM, 8 points with 4-fold dilution) were added to cells in each well and incubated for 60 minutes at 37 °C. Then 30 uL anti-CD3/CD28 antibody (Catalog#10991, Stemcell) were added to cells and incubated overnight at 37 °C. After the incubation, 16 uL supernatants were transferred into a new 384-well white assay plate for cytokine analysis. IL-2 level was quantified using Human IL-2 kit (Catalog#62HIL02PEG, Cisbio) as described in the manufacturer manual.

Activation at 50% activity (EC_{50}) was calculated with the equation:

Y=Bottom + (Top-Bottom)/(1+10^((LogEC_{50}-X)*HillSlope))

X is log of compound concentration, Y is the IL-2 concentration, increasing as X increases.

Table 3. PBMC IL-2 EC_{50} values of representative compounds.

Compound #	PBMC IL-2 assay EC_{50} (uM)	Compound #	PBMC IL-2 assay EC_{50} (uM)
5	0.728	240	0.109
6	1.8	241	1.1
7	0.372	243	0.212
17	0.401	244	0.011
19	0.918	245	0.314
34	0.044	246	0.023

67	0.04	250	0.016
135	0.069	251	0.05
137	0.096	252	0.106
139	0.869	257	0.119
140	0.259	258	1.1
143	0.178	259	1.88
144	0.061	260	0.089
147	0.096	261	0.415
148	0.582	262	0.618
149	0.162	265	0.152
151	0.082	266	0.111
153	0.085	268	0.89
154	0.734	270	0.616
156	0.083	271	0.057
158	0.579	272	0.325
159	0.041	275	0.023
160	0.075	281	0.049
161	0.053	283	0.036
162	0.786	289	0.007
163	0.34	291	0.011
164	0.233	295	0.01
165	0.375	296	0.068
168	0.032	297	0.012
170	0.186	303	0.105
171	1.25	304	0.024
174	0.025	306	0.03
178	0.299	308	0.018
179	0.058	311	0.001
182	1.88	312	0.049
183	0.156	314	0.022
185	7.23	315	0.063
186	0.023	316	0.742
187	0.322	317	0.105
188	0.577	318	0.349
189	0.276	319	0.285
192	3.05	320	0.056
193	1.31	321	0.54
194	0.079	322	0.025
195	2.2	323	0.474
196	0.846	324	0.049
197	0.078	325	0.561
199	1.58	326	0.062
200	0.042	327	0.103
201	0.52	328	0.302
204	0.107	329	0.054
207	0.284	330	0.115
209	1.38	331	0.016

210	1.72	332	0.064
211	0.175	334	0.031
212	0.039	336	0.163
220	3.84	337	0.016
221	0.624	338	0.153
222	0.154	339	0.013
223	0.047	341	0.013
228	0.227	342	0.28
232	0.019	343	0.018
233	0.361	344	0.053
235	0.662	345	0.010
236	0.583	346	0.138
237	1.33	347	0.013
238	0.078		
239	3.42		

Biological Assay Example C: Jurkat IL-2 Assay

[0552] Jurkat cells (ATCC) were cultured in RPMI-1640 medium supplemented with 10% FBS. In a 96-well plate, ~250,000 cells in 130 uL were added to each assay well. Ten microliter compound solution (5 uM to 2.3 nM, 8 points with 3-fold dilution) were added to cells in each well and incubated for 60 minutes at 37 °C. Then 10 uL anti-CD3/CD28 antibody (Catalog#10991, Stemcell) were added and incubated overnight at 37 °C. After the incubation, 16 uL supernatants were transferred into a new 384-well white assay plate for cytokine analysis. IL-2 was quantified using Human IL-2 kit (Catalog#62HIL02PEG, Cisbio) as described in the manufacturer manual.

Activation at 50% activity (EC_{50}) was calculated with the equation:

Y=Bottom + (Top-Bottom)/(1+10^((LogEC_{50}-X)*HillSlope))

X is log of compound concentration, Y is the IL-2 concentration, increasing as X increases.

Table 4. Jurkat IL-2 EC_{50} values of representative compounds.

Compound #	Jurkat IL-2 assay EC_{50} (uM)	Compound #	Jurkat IL-2 assay EC_{50} (uM)
34	0.067	251	0.051
45	0.858	252	0.122
50	0.435	257	0.132
67	0.049	258	0.758
135	0.07	259	0.624
137	0.248	260	0.069
139	0.251	261	0.554
140	0.598	262	0.478
143	0.483	263	0.582

144	0.076	265	0.165
147	0.055	266	0.163
148	0.209	270	0.506
149	0.076	271	0.079
151	0.032	272	0.256
153	0.043	275	0.051
154	0.526	281	0.118
156	0.124	283	0.04
158	0.277	289	0.016
159	0.012	291	0.01
160	0.021	295	0.008
161	0.026	296	0.091
162	0.1	297	0.034
168	0.042	303	0.153
170	0.246	304	0.034
174	0.013	306	0.036
179	0.029	308	0.009
183	0.077	311	0.054
186	0.013	312	0.218
193	1.62	314	0.077
194	0.104	315	0.090
195	1.11	316	0.707
196	1.28	317	0.021
197	0.039	318	0.359
199	0.873	319	0.519
200	0.086	320	0.042
201	0.822	321	0.223
204	0.202	322	0.012
207	0.150	323	0.364
209	1.01	324	0.095
210	0.565	325	0.688
211	0.485	326	0.087
212	0.011	327	0.064
221	0.503	328	0.339
222	0.144	329	0.097
223	0.07	330	0.267
228	0.087	331	0.014
232	0.047	332	0.130
233	0.287	334	0.026
235	0.538	336	0.131
236	0.098	337	0.012
238	0.189	338	0.086
239	0.687	339	0.007
240	0.242	341	0.006
241	0.588	342	0.125
243	0.473	343	0.045
244	0.063	344	0.096

245	0.189	345	0.018
246	0.03	346	0.091
250	0.032	347	0.009

Biological Assay Example D: Human microsomal clearance assay

[0553] This study aimed to assess the metabolic stability of a compound in human liver microsomes using a microsomal clearance assay.

[0554] A mixture containing 100 mM potassium phosphate, pH 7.4, 0.5 mg/mL liver microsomes, 2 mM NADPH, and 1 μM compound were prepared and added to 96-well plate. The plates were then incubated at 37 ℃ for different time points (0, 5, 15, 30, 45 minutes) and the reaction was stopped with acetonitrile solution containing an internal standard. The samples were then analyzed by LC/MS/MS to determine how much of the compound remained at each time point. The elimination rate constant and half-life were calculated from the data, and the in vitro intrinsic clearance (CLint) was determined as follows:

Elimination rate constant (k) = - slope; Half-life (t1/2) = 0.693/k.

[0555] The in vitro intrinsic clearance, CLint, was calculated from the t1/2 as follows: CL'int = (0.693/t1/2) × (1/(microsomal protein concentration (0.5 mg/mL))) × Physiological Scaling Factor.

Table 5. In vitro intrinsic clearance values of representative compounds.

Compound #	Clint (mL/min/kg)	T1/2 (min)	Compound #	Clint (mL/min/kg)	T1/2 (min)
28	7.7	225	223	18.3	95
31	5.1	342	246	1.1	1544
36	2.7	654	250	12.3	142
67	7.5	233	251	8.6	203
86	3.2	539	322	12.4	141
151	4.1	428	332	6.9	254

Biological Assay Example E: Mouse whole blood IFN-gamma assay

[0556] The whole blood from male C57BL6 mice (6-8 weeks old, Beijing Vital River Laboratory Animal Technology Co., Ltd.) was collected, pooled and dispensed at 200 uL per well in a 96-well plate. The blood was treated with compounds for one hour at 37 °C in a humidified 5% CO_2 incubator. The blood was then stimulated with anti-mouse CD3 and anti-mouse CD28 antibody (BioLegend Cat#100340, #102116) at a final concentration of 0.6 ug/mL for 20 hours at 37 °C in a humidified 5% CO_2 incubator. The blood was spun down, IFN-gamma in the supernatants was

measured using ELISA kit (Excellbio Cat#EM002-96, #EM007-96) according the manufacture's instruction.

Table 6. IFN-gamma EC_{50} values of representative compounds.

Compound #	Mouse Whole Blood IFN-gamma EC_{50} (uM)	Compound #	Mouse Whole Blood IFN-gamma EC_{50} (uM)
34	0.335	246	0.265
67	0.102	250	0.144
197	0.312	322	0.281
223	0.679	334	0.241

Biological Assay Example F: In vivo efficacy studies in syngeneic mouse tumor model

[0557] Murine colon adenocarcinoma cells MC-38 were obtained from American Type Culture Collection (ATCC) and cultured in RPMI 1640 media containing 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS) at 37 °C in a humidified 5% CO_2 incubator. Female C57BL/6 mice (20 ±2 g, 6–8 weeks old) were purchased from SPF Biotechnology Co., Ltd. (Beijing, China). MC-38 cells were collected from flask and suspended in PBS. Suspension of $1x10^6$ cells in 0.1 mL culture media without FBS was injected subcutaneously into animal armpits. Once the tumor reached 100-150 mm^3, the mice were randomized into different groups and treatment was initiated. Mice were treated orally once per day (PO, QD) with compound 67 (0.6 mg/kg) or vehicle control. Anti-PD-1 antibody (BioXcell, Cat#BE0273) was diluted with PBS for dosing at 2 mg/kg and was administrated via intraperitoneal injection, twice per week. Tumor volume and body weight of mice were recorded twice per week.

[0558] All animals were housed in a room maintained at 23 ±3 °C, 65%-75% humidity, with a controlled 12 h light–dark cycle for 5-7 days before experiments. Water and commercial laboratory complete food for mice were provided in the cage.

[0559] Tumor volume was calculated by measuring two perpendicular diameters using the following formula: $(L \times W^2)/2$, in which L and W refer to the length and width tumor diameter, respectively. Tumor growth inhibition (TGI) was calculated according to the following equation: TGI (%) = (1 - (TVTreatment/Dn – TVTreatment/D0) / (TVControl/Dn – TVControl/D0)) × 100%, where the Dn is the final tumor volume and D0 is starting tumor volume prior to treatment. Combination with anti-PD-1 shows significantly better tumor inhibition activity than either of the single agents (compound 67 or anti-PD-1) (see Fig. 1).

Biological Assay Example G: In vivo efficacy studies in syngeneic mouse tumor model

[0560] Murine colorectal adenocarcinoma cells CT26 (purchased from ATCC) were cultured in RPMI 1640 medium with 10% FBS. For tumor implantation, 6-8 weeks old BALB/c female mice (Beijing Vital River Laboratory Animal Technology Co., Ltd.) were given a subcutaneous injection of CT26 cell (1x10^7 cells/mL) in 0.1 mL suspension into the right flank. Once tumors grew to a volume of 50 -100 mm3, mice were randomized into different groups and treatment was initiated. Mice were treated orally once per day (PO, QD) with DGK inhibitors (3 mg/kg) or vehicle control. Anti-PD-1 antibody (BioXcell, Cat#BE0273), anti-CTLA4 antibody (BioXcell, Cat#BE0164) were diluted with PBS for dosing at 10 mg/kg or 5 mg/kg, respectively. Antibody was administrated via intraperitoneal injection, twice per week. Tumor volume and body weight of mice were recorded twice per week.

[0561] All animals were housed in a room maintained at 23 ±3°C, 65%-75% humidity, with a controlled 12 h light–dark cycle for 5-7 days before experiments. Water and commercial laboratory complete food for mice were provided in the cage.

[0562] Exemplary compounds including compound 250 have been tested in this model and were found to inhibit tumor growth.

[0563] The Summary and Abstract sections may set forth one or more but not all exemplary embodiments of the present invention as contemplated by the inventor(s), and thus, are not intended to limit the present invention and the appended claims in any way.

[0564] The present invention has been described above with the aid of functional building blocks illustrating the implementation of specified functions and relationships thereof. The boundaries of these functional building blocks have been arbitrarily defined herein for the convenience of the description. Alternate boundaries can be defined so long as the specified functions and relationships thereof are appropriately performed.

[0565] With respect to aspects of the invention described as a genus, all individual species are individually considered separate aspects of the invention. If aspects of the invention are described as "comprising" a feature, embodiments also are contemplated "consisting of" or "consisting essentially of" the feature.

[0566] The foregoing description of the specific embodiments will so fully reveal the general nature of the invention that others can, by applying knowledge within the ordinary skill of the art, readily modify and/or adapt for various applications such specific embodiments, without undue

experimentation, without departing from the general concept of the present invention. Therefore, such adaptations and modifications are intended to be within the meaning and range of equivalents of the disclosed embodiments, based on the teaching and guidance presented herein. It is to be understood that the phraseology or terminology herein is for the purpose of description and not of limitation, such that the terminology or phraseology of the present specification is to be interpreted by the ordinarily skilled artisan in light of the teachings and guidance.

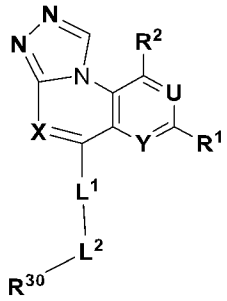
[0567] The breadth and scope of the present invention should not be limited by any of the above-described exemplary embodiments.

[0568] All of the various aspects, embodiments, and options described herein can be combined in any and all variations.

[0569] All publications, patents, and patent applications mentioned in this specification are herein incorporated by reference to the same extent as if each individual publication, patent, or patent application was specifically and individually indicated to be incorporated by reference. To the extent that any meaning or definition of a term in this document conflicts with any meaning or definition of the same term in a document incorporated by reference, the meaning or definition assigned to that term in this document shall govern.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A compound of Formula III-2, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof:



Formula III-2

wherein:

R^1 is hydrogen, halogen (e.g., F, Cl, or Br), CN, OH, NH_2, COOH, $CONH_2$, R^A, OR^A, $NH(R^A)$, $N(R^A)_2$, $COOR^A$, $CONH(R^A)$, $CON(R^A)_2$, SR^A, SOR^A, SO_2R^A, or $P(O)(R^A)_2$, wherein R^A at each occurrence is independently optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkenyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkynyl, optionally substituted C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, optionally substituted 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl having 1-4 ring heteroatoms independently selected from O, S, and N, or optionally substituted 4-7 membered heterocyclyl;

R^2 is hydrogen, halogen (e.g., F, Cl, or Br), CN, OH, NH_2, R^B, OR^B, $NH(R^B)$, or $N(R^B)_2$, wherein R^B at each occurrence is independently an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkenyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkynyl, optionally substituted C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, or optionally substituted 4-7 membered heterocyclyl;

X is N or CR^5, wherein R^5 is hydrogen, halogen, CN, $CONH_2$, COOH, $CONH(R^C)$, $CON(R^C)_2$, OR^C, or $COOR^C$, wherein R^C at each occurrence is independently an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl;

U is N or CR^6, wherein R^6 is hydrogen, halogen (e.g., F, Cl, or Br), CN, OH, NH_2, R^D, OR^D, $NH(R^D)$, $N(R^D)_2$, COOH, $CONH_2$, $COOR^D$, $CONH(R^D)$, $CON(R^D)_2$, SR^D, SOR^D, SO_2R^D, or $P(O)(R^D)_2$, wherein R^D at each occurrence is independently an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkenyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkynyl, optionally substituted C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, optionally substituted 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl having 1-4 ring heteroatoms independently selected from O, S, and N, or optionally substituted 4-7 membered heterocyclyl;

Y is N or CR^7, wherein R^7 is hydrogen, F, Cl, CN, optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, or optionally substituted C_{1-4} heteroalkyl;

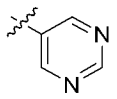
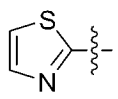
L^1 is an optionally substituted 4-12 membered heterocyclylene having one or more rings and 1-4 ring heteroatoms each independently O, N, or S, or $-N(R^E)-$, wherein R^E is optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl or optionally substituted 3-7 membered ring;
L^2 is absent, O, NH, $-N(R^{E2})-$, C(O), SO_2, an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkylene, an optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkenylene, an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkynylene, optionally substituted C_{1-4} heteroalkylene, or an optionally substituted 3-7 membered ring, wherein R^{E2} is optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl or optionally substituted 3-7 membered ring;
R^{30} is hydrogen, an optionally substituted phenyl, optionally substituted 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl, or optionally substituted 8-12 membered ring having two or more rings.

2. The compound of claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein Y is N.

3. The compound of any of claims 1-2, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein U is CR^6.

4. The compound of claim 3, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^6 is hydrogen.

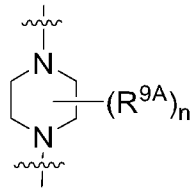
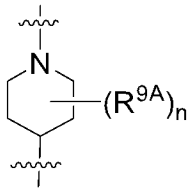
5. The compound of any of claims 1-4, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^1 is CN.

6. The compound of any of claims 1-4, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein (i) R^1 is halogen, e.g., F or Cl; (ii) R^1 is  ; (iii) R^1 is an optionally substituted 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl having 1-4 ring heteroatoms independently selected from O, S, and N, such as an optionally substituted pyrimidinyl or an optionally substituted thiazolyl, for example, R^1 is  or  ; or (iv) R^1 is SR^{A1}, wherein R^{A1} is independently optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, for example, R^1 is SCH_3.

7. The compound of any of claims 1-6, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^2 is hydrogen.

8. The compound of any of claims 1-7, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein X is N.

9. The compound of any of claims 1-8, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,

wherein L^1 is or (either of the two attaching points of the piperidine, N or C, can be attached to L^2),

wherein:

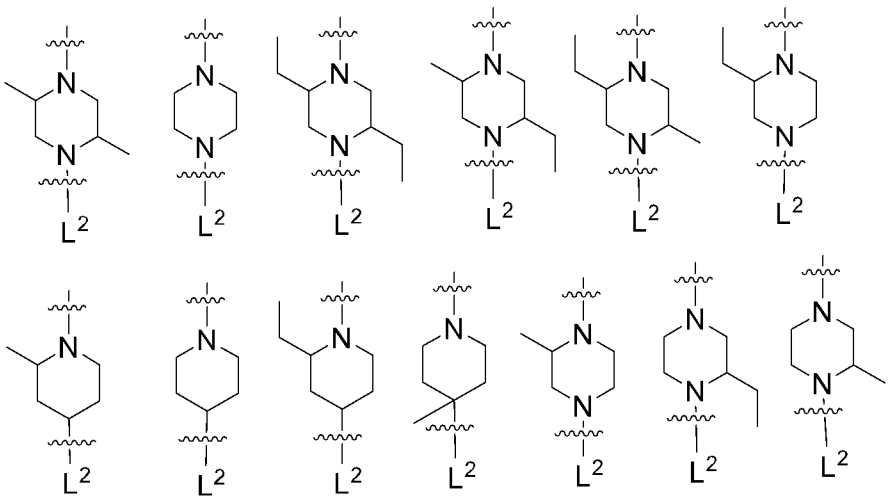
n is 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4, and

(1) R^{9A} at each occurrence is independently R^N, $COOR^N$, COR^N, $CONH(R^N)$, or $CON(R^N)_2$, wherein R^N at each occurrence is independently an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkenyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkynyl, optionally substituted C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, optionally substituted phenyl, or optionally substituted 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl; or

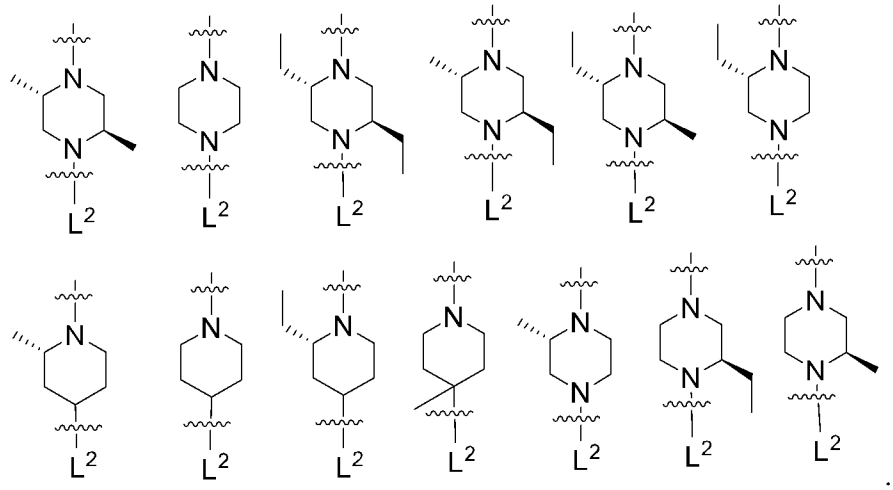
(2) two instances of R^{9A} can be joined to form a double bond or a 3-5 membered ring and any remaining instance(s) of R^{9A} are defined as in (1).

10. The compound of claim 9, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{9A} at each occurrence is independently CH_3, CH_2CH_3, $CH_2CH_2CH_3$, fluorine-substituted C_{1-3} alkyl (e.g., CF_2H), cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, CH_2OH, CH_2OCH_3, $CH_2OCH_2CH_3$, CH_2NH_2, CH_2N_3, or $CH_2NHC(O)OCH_3$.

11. The compound of any of claims 1-8, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein L^1 is selected from the following (the bottom attaching point, N or C, is attached to L^2):

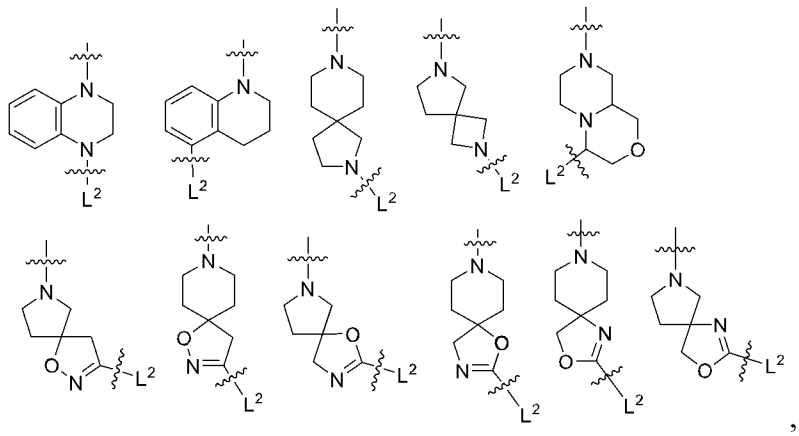


12. The compound of any of claims 1-8, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein L^1 is selected from the following (the bottom attaching point, N or C, is attached to L^2):



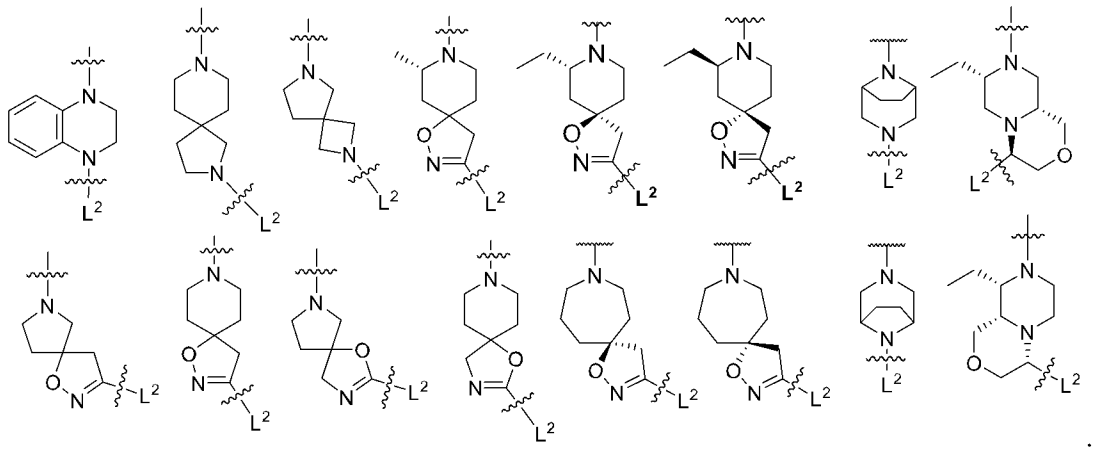
13. The compound of any of claims 1-8, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein L^1 is an optionally substituted 7-12 membered heterocyclylene having two or more rings and 1-4 ring heteroatoms each independently O, N, or S, when substituted, the substituent(s) can be attached to any one or more of the two or more rings.

14. The compound of any of claims 1-8, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein L^1 is selected from the following bicyclic heterocyclylene (the bottom attaching point, N or C, is attached to L^2):



wherein in each of the bicyclic heterocyclylene, each of the two rings can be optionally substituted with 1-3 R^{10}, wherein R^{10} at each occurrence is independently halogen, OH, NH_2, oxo (as applicable), R^J, OR^J, CN, $NH(R^J)$, or $N(R^J)_2$, wherein R^J at each occurrence is independently an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkenyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkynyl, or optionally substituted 3-4 membered ring.

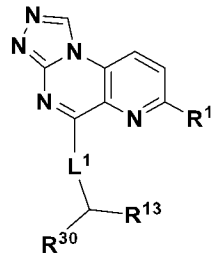
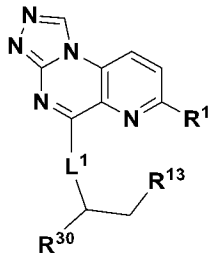
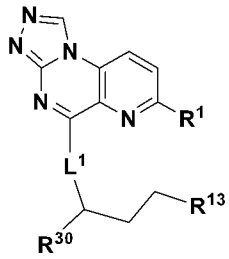
15. The compound of any of claims 1-8, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein L^1 is selected from the following bicyclic heterocyclylene (the bottom attaching point, N or C, is attached to L^2):



16. The compound of any of claims 1-15, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein L^2 is absent.

17. The compound of any of claims 1-15, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein L^2 is an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkylene.

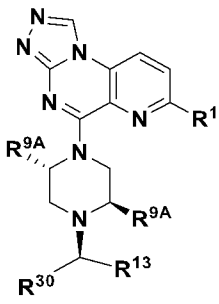
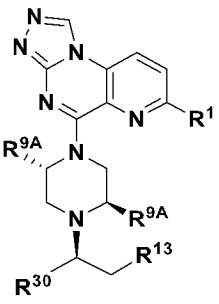
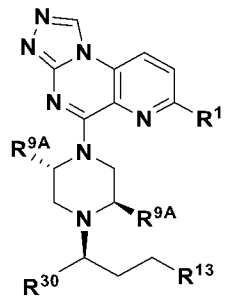
18. The compound of any of claims 1-15, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, characterized as having a structure according to Formula III-2-E-1, III-2-E-2, or III-2-E-3:

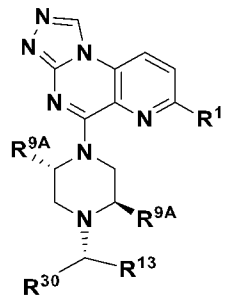
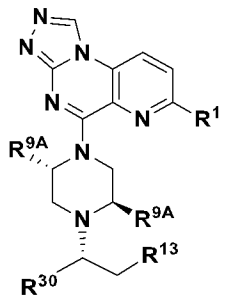
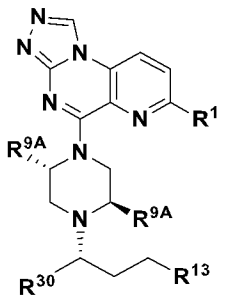
		
Formula III-2-E-1	Formula III-2-E-2	Formula III-2-E-3

wherein:

R^{13} is selected from hydrogen, halogen (e.g., F, Cl, or Br), CN, OH, NH_2, COOH, $CONH_2$, SO_2NH_2, COR^K, $COOR^K$, $CONH(R^K)$, $CON(R^K)_2$, SO_2R^K, $SO_2NH(R^K)$, $SO_2N(R^K)_2$, R^K, OR^K, $NH(R^K)$, $N(R^K)_2$, SR^K, SOR^K, SO_2R^K, or $P(O)(R^K)_2$, wherein R^K at each occurrence is independently optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkenyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkynyl, optionally substituted C_{1-4} heteroalkyl, optionally substituted C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, optionally substituted phenyl, optionally substituted 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl having 1-4 ring heteroatoms independently selected from O, S, and N, or optionally substituted 4-7 membered heterocyclyl, wherein, when substituted, the optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{2-4} alkenyl, C_{2-4} alkynyl, C_{1-4} heteroalkyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, phenyl, 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl, or 4-7 membered heterocyclyl is substituted with 1-3 substituents independently selected from halogen (preferably F or Cl), OH, CN, C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, C_{1-4} heteroalkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, and 3-4 membered ring (including cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, oxetanyl, azetidinyl, etc.) optionally substituted with F and/or methyl.

19. The compound of claim 18, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, characterized as having a structure according to Formula III-2-F-1a, III-2-F-1b, III-2-F-2a, III-2-F-2b, III-2-F-3a, or III-2-F-3b:

Formula III-2-F-1a	Formula III-2-F-2a	Formula III-2-F-3a
		
Formula III-2-F-1b	Formula III-2-F-2b	Formula III-2-F-3b

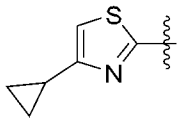
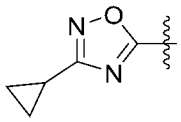
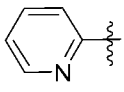
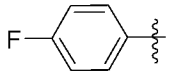
wherein:

R^{9A} at each occurrence is independently CH_3, CH_2CH_3, $CH_2CH_2CH_3$, fluorine-substituted C_{1-3} alkyl (e.g., CF_2H), cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, CH_2OH, CH_2OCH_3, $CH_2OCH_2CH_3$, CH_2NH_2, CH_2N_3, or $CH_2NHC(O)OCH_3$, preferably, R^{9A} at each occurrence is independently CH_3, CH_2CH_3, or $CH_2CH_2CH_3$, more preferably, R^{9A} at each occurrence is CH_2CH_3.

20. The compound of claim 18 or 19, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{13} is hydrogen.

21. The compound of claim 18 or 19, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{13} is C_{1-4} alkyl, e.g., methyl, isopropyl, etc.

22. The compound of claim 18 or 19, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{13} is CN, OH, COOH, $CONH_2$, methoxy, ethoxy, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, optionally substituted phenyl, or optionally substituted 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl having 1-3 ring heteroatoms independently selected from N, O, and S, wherein, when substituted, the optionally substituted phenyl or 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl is substituted with 1-3 substituents independently selected from halogen (preferably F or Cl), OH, CN, C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, C_{1-4} heteroalkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, and 3-4 membered ring (including cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, oxetanyl, azetidinyl, etc.) optionally substituted with F and/or

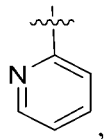
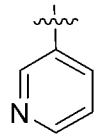
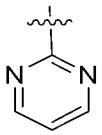
methyl, e.g., R^{13} is OH, methoxy, cyclopropyl, phenyl,  ,  ,  .or  .

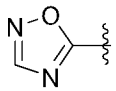
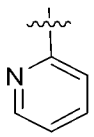
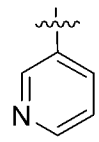
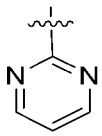
23. The compound of any of claims 1-22, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} is optionally substituted phenyl, such as a phenyl which is substituted with 1-3 (e.g., 1 or 2) R^{22}, wherein R^{22} at each occurrence is independently halogen (e.g., F, Cl, or Br), CN, OH, NH_2, R^M, OR^M, COOH, $CONH_2$, $COOR^M$, $CONH(R^M)$, $CON(R^M)_2$, $NHCO(R^M)$, $N(R^M)CO(R^M)$, SO_2R^M, SO_2NH_2, $S(O)(NH)R^M$, $S(O)(NR^M)R^M$, $SO_2N(R^M)_2$, $NHSO_2R^M$, $N(R^M)SO_2R^M$, $P(O)(R^M)_2$, $P(O)(OR^M)_2$, $NH(R^M)$, $N(R^M)_2$, SR^M, or SF_5, wherein R^M at each occurrence is independently an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkenyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkynyl, optionally substituted C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, optionally substituted phenyl, optionally substituted 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl having 1-4 ring heteroatoms independently selected from O, S, and N, or optionally substituted 4-7 membered heterocyclyl.

24. The compound of any of claims 1-22, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} is a phenyl which is substituted with 1-3 (e.g., 1 or 2) R^{22}, wherein R^{22} at each occurrence is independently halogen (e.g., F, Cl, or Br), CN, OH, R^{M1}, OR^{M1}, SO_2R^{M1}, $P(O)(R^{M1})_2$, SR^{M1}, or SF_5, wherein R^{M1} at each occurrence is independently an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl or an optionally substituted 3-4 membered ring (including cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, oxetanyl, azetidinyl, etc.), wherein when substituted, the optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl or 3-4 membered ring is substituted with 1-3 substituents independently selected from halogen (preferably F or Cl), OH, CN, C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, C_{1-4} heteroalkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, and 3-4 membered ring (including cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, oxetanyl, azetidinyl, etc.) optionally substituted with F and/or methyl, preferably, R^{22} at each occurrence is independently F, Cl, Br, CF_3, OCF_3, SCF_3, SF_5, OMe, CN, methyl, CHF_2, CF_2CH_3, cyclopropyl, CH_3SO_2, and OCH_2-(cyclopropyl).

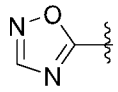
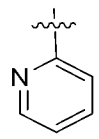
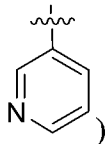
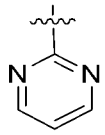
25. The compound of any of claims 1-22, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} is a phenyl which is substituted with 1-3 (e.g., 1 or 2) R^{22}, wherein R^{22} at each

occurrence is independently F, Cl, CN, R^{M2}, OR^{M2}, SR^{M2}, or SF_5, wherein R^{M2} at each occurrence is independently a C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, such as CF_3.

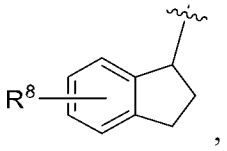
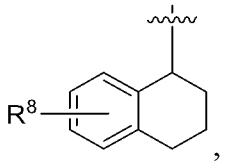
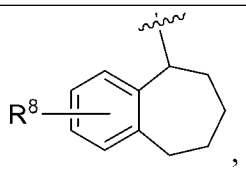
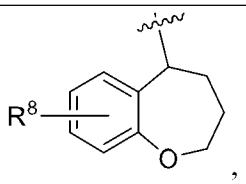
26. The compound of any of claims 1-22, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} is an optionally substituted 5 or 6-membered heteroaryl, such as a pyridyl (e.g.,  , or ) or pyrimidinyl (e.g., ), which is substituted with 1-3 (e.g., 1 or 2) R^{22}, wherein R^{22} at each occurrence is independently halogen (e.g., F, Cl, or Br), CN, OH, NH_2, R^M, OR^M, COOH, $CONH_2$, $COOR^M$, $CONH(R^M)$, $CON(R^M)_2$, $NHCO(R^M)$, $N(R^M)CO(R^M)$, SO_2R^M, SO_2NH_2, $S(O)(NH)R^M$, $S(O)(NR^M)R^M$, $SO_2N(R^M)_2$, $NHSO_2R^M$, $N(R^M)SO_2R^M$, $P(O)(R^M)_2$, $P(O)(OR^M)_2$, $NH(R^M)$, $N(R^M)_2$, SR^M, or SF_5, wherein R^M at each occurrence is independently an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkenyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkynyl, optionally substituted C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, optionally substituted phenyl, optionally substituted 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl having 1-4 ring heteroatoms independently selected from O, S, and N, or optionally substituted 4-7 membered heterocyclyl.

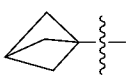
27. The compound of any of claims 1-22, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} is a 5-membered heteroaryl (e.g., ) or pyridyl (e.g.,  , or ) or pyrimidinyl (e.g., ), which is substituted with 1-3 (e.g., 1 or 2) R^{22}, as valency permits, wherein R^{22} at each occurrence is independently halogen (e.g., F, Cl, or Br), CN, OH, R^{M1}, OR^{M1}, SO_2R^{M1}, $P(O)(R^{M1})_2$, SR^{M1}, or SF_5, wherein R^{M1} at each occurrence is independently an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl or an optionally substituted 3-4 membered ring (including cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, oxetanyl, azetidinyl, etc.), wherein when substituted, the optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl or 3-4 membered ring is substituted with 1-3 substituents independently selected from halogen (preferably F or Cl), OH, CN, C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, C_{1-4} heteroalkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, and 3-4 membered ring (including cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, oxetanyl, azetidinyl, etc.) optionally substituted with F and/or methyl, preferably, R^{22}

at each occurrence is independently F, Cl, Br, CF_3, OCF_3, SCF_3, SF_5, OMe, CN, methyl, CHF_2, CF_2CH_3, cyclopropyl, CH_3SO_2, and OCH_2-(cyclopropyl).

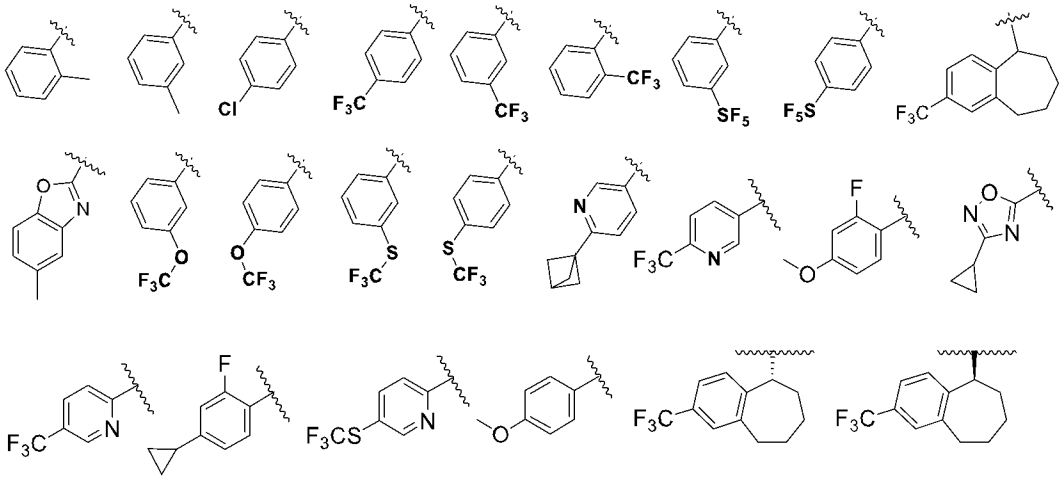
28. The compound of any of claims 1-22, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} is a 5-membered heteroaryl (e.g., ) or pyridyl (e.g.,  , or ) or pyrimidinyl (e.g., ), which is substituted with 1-3 (e.g., 1 or 2) R^{22}, as valency permits, wherein R^{22} at each occurrence is independently F, Cl, CN, R^{M2}, OR^{M2}, SR^{M2}, or SF_5, wherein R^{M2} at each occurrence is independently a C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, such as CF_3.

29. The compound of any of claims 1-22, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} has a structure according to S-1-A, S-1-B, S-1-C, or S-1-D:

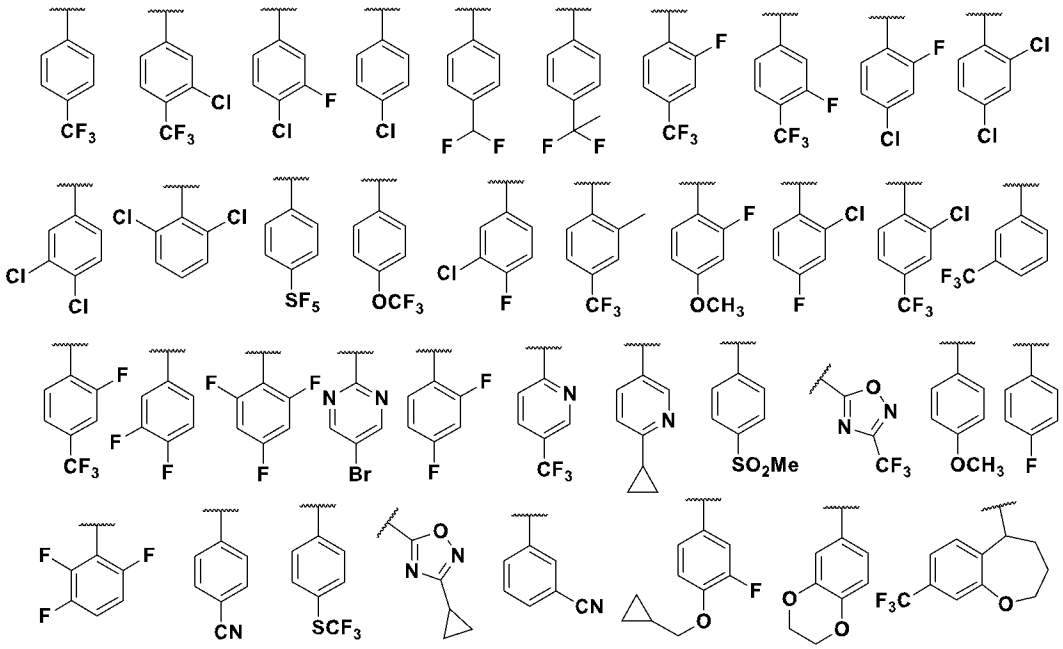
 S-1-A	 S-1-B
 S-1-C.	 S-1-D.

wherein R^8 is C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F (such as CH_3, CF_3, etc.), C_{1-4} alkoxy optionally substituted with 1-3 F (such as OCH_3, OCF_3, etc.), SCF_3, SF_5, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, or  .

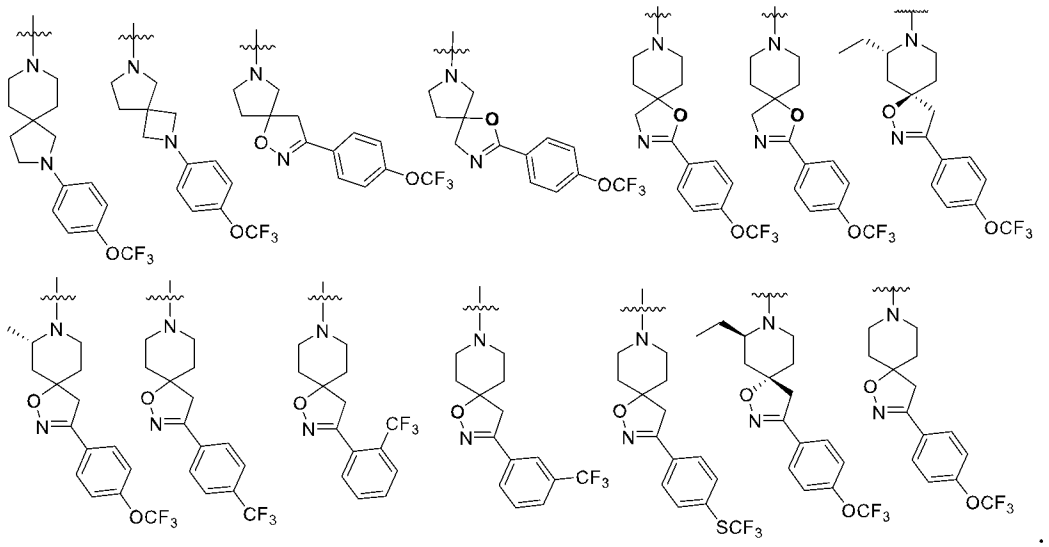
30. The compound of any of claims 1-22, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} is selected from the following:



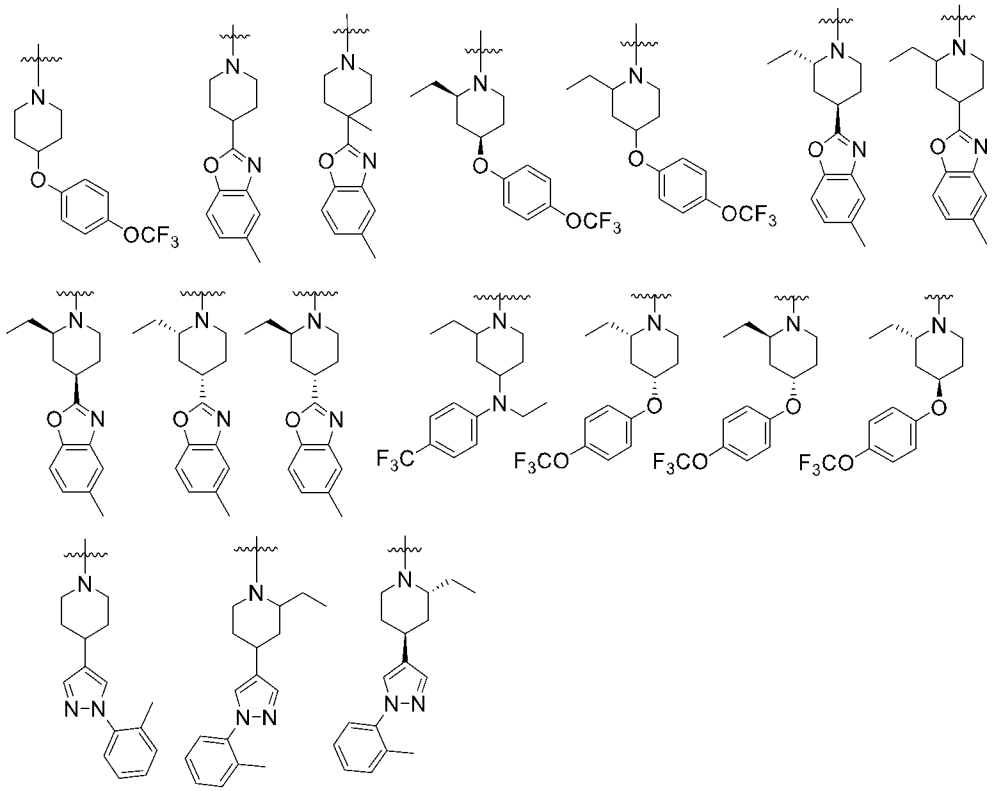
31. The compound of any of claims 1-22, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} is selected from the following:



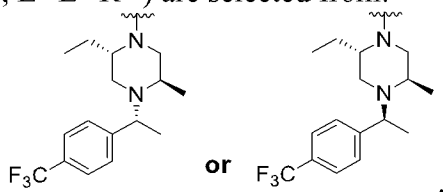
32. The compound of any of claims 1-8, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein L^1, L^2, and R^{30} together (i.e., L^1-L^2-R^{30}) are selected from:



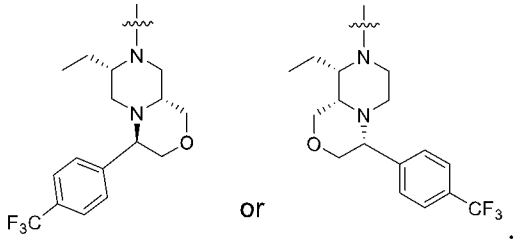
33. The compound of any of claims 1-8, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein L^1, L^2, and R^{30} together are selected from:



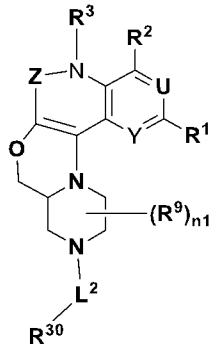
or, L^1, L^2, and R^{30} together (i.e., L^1-L^2-R^{30}) are selected from:



or L^1, L^2, and R^{30} together (i.e., L^1-L^2-R^{30}) are selected from:



34. A compound of Formula III-4, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,



Formula III-4,

wherein:

R^1 is hydrogen, halogen (e.g., F, Cl, or Br), CN, OH, NH_2, COOH, $CONH_2$, R^A, OR^A, $NH(R^A)$, $N(R^A)_2$, $COOR^A$, $CONH(R^A)$, $CON(R^A)_2$, SR^A, SOR^A, SO_2R^A, or $P(O)(R^A)_2$, wherein R^A at each occurrence is independently optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkenyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkynyl, optionally substituted C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, optionally substituted 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl having 1-4 ring heteroatoms independently selected from O, S, and N, or optionally substituted 4-7 membered heterocyclyl;

R^2 is hydrogen, halogen (e.g., F, Cl, or Br), CN, OH, NH_2, R^B, OR^B, $NH(R^B)$, or $N(R^B)_2$, wherein R^B at each occurrence is independently an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkenyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkynyl, optionally substituted C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, or optionally substituted 4-7 membered heterocyclyl;

R^3 is hydrogen, optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, or optionally substituted 3-7 membered ring, such as optionally substituted C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, or optionally substituted 4-7 membered heterocyclyl (such as a saturated 4-7 membered heterocyclyl);

U is N or CR^6, wherein R^6 is hydrogen, halogen (e.g., F, Cl, or Br), CN, OH, NH_2, R^D, OR^D, $NH(R^D)$, $N(R^D)_2$, COOH, $CONH_2$, $COOR^D$, $CONH(R^D)$, $CON(R^D)_2$, SR^D, SOR^D, SO_2R^D, or $P(O)(R^D)_2$, wherein R^D at each occurrence is independently an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkenyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkynyl, optionally substituted C_{3-6}

cycloalkyl, optionally substituted 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl having 1-4 ring heteroatoms independently selected from O, S, and N, or optionally substituted 4-7 membered heterocyclyl;
Y is N or CR^7, wherein R^7 is hydrogen, F, Cl, CN, optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, or optionally substituted C_{1-4} heteroalkyl;
Z is C(O), C(=N-OH), C(=N-O-(C_{1-4} alkyl)), C(=N-NH_2), C(=N-NH-(C_{1-4} alkyl)), C(=N-N(C_{1-4} alkyl)(C_{1-4} alkyl)), SO, SO_2, S(O)(=NH), or S(O)(=N-(C_{1-4} alkyl);
L^2 is absent, O, NH, –N(R^{E2})-, C(O), SO_2, an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkylene, an optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkenylene, an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkynylene, optionally substituted C_{1-4} heteroalkylene, or an optionally substituted 3-7 membered ring, wherein R^{E2} is optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl or optionally substituted 3-7 membered ring;
R^{30} is hydrogen, an optionally substituted phenyl, optionally substituted 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl, or optionally substituted 8-12 membered ring having two or more rings;
R^9 at each occurrence is independently R^N, $COOR^N$, COR^N, CONH(R^N), or CON(R^N)$_2$, wherein R^N at each occurrence is independently an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkenyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkynyl, optionally substituted C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, optionally substituted phenyl, or optionally substituted 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl; and
n1 is 0, 1, 2, or 3.

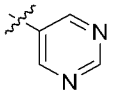
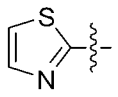
35. The compound of claim 34, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein Y is N.

36. The compound of any of claims 34-35, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein U is CR^6.

37. The compound of claim 36, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^6 is hydrogen.

38. The compound of any of claims 34-37, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^1 is CN.

39. The compound of any of claims 34-37, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein (i) R^1 is halogen, e.g., F or Cl; (ii) R^1 is  ; (iii) R^1 is an optionally substituted 5 or 6

membered heteroaryl having 1-4 ring heteroatoms independently selected from O, S, and N, such as an optionally substituted pyrimidinyl or an optionally substituted thiazolyl, for example, R^1 is  or  ; or (iv) R^1 is SR^{A1}, wherein R^{A1} is independently optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, for example, R^1 is SCH_3.

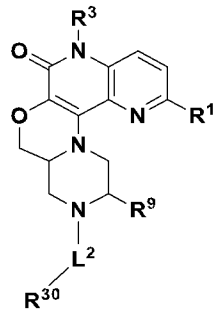
40. The compound of any of claims 34-39, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^2 is hydrogen.

41. The compound of any of claims 34-40, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein Z is CO.

42. The compound of any of claims 34-41, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^3 is hydrogen, an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, such as CH_3, CD_3, ethyl, isopropyl, CH_2CHF_2, etc. or an optionally substituted 3-4 membered ring, such as cyclopropyl or cyclobutyl, etc., preferably, R^3 is methyl or CD_3.

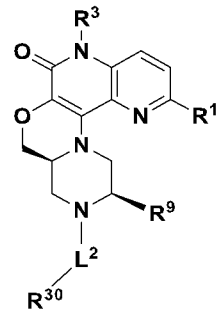
43. The compound of any of claims 34-42, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein n1 is 0 or 1.

44. The compound of any of claims 34-42, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, characterized as having a structure according to Formula III-4-C:



Formula III-4-C.

45. The compound of any of claims 34-42, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, characterized as having a structure according to Formula III-4-C-4

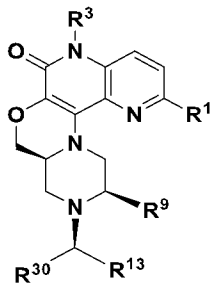
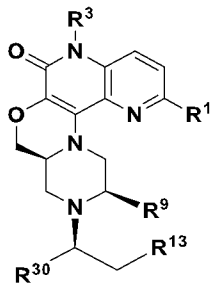
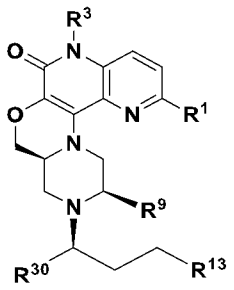


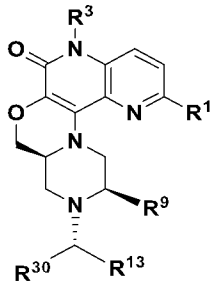
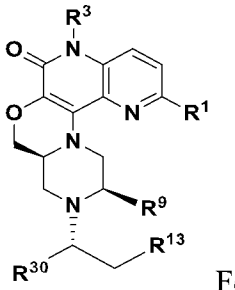
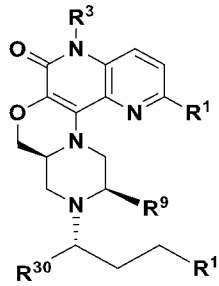
Formula III-4-C-4.

46. The compound of any of claims 34-45, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^9 at each occurrence is independently CH_3, CH_2CH_3, $CH_2CH_2CH_3$, fluorine-substituted C_{1-3} alkyl (e.g., CF_2H), cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, CH_2OH, CH_2OCH_3, $CH_2OCH_2CH_3$, CH_2NH_2, CH_2N_3, or $CH_2NHC(O)OCH_3$, preferably, R^9 at each occurrence is independently CH_3, CH_2CH_3, or $CH_2CH_2CH_3$, more preferably, R^9 at each occurrence is CH_2CH_3.

47. The compound of any of claims 34-46, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein L^2 is an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkylene.

48. The compound of any of claims 34-46, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, characterized as having a structure according to Formula III-4-C-4a, III-4-C-4b, III-4-C-4c, III-4-C-4d, III-4-C-4e, or III-4-C-4f:

		
Formula III-4-C-4a	Formula III-4-C-4c	Formula III-4-C-4e

		
Formula III-4-C-4b	Formula III-4-C-4d	Formula III-4-C-4f

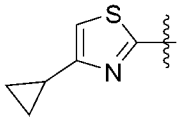
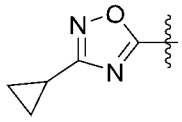
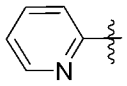
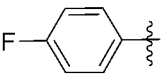
wherein:

R^{13} is selected from hydrogen, halogen (e.g., F, Cl, or Br), CN, OH, NH_2, COOH, $CONH_2$, SO_2NH_2, COR^K, $COOR^K$, $CONH(R^K)$, $CON(R^K)_2$, SO_2R^K, $SO_2NH(R^K)$, $SO_2N(R^K)_2$, R^K, OR^K, $NH(R^K)$, $N(R^K)_2$, SR^K, SOR^K, SO_2R^K, or $P(O)(R^K)_2$, wherein R^K at each occurrence is independently optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkenyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkynyl, optionally substituted C_{1-4} heteroalkyl, optionally substituted C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, optionally substituted phenyl, optionally substituted 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl having 1-4 ring heteroatoms independently selected from O, S, and N, or optionally substituted 4-7 membered heterocyclyl, wherein, when substituted, the optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{2-4} alkenyl, C_{2-4} alkynyl, C_{1-4} heteroalkyl, C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, phenyl, 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl, or 4-7 membered heterocyclyl is substituted with 1-3 substituents independently selected from halogen (preferably F or Cl), OH, CN, C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, C_{1-4} heteroalkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, and 3-4 membered ring (including cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, oxetanyl, azetidinyl, etc.) optionally substituted with F and/or methyl.

49. The compound of claim 48, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{13} is hydrogen.

50. The compound of claim 48, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{13} is C_{1-4} alkyl, e.g., methyl, isopropyl, etc.

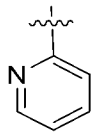
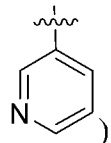
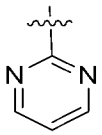
51. The compound of claim 48, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{13} is CN, OH, COOH, $CONH_2$, methoxy, ethoxy, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, an optionally substituted phenyl, or an optionally substituted 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl having 1-3 ring heteroatoms independently selected from N, O, and S, wherein, when substituted, the optionally substituted

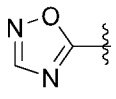
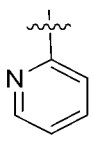
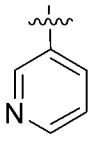
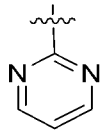
phenyl or 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl is substituted with 1-3 substituents independently selected from halogen (preferably F or Cl), OH, CN, C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, C_{1-4} heteroalkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, and 3-4 membered ring (including cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, oxetanyl, azetidinyl, etc.) optionally substituted with F and/or methyl, e.g., R^{13} is OH, methoxy, cyclopropyl, phenyl,  ,  ,  .or  .

52. The compound of any of claims 34-51, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} is an optionally substituted phenyl, such as a phenyl which is substituted with 1-3 (e.g., 1 or 2) R^{22}, wherein R^{22} at each occurrence is independently halogen (e.g., F, Cl, or Br), CN, OH, NH_2, R^M, OR^M, COOH, $CONH_2$, $COOR^M$, $CONH(R^M)$, $CON(R^M)_2$, $NHCO(R^M)$, $N(R^M)CO(R^M)$, SO_2R^M, SO_2NH_2, $S(O)(NH)R^M$, $S(O)(NR^M)R^M$, $SO_2N(R^M)_2$, $NHSO_2R^M$, $N(R^M)SO_2R^M$, $P(O)(R^M)_2$, $P(O)(OR^M)_2$, $NH(R^M)$, $N(R^M)_2$, SR^M, or SF_5, wherein R^M at each occurrence is independently an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkenyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkynyl, optionally substituted C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, optionally substituted phenyl, optionally substituted 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl having 1-4 ring heteroatoms independently selected from O, S, and N, or optionally substituted 4-7 membered heterocyclyl.

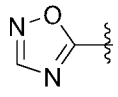
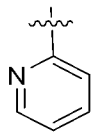
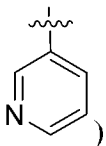
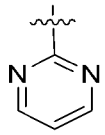
53. The compound of any of claims 34-51, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} is a phenyl which is substituted with 1-3 (e.g., 1 or 2) R^{22}, wherein R^{22} at each occurrence is independently halogen (e.g., F, Cl, or Br), CN, OH, R^{M1}, OR^{M1}, SO_2R^{M1}, $P(O)(R^{M1})_2$, SR^{M1}, or SF_5, wherein R^{M1} at each occurrence is independently an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl or an optionally substituted 3-4 membered ring (including cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, oxetanyl, azetidinyl, etc.), wherein when substituted, the optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl or 3-4 membered ring is substituted with 1-3 substituents independently selected from halogen (preferably F or Cl), OH, CN, C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, C_{1-4} heteroalkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, and 3-4 membered ring (including cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, oxetanyl, azetidinyl, etc.) optionally substituted with F and/or methyl, preferably, R^{22} at each occurrence is independently F, Cl, Br, CF_3, OCF_3, SCF_3, SF_5, OMe, CN, methyl, CHF_2, CF_2CH_3, cyclopropyl, CH_3SO_2, and OCH_2-(cyclopropyl).

54. The compound of any of claims 34-51, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} is a phenyl which is substituted with 1-3 (e.g., 1 or 2) R^{22}, wherein R^{22} at each occurrence is independently F, Cl, CN, R^{M2}, OR^{M2}, SR^{M2}, or SF_5, wherein R^{M2} at each occurrence is independently a C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, such as CF_3.

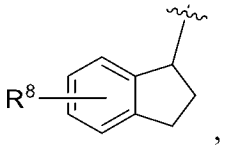
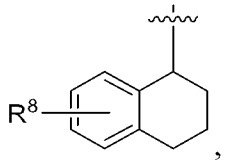
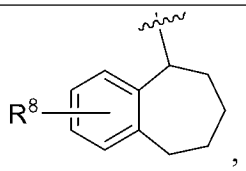
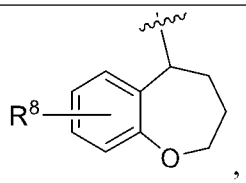
55. The compound of any of claims 34-51, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} is an optionally substituted 5 or 6-membered heteroaryl, such as a pyridyl (e.g.,  , or ) or pyrimidinyl (e.g., ), which is substituted with 1-3 (e.g., 1 or 2) R^{22}, wherein R^{22} at each occurrence is independently halogen (e.g., F, Cl, or Br), CN, OH, NH_2, R^M, OR^M, COOH, $CONH_2$, $COOR^M$, $CONH(R^M)$, $CON(R^M)_2$, $NHCO(R^M)$, $N(R^M)CO(R^M)$, SO_2R^M, SO_2NH_2, $S(O)(NH)R^M$, $S(O)(NR^M)R^M$, $SO_2N(R^M)_2$, $NHSO_2R^M$, $N(R^M)SO_2R^M$, $P(O)(R^M)_2$, $P(O)(OR^M)_2$, $NH(R^M)$, $N(R^M)_2$, SR^M, or SF_5, wherein R^M at each occurrence is independently an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkenyl, optionally substituted C_{2-4} alkynyl, optionally substituted C_{3-6} cycloalkyl, optionally substituted phenyl, optionally substituted 5 or 6 membered heteroaryl having 1-4 ring heteroatoms independently selected from O, S, and N, or optionally substituted 4-7 membered heterocyclyl.

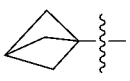
56. The compound of any of claims 34-51, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} is a 5-membered heteroaryl (e.g., ) or pyridyl (e.g.,  , or ) or pyrimidinyl (e.g., ), which is substituted with 1-3 (e.g., 1 or 2) R^{22}, as valency permits, wherein R^{22} at each occurrence is independently halogen (e.g., F, Cl, or Br), CN, OH, R^{M1}, OR^{M1}, SO_2R^{M1}, $P(O)(R^{M1})_2$, SR^{M1}, or SF_5, wherein R^{M1} at each occurrence is independently an optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl or an optionally substituted 3-4 membered ring (including cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, oxetanyl, azetidinyl, etc.), wherein when substituted, the optionally substituted C_{1-4} alkyl or 3-4 membered ring is substituted with 1-3 substituents independently selected from halogen (preferably F or Cl), OH, CN, C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F,

C_{1-4} heteroalkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, and 3-4 membered ring (including cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, oxetanyl, azetidinyl, etc.) optionally substituted with F and/or methyl, preferably, R^{22} at each occurrence is independently F, Cl, Br, CF_3, OCF_3, SCF_3, SF_5, OMe, CN, methyl, CHF_2, CF_2CH_3, cyclopropyl, CH_3SO_2, and OCH_2-(cyclopropyl).

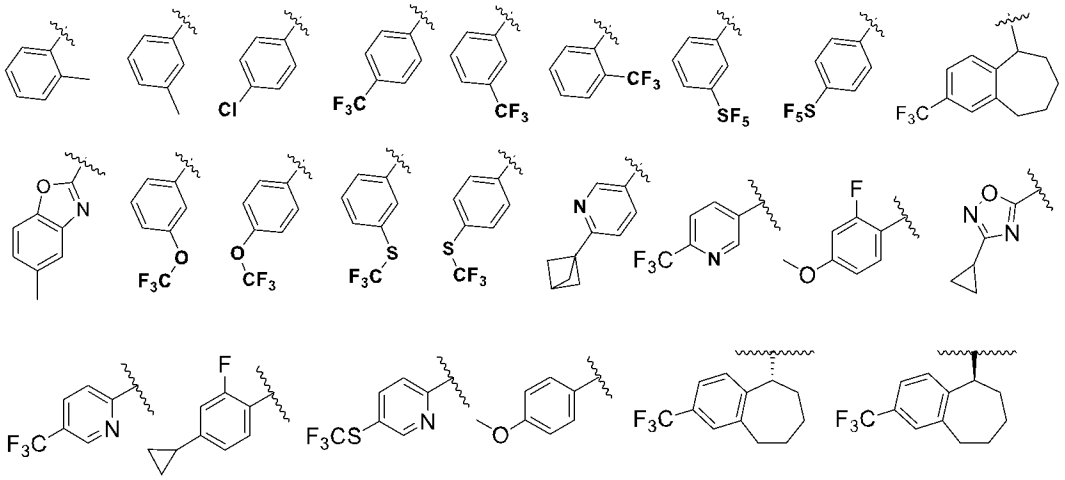
57. The compound of any of claims 34-51, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} is a 5-membered heteroaryl (e.g., ) or pyridyl (e.g.,  , or ) or pyrimidinyl (e.g., ), which is substituted with 1-3 (e.g., 1 or 2) R^{22}, as valency permits, wherein R^{22} at each occurrence is independently F, Cl, CN, R^{M2}, OR^{M2}, SR^{M2}, or SF_5, wherein R^{M2} at each occurrence is independently a C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F, such as CF_3.

58. The compound of any of claims 34-51, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} has a structure according to S-1-A, S-1-B, S-1-C, or S-1-D:

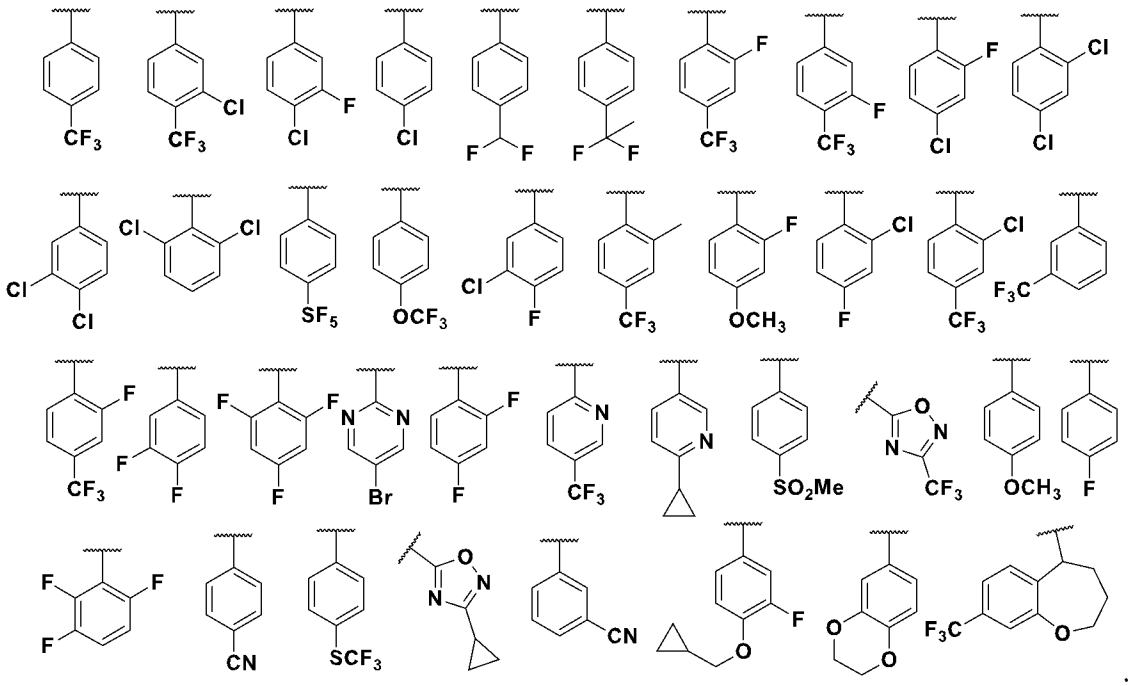
 S-1-A	 S-1-B
 S-1-C.	 S-1-D.

wherein R^8 is C_{1-4} alkyl optionally substituted with 1-3 F (such as CH_3, CF_3, etc.), C_{1-4} alkoxy optionally substituted with 1-3 F (such as OCH_3, OCF_3, etc.), SCF_3, SF_5, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, or  .

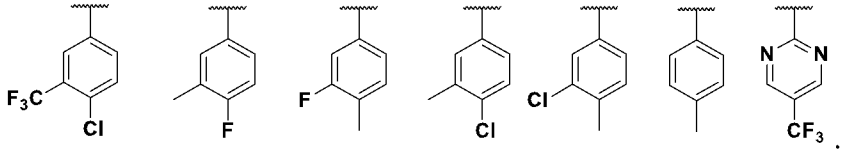
59. The compound of any of claims 34-51, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} is selected from the following:



60. The compound of any of claims 34-51, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} is selected from the following:



61. The compound of any of claims 34-51, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, wherein R^{30} is selected from the following:



62. A compound of Formula III-1, III-2, III-3, III-4, III-5, III-6, III-7, III-8, III-9, III-10, III-11, or III-12, as defined herein, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, such as defined in enumerated Embodiments A1-A38 and B1-B45.

63. A compound selected from Compound Nos. 1-347 or any of the compounds disclosed in Table A, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

64. A pharmaceutical composition comprising the compound of any of claims 1-63 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and optionally a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient.

65. A method for treating a disease comprising administering to a subject in need thereof a therapeutically-effective amount of at least one compound according to any of claims 1 to 63 or a pharmaceutical composition according to claim 64, wherein said disease is cancer or a viral infection.

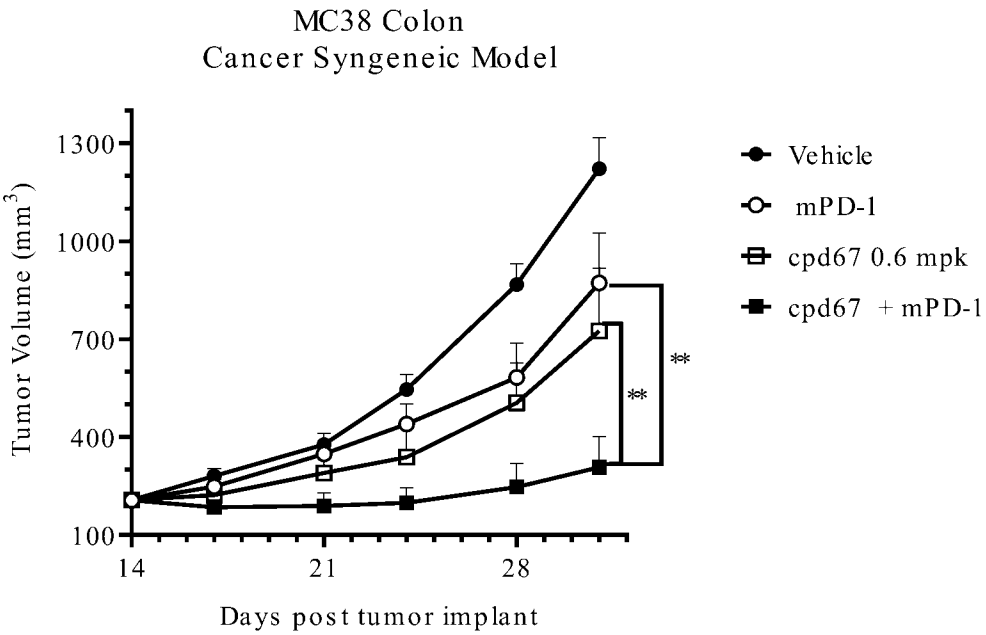
66. The method according to claim 65, wherein said cancer is selected from colon cancer, pancreatic cancer, breast cancer, prostate cancer, lung cancer, ovarian cancer, cervical cancer, renal cancer, cancer of the head and neck, lymphoma, leukemia and melanoma.

67. The method of claim 65 or 66, further comprising administering to the subject an immuno-oncology agent (e.g., described herein, such as an antagonist of a protein that inhibits T cell activation and/or an agonist of a protein that stimulates T cell activation), preferably, the immuno-oncology agent is one or more antibodies selected from anti-PD-1, anti-PD-L1, anti-CTLA-4, and combinations thereof.

68. A method of inhibiting activity of at least one of diacylglycerol kinase selected from diacylglycerol kinase alpha (DGKa) and diacylglycerol kinase zeta (DGKz) comprising

administering to a subject in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of at least one compound according to any of claims 1 to 63 or a pharmaceutical composition according to claim 64.

Figure 1


MC38 Colon
Cancer Syngeneic Model
Tumor Volume (mm3)
1300
1000
700
400
100
14
21
28
Days post tumor implant
**
**
Vehicle
mPD-1
cpd67 0.6 mpk
cpd67 + mPD-1

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/CN2023/085320

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

C07D 471/14(2006.01)i; C07D 487/04(2006.01)i; C07D 519/00(2006.01)i; A61P 31/18(2006.01)i; A61P 31/20(2006.01)i; A61P 35/00(2006.01)i; A61P 35/04(2006.01)i; A61K 31/519(2006.01)i

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC:C07D,A61P,A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

DWPI, SIPOABS, CNABS,USTXT, JPTXT, EPTXT, WOTXT, CNTXT, CNKI,ISI WEB OF SCIENCE,PUBMED:Kinase Inhibitors, Diacylglycerol kinases, DGK? +quinolin+, +pentazatricyclo+, +triazolo+, +pyrimidin+, STN:structure search

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
PX	WO 2022371650 A1 (GILEAD SCIENCES, INC.) 29 December 2022 (2022-12-29) See the abstract,Claims 1-138, Example 27, Examples 19,20,24,25	1-33,62-68
X	WO 2021258010 A1 (GOSSAMER BIO SERVICES INC) 23 December 2021 (2021-12-23) see the claims,Examples 23,67,68,71-74,110,compounds 23,67,71,73,110	1-33,62-68
A	WO 2021258010 A1 (GOSSAMER BIO SERVICES INC) 23 December 2021 (2021-12-23) see the whole document, especially the claims and the description, Examples 23,67,68, 71-74,110	34-61
A	WO 2021130638 A1 (CARNA BIOSCIENCES INC ET AL.) 01 July 2021 (2021-07-01) see the abstract	1-33,62-68
A	WO 2013009535 A1 (MERCK SHARP & DOHME ET AL.) 17 January 2013 (2013-01-17) see the abstract	1-68
A	WO 2009148887 A1 (MERCK & CO INC ET AL.) 10 December 2009 (2009-12-10) see the abstract	1-68

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. ☑ See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
"D" document cited by the applicant in the international application
"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed
"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
10 July 2023	**11 July 2023**

Name and mailing address of the ISA/CN	Authorized officer
CHINA NATIONAL INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION **6, Xitucheng Rd., Jimen Bridge, Haidian District, Beijing 100088, China**	**WANG,QiYang** Telephone No. **(+86) 010-62411211**

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/CN2023/085320

Box No. II Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This international search report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☑ Claims Nos.: **65-68**
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

Claims 65-68 are directed to methods for the treatment of the human/animal body by therapy and do not comply with the requirement of PCT Rule 39.1.The search has been carried out and based on the use in preparing pharmaceutical compositions for treating corresponding diseases.

2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the international application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful international search can be carried out, specifically:

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
Information on patent family members

International application No.
PCT/CN2023/085320

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date (day/month/year)	Patent family member(s)	Publication date (day/month/year)
WO 2022371650 A1	29 December 2022	None	
WO 2021258010 A1	23 December 2021	None	
WO 2021130638 A1	01 July 2021	TW 202142540 A	16 November 2021
		DOP 2022000135 A	15 September 2022
		CR 20220303 A	02 September 2022
		JP 2023509881 A	10 March 2023
		KR 20220131918 A	29 September 2022
		EP 4081305 A1	02 November 2022
		CL 2022001719 A1	28 April 2023
		IL 294032 A	01 August 2022
		US 2022324866 A1	13 October 2022
		CA 3165735 A1	01 July 2021
		BR 112022012625 A2	06 September 2022
		AU 2020412875 A1	23 June 2022
		CO 2022008697 A2	30 June 2022
WO 2013009535 A1	17 January 2013	EP 2729174 A1	14 May 2014
WO 2009148887 A1	10 December 2009	MX 2010013224 A	21 December 2010
		IL 209488 A0	31 January 2011
		AU 2009255329 A1	10 December 2009
		JP 2011522047 A	28 July 2011
		US 2011082135 A1	07 April 2011
		US 8536193 B2	17 September 2013
		EP 2299825 A1	30 March 2011
		EP 2299825 A4	01 June 2011
		EP 2299825 B1	31 July 2013
		CA 2726358 A1	10 December 2009